



# A STUDY ON PROBLEMS FACED BY STREET VENDORS WITH REFERENCE TO COIMBATORE DISTRICTS

\*\*Dr.A.PRIYA, Assistant Professor, Department of B.Com(C.A), Kongunadu Arts & Science College,Coimbatore -641029, TamilNadu, India.

\* MEENACHI.T, Ph.D, Research scholar, Kongunadu Arts & Science College, Coimbatore-641029, TamilNadu, India

## ABSTRACT

This study is based on problems faced by street vendors In livelihoods this research paper aims understand the working life of street vendors in keeping with the financial accessibility social security occupational well-beings and the working conditions India is the second populated country in the world providing employment opportunity to the governments its greatest deals .due to change of climatic conditions people are migrates from rural to urban to engage in some other task. This study is involving 55% are in street vendors business government of India passed the bill about street vendors 2022 for standard life style the research selected 150 respondents from Coimbatore cities adopting convenient sampling and study in descriptive natures . its noted that the street vendors follows the street vending policies and the get the licenses from the authorized officials. Mainly this study wills concentrates the street vendors problems

**Keywords:** street vendors, problem facing, lifestyle, climatic conditions

## INDRODUCTION

Street vendors are a global phenomenon and the most visible aspects of the formal sector. Street Vendors comes under the features of low poverty easy of entry self-employment and its involves number of peoples. In cities and towns throughout the world they are millions and trillions of people earn their living by selling huge range of goods and services on the streets Street Vendors are rarely to get regular job in the remunerative formal sector because of low level of education they are try to solve their basic needs through

their own financial resources they selling the number of products such as vegetables, fruits, readymade clothes, House hold gadgets, toys etc.

If they were eliminated to their urban people it would lead to serve crises for fruits and vegetables small scale as wells as farmers which cannot afford to retail a product through expensive distribution network in the formal sector the government does not provide jobs to the millions of unemployed and under employed in India. In formal sector they observe only tiny proportion of work force. Public authorities consider street vendors as a nuisance and as a encroacher of side walk and pavements and do not appreciate the valuable service the street vendors provide to general population of world

Street vendors have been demanding protection from agency and the state government so they can earn their live hoods without fear

### **Objectives of the Study:**

1. To identify social economic and condition of the street vendors
2. To identify the major constrains that face the vendor while operating the business
3. To suggest policy intervention that helps to mitigate challenges of street vendors
4. To study the current status of street vendors In Coimbatore

### **Statement of the problems:**

The street vendor facing various problems in their life The problems are different from vendors to vendors depending on certain situations The governments of India to protect and rites the interest of the street vendors had enacted “ street vendors ( protection of livelihoods and regulation of street vending )act 2014”the act intends to regulates the street vending does not bring desired changes in livelihoods of the street vendors in Coimbatore hence the present study is conduced to examine the socio- economics , working conditions, and to analyze various problems of the street vendors

### **Limitation of Study:**

1. The study is based on reference of Coimbatore district
2. The study is based on street vendors facing the day to days problems
3. Data collected is fully based on primary data given by the respond
4. To taking a survey 150 respondents, there is a limited response only

### **Research Methodology**

The research methodology is the way to solve the research problem systematically in this study we study about various steps are adopted by the research as researcher problem behind them:

### Sources of data:

The study consists of both primary and secondary data. Primary data is the fresh hand information and it is collect through the questionnaire secondary data were the data is already available and it is already published one. The data were collected from books journals magazines websites etc.

