



A Study on Problems and Prospectives of the Street Vendors in Hosapete City

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Abstract

Street vendors have been in existence since ancient times. In all civilizations, ancient and medieval, one reads the accounts of the travelling merchants who not only sold their wares in the town by going from house to house but they also traded in the neighboring countries. Perhaps ancient and medieval civilizations were tolerant of these wandering traders and that is why they were able to flourish. In modern times, street vendors are rarely treated with the same amount of dignity and tolerance. They are targeted by municipalities and police in the urban areas as illegal traders and the urban middle class complains constantly as to how these vendors make urban life a living hell as they block pavements, create traffic problems and also engage in anti-social activities though more often than not, the same representatives of middle class prefer to buy from street vendors as the goods they sell are cheaper though the quality is as good as those in the overpriced departmental stores and shopping malls. For most of the street vendors, trading from the pavements is full of uncertainties. They are harassed constantly by the authorities.

Keywords: Civilizations, Street Vendors, Municipalities, Police, Urban Areas.

Introduction:

The local bodies conduct eviction drives to clear the pavements of these encroachers and in most instances, the authorities confiscate their goods. A municipal raid is like a cat and mouse game with municipal workers chasing street vendors away while these people attempt to carry off and blot out from these chasers. Confiscation of their goods entails heavy fines for recovery. In most cases, it means that the street vendor has to take loans from private sources to either recover the confiscated goods or to restart his business. Besides these sudden and unexpected raids, street vendors normally have to bribe regularly the authorities to take forward their street vending business. All these mean that a substantive income from the street vending business is spent on greasing the palms of the unscrupulous authorities or to pay the private moneylenders. In fact, in most cases, street vendors have to survive in a hostile environment, even though they serve the demands of society. The informal sector is characterized by small scale operation, labour intensive, unskilled workers, easy entry to new enterprises, indigenous resources, family owned business, low level of technology, competition etc. The informal sector is not officially recognized as such their activities are not supported by the government. The informal sector does not get various types of benefits like direct access to credit

and other financial services. This unprotected sector is often harassing by the local government. The informal sector has no statistics about their numbers in the government records. On the other hand, the formal sector is officially recognized and can directly enter into various benefits including credit facilities. The informal sector is considered as neglected part of the urban society. The street vendors are generally tiny retailers who are creating linkage between whole sellers and the end users. They buy goods from the whole sellers or large shops to sell them directly to the customers. Some of them sell goods and services at the doorstep of the customers creating more convenience to the customers than that of other permanent retailers. The street vendors are seem to be very helpful to the low earning section of the society as they usually provide goods and services at an affordable price to them. The existence of street vending is as old as civilization. The street vending profession has been given vast opportunities to the unemployed to work independently. In India, many people have been working as street vendors.

General meaning: Street: “A Street is public road in a city, town or village, typically with houses and buildings on one or both sides”. Vendors: The term vendor is typically used to describe the entity that is paid for goods that is the paid for goods that are provided, rather than the manufacturer of the

goods itself. However, it is possible for vendors to operate both as a supplier of goods and a manufacturer.

Review Of Literature:

Satyam Shivam Sundaram (2008): Conducted study on “National Policy for Urban Street Vendors and Its Impact” has observed that most of the 19 cities in India have a large number of urban vendors. These vendors do not have any alternate means of survival. In 2001, the Government formulated the National Policy for urban street vendors to address the concerns of vendors who are constantly harassed by the police and local administrators. However the policy is yet to be implemented and there has been little change in the vendors’ status.

Manisha Chaudhary (2011): In their study “Will Capacity Building, Training Interventions Given to Street Food Vendors Give us Safer Food? A Cross-Sectional Study from India”, have argued that successful food hygiene training and the consent of safe food handling practices learnt during training are critical elements in the control of food borne illnesses throughout the world. It is true of food handlers and vendors belonging to all sectors. The authors felt that it is all 27 more urgent for street vendors because they are more exposed to environmental hazards and are predominantly from much weaker socio-economic background and yet cater to the general mass.