### Sample size

The sample size is consist of 150 respondents from the Coimbatore city the respondents from the different variables such as age occupations gender marital status family size qualification and saving

### Area of study

The survey is conducted in the Coimbatore city with 150 respondents

### Sampling tools:

The data has collected the questionnaires'

1. Simple average method
2. Correlation Method
3. Weighted Average Method

### REVIEWS OF LITERATURE

**SharitBhowmik (2005)**, in his investigation 'Street Vendors in Asia: A Review' inspected the road sellers in Asian nations in particular Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bangkok (Thailand), Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Manila, Hanoi, Cambodia, Seoul and India. The investigation dissected the greatness of road distributing in various nations. The appraisal found that the quantity of road sellers in the nations was on an expansion. The number expanded in view of contracting of occupations in formal part and with absence of work in provincial zones. This factor was regular in Bangladesh, Nepal, Vietnam and Cambodia. In the Asian Tigers, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines, Korea, there was quick increment in the quantity of road sellers after the money related emergency of 1998. The legislatures of every single Asian nation have pretty much declined perceive road distributing as a lawful action. Malaysia, Philippines and India have approaches for directing and securing road merchants. The majority of the road sellers in Asia are not unionized. Just Korea and India have organizations or partnerships of road sellers and in India NASVI has been more effecti

**NarumolNirathron (2006)**'s paper titled 'Fighting Poverty from the Street – A Survey on Street Food Vendors in Bangkok' was based on 744 street vendors and 385 buyers of street food from Klogtoey and Dindaeng districts in Bangkok Metropolis. The study revealed that about 88% of the vendors were migrants. Food vending was not the first occupation of most vendors. Many of them were previously engaged in other occupations like farming, manual labour and monthly wage work. About 56% were engaged in street vending as individual operators and 44% were family operators. About 48% got into food vending only because of need for more income. Around 22% street vended with a desire for autonomy. Around 97% felt that earning opportunity was high in vending. About 80% earned adequate income. And 86% were satisfied with their occupation. The findings on consumers of street food revealed that about 33.2% purchased food more than once in a day. About 43.5% purchased cooked food. They purchased food because of proximity of food vendors near home (44.7%) and because it was cheap (39.2%). The advantages and disadvantages of food vending were also analysed. The main advantage found was convenience (70.1%) and main disadvantage was, it caused obstruction for pedestrians (53.5%).

**Harlan Dimas (2008)**, in his paper on 'Street Vendors: Urban Problem and Monetary Potential' talked about the foundations of road distributing marvel and proposed a few road distributing administration arrangements from best practices chased after the world. The paper uncovered that road merchants were a major test for urban administration. The city chiefs dispensed with them as they mutilated strategies toward road sellers with the arrangement of the police have been a counterproductive one. The paper proposed an adjustment in the mentality of urban choice producers. Detailing of a decent approach like applying "trickle down effect" in road distributing, apportioning alarm capital in the urban areas to mitigate destitution, miniaturized scale financing, enrolment procedure of private ventures, and so forth would influence road sellers to contribute profitably to the general public.

**Sharath A.M(2016)** conducted 'An economic analysis of street food vendors with special reference to Durgigudi street, Shivamogga city' and observed that 56% of Street Food Vendors are having own house, 52% of Street Food Vendors earning annual income of 1Lakh to 2Lakhs and 36% of Street Food Vendors earning annual income of above 2Lakhs. 64% of Street Food Vendors have other properties. The basic required water problems (only 1 hour in a day) and timings (4 PM to 10 PM) are the main difficulties for the Street Food Vendors. The 80% of the Street Food Vendors have an average opinion about infrastructure facility. So it leads to attract only few customers to the shop. In the study area, the women participation in Food Street Vending is lower than male participation.

**D.Saha(2011)**'s study revealed that the vendors in Mumbai constitute one of the most vulnerable and miserable sections of the urban working poor. They earn their livelihood in hostile circumstances, and face daily impositions from all quarters: the civic authorities, the police, the citizens' groups, the local leaders, and the money-lenders. It is only through the joining of hands that they can exert themselves and realize their demands. The low rate of active union membership outlines the fact that awareness among vendors of their rights and responsibilities is generally lacking. Intermediaries take advantage of the looseness of association among the vendors and exploit this to the maximum capacity.

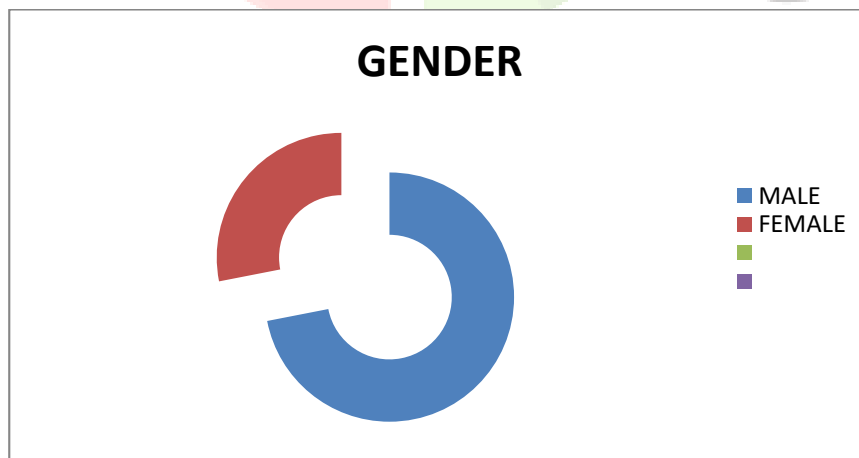
## ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Analysis and interpretation brings out the meaning of the data collected. Interpretation is not just the repetition of the data in the table; it is drawing inferences, insights and relationships between the variables. In this chapter, the data collected through the questionnaire is analyzed and inferences are drawn with the help of the tables and chart

### TABLE SHOWS GENDER OF THE RESPONDENTS

Gender of the respondent

GENDER	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
MALE	119	79
FEMALE	31	21
TOTAL	150	100

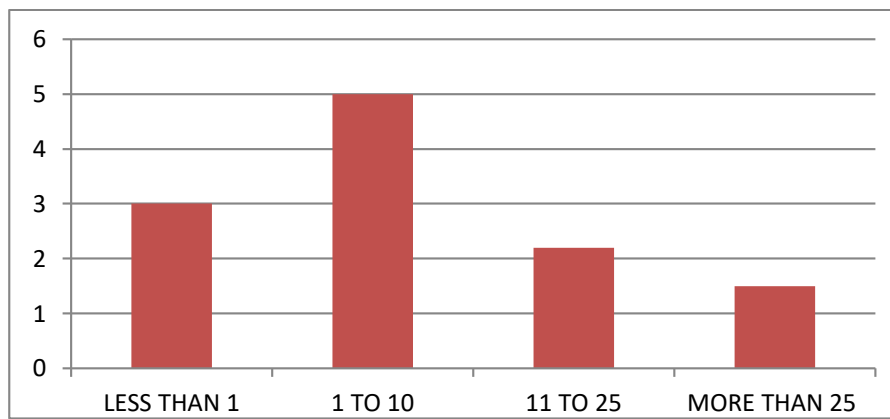


### INTERPRETATION:

The above table shows that 21% of female and 79% male vendors. We found that more men are engaged in street vending when compare to women

## THE TABLE SHOWING STREET VENDORS JOB WORK- YEAR WISE

YEARS	RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Less than 1 year	42	28
1 to 10 years	83	55
11 to 25 years	17	11
More than 25 years	8	6
TOTAL	150	100



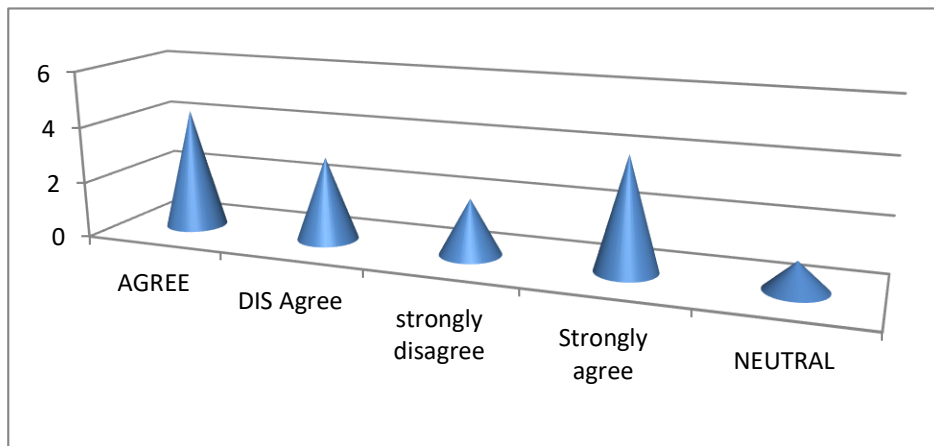
### INTERPRETATION:

The above table shows that 28% of respondents working less than one year, 55% of respondents working more than nine years, 11% of respondents working more than twenty four years and 6% of respondents working more than twenty five years

## THE TABLE SHOWING WOMEN VENDORS WHO WORK FOR LONG TIME

Women vendors who work for long time

WOMENSVENDORS	RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Agree	55	52
Disagree	20	13
Strongly disagree	15	10
Strongly agree	50	33
Neutral	10	7
TOTAL	150	100



**INTERPRETATION:**

The above table shows 52% of women s agree this optimum s not safety while working in late night .13% of the women’s says disagree this optimum .33 % of the women’s strongly agree this optimum it’s not safety for women’s and 10% of the women’s say working at late night is not at all problems for us and 7 % women’s says neutrals sometimes is will happen on regular

**CORRELATION**

Correlation is a statistical measurement of the relationship between two variables. Possible correlations range from +1 to -1. A zero correlation indicates that there is no relationship between the variables. A correlation of -1 indicates a perfect negative correlation, meaning that as one variable goes up, the other goes down. A correlation of +1 indicates a perfect positive correlation, meaning that both variables move in the same direction together.

**Correlation between respondent’s SHOPPING PREFERENCES**

Types of vending	Street vendors				TOTAL
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	
Products worthliness	11	16	9	5	41
warrantany	26	38	18	10	92
Online payment	5	7	4	1	17
<b>Total</b>	42	61	31	16	150

x	y	Xy	x <sup>2</sup>	y <sup>2</sup>
41	42	1722	1681	1764
92	61	5612	8464	3721
17	31	527	289	961
0	16	0	0	256
150	150	7861	10434	6702

$$N\sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)$$

$$r = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$\frac{\text{sqrt } N \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2 \quad N \sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2}{\quad}$$

$$= 1.00$$

The coefficient of correlation is 1.00

Hence x and y are correlated.

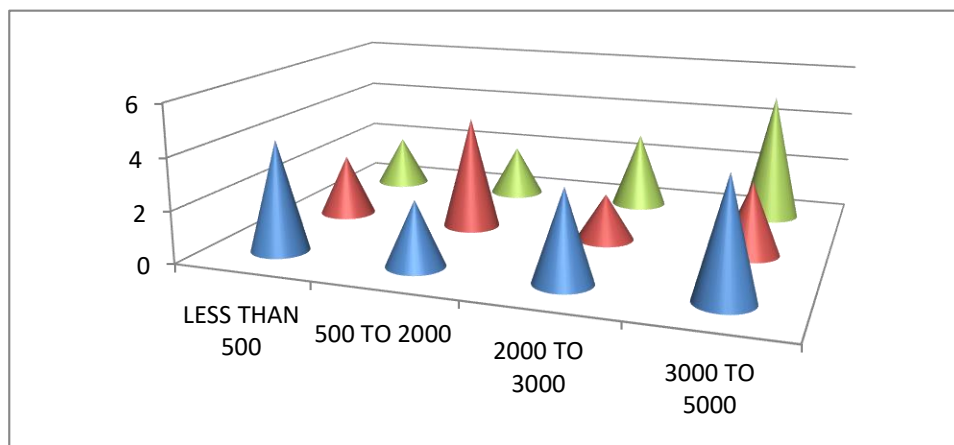
From the above table, it is clear that the coefficient of correlation is +1 (1.00), which indicates a perfect positive correlation, meaning that both variables, respondent's types of business & Diversification of street products move in the same direction together.



## THE TABLE SHOWS DAILY INCOME OF STREET VENDORS

Daily Income of street Vendors

Daily income	Respondents	Percentage
Less than 500	85	57
500 to 2000	40	27
2000 to 3000	15	10
3000 to 5000	10	6
Total	150	100



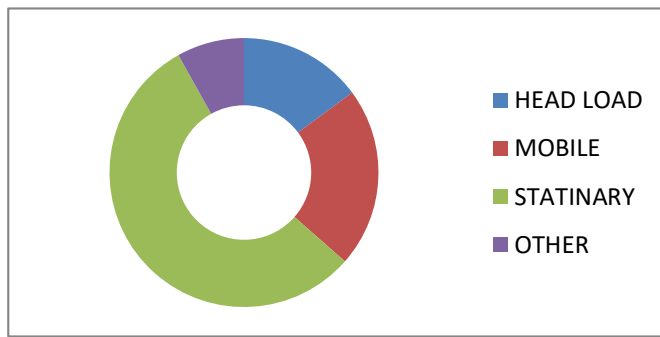
### INTERPRETATION

People engaged in street vending do not have a fixed daily income. It keeps changing. Some days, they have a very little income, whereas, next day, they may get more income. Most of the street vendors had daily income of less than Rs1000. Some had income between Rs.2000 and Rs3000. And a very few had income more than Rs5000.

## THE TABLE SHOWS TYPES OF VENDORS

Type of vendors

Types of vendors	Respondents	Percentage
Head load Vendor	25	17
Mobile Vendor	55	37
Stationary Vendor	60	40
Others	10	6



## INTERPRETATION

People engage in different modes of vending like stationary vending, mobile vending through carts, two wheelers etc, head load vending and so on. It is found that there are more stationary Vendors selling clothes, food stuffs, stationary items, plants and so on. Mobile vendors included fruit sellers, groundnut frying people, biriyani sellers, and ice-creams and so on. Head load vendors include fish sellers, peanut sellers and other sellers in buses etc. Based on the survey, we found stationary vendors 40%, 37% as mobile vendors, 17% for head loaders and 10% for others

## WEIGHTED AVERAGES

The weighted average score is carried out in this study to know the respondents opinion about street products.

### Respondents Opinion about street vendors Products with product factor

Respondents Opinion about street vendors Products	VG	G	A	B	VB	Score	Rank
<b>Product's Factor</b>	5	4	3	2	1		
<b>Packing</b>	94	39	17	0	0	<b>4.51</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Score</b>	470	156	51	0	0		
<b>Pricing</b>	34	37	46	15	18	<b>3.36</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Score</b>	170	148	138	30	18		
<b>Quality</b>	81	45	24	0	0	<b>4.38</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Score</b>	405	180	72	0	0		
<b>Quantity / Size</b>	32	63	29	17	9	<b>3.61</b>	<b>2</b>

<b>Score</b>	160	252	87	34	9		
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The above table reveals that out of the total respondents about opinion about street products, respondents who said pricing about street products is very good, quantity / size is good, quality of the product is average and packing of the product is bad

## FINDINGS

Majority (119%) of Men are engaged in street vending

Majority (83%) of respondents working more than nine years

Majority (50 %) of the women's strongly agree this optimum its not safety for women's

Majority (57%) peoples say there is no fixed daily income

Majority (40%) of the street vendors sell the product s in stationary modes

## Correlation

Respondent's types of shopping preferences of street products move in the same direction together

## Weighted average

About opinion about street products respondents who said pricing about street products is very good ,quantity/ size is good quality of the products is average and packing of the product is bad

## SUGESSTION

- Their employment is insecure and irregular
- To improve economic level of street vendors
- Government has increases the environments facility and standard of living
- Create educational awareness and to teach to access the banking facilities

## CONCLUSION

Street vendors are contributed to the well- beings of the urban and rural population by providing the goods and products at cheaper rates. the contribution of street vendors is important to the overall economy and labour market .This study investigated in one fifty respondents of street vendors randomly selected in Coimbatore city to address the problem faced by them ,through direct interview schedule the study found them most of the respondents are faced problems by climatic change, health conditions, and less awareness among street vendors about government policies provided to the street vendors . But they are not aware that such policies