Nayab, Manisha Manikrao(2020): Conducted study on “A Study of Issues Concerned with Street Vendors in Pune City” Survey of street vendors and issue of identity cards. Development of city street vending plans. Infrastructure development of vending zones in the city. Training and skill

development. Financial inclusion. Access to credit. Linkages to social security schemes.

Kharshandi, Ibadasuklin (2021) Conducted study on “Assessing job quality and its implication on security of street vendors in Shillong” To examine the socio-economic characteristics of street vendors in Shillong. To analyse the level of job security of street vendors. To analyse the occupational well being of street vendors taking into consideration work security and income security. To explore how do the street vendors fulfill their social security in terms of maternity benefits, medical facility, and childrens education.

Research Gap: The researcher find out the research gap, this topic related there are many study already completed. But I am taking in to the Hospete city. But till today there is no study done this area. Therefore, I am taking the this study area / topic.

Objectives Of The Study:

1. To study the socioeconomic conditions of street vendors in study area.
2. To understand the problems faced by street vendors in study area.
3. To know the government policies of street vendors in study area.

Methodology:

The study has been carried out based on primary and secondary sources data, the primary data collected from questionnaire method, the secondary data sources collected from Books, Karnataka economic survey report, Research paper, journals, magazines website and others. The researcher took in to 40 sample size, based on convenience sampling method in the study area Hosapete city.

Table 1 Religion wise Classification of Respondents

SL.NO	Particular	NO. Respondents	Percentage
1	Hindu	31	77.5%
2	Muslim	8	20%
3	Christian	1	2.5%
4	Other	0	0%
Total		40	100%

Source: Primary data

Above the table shows that, religion of street vendors. About 77.5 percent of street vendors are Hindu, 20 percent of street vendors are Muslim, 2.5

percent of street vendors are Christian and 0 percent of street vendors are other.

Table 2 Community Wise Classification Of Respondents:

Particular	No. Respondents	Percentage
SC	9	22.50%
ST	15	37.50%
OBC	15	37.50%
General	1	2.50%
Total	40	100.00%

Source: Primary data

Above the table shows that, Community of street vendors. About 22.50 percent of street vendors are SC, 37.50 percent of street vendors are

ST, 37.50 percent of street vendors are OBC and 2.50 percent of street vendors are general street vendors.

Table 3 Classification of Education:

Particular	No.Respondents	Percentage
Illiterate	8	20.00%
Primary	22	55%
Below SSLC	6	15.00%
Puc -Graduate	2	10.00%
Total	40	100.00%

Source: Primary data

Above the table shows that education status of street vendors .About 20% of street vendors are illiterate,55% of the street vendors are have studied primary school 15% of street

vendors are studied below SSLC ,and 10% of the street vendors are been in PUC and Graduation.

Table 4 Classification of source of income:

SL.NO	Particular	No. Respondent	Percentage
1	Self-finance	23	57.50%
2	Mudra loan	7	17.50%
3	Loan from institution	3	7.50%
4	Any other source	7	17.50%
Total		40	100%

Source: Primary data

Above the table shows that, street vendors source of income. About 57.50 percent of street vendors source from self-finance, 17.50 percent street vendors source from loan, 7.50 percent of

street vendors source from loan from institution, and 17.50 percent of street vendors source in any other source.

Table 5 Classification of Expenditure:

SL NO	Expenditure	No. Respondents	Percentage
1	2000 TO 4000	3	7.50%
2	4000 TO 6000	3	7.50%
3	6000 TO 8000	1	2.50%
4	Above 8000	33	82.50%
Total		40	100%

Source: Primary data

Above the table that, expenditure among Street vendors. 7.5 percent of the street vendors have an expenditure level between 2000 and 4000, another 7.5 percent of the street vendors have an expenditure level between 4000 to 6000, only 2.5 percent of the street vendors have an expenditure level between 6000 to 8000 and the majority of the street vendors ,82.5 percent have an expenditure level above 8000 expenditure.

Findings:

1. Out of 40 respondents 77% of the street vendors are Hindu.
2. Most of 37.50% of the street vendors are community was ST and OBC.
3. Majority 55% of the respondents of street vendors are completed primary school.
4. Most of 57% of respondents of street vendor's sources is self-finance.
5. Majority of 40% of the respondents of street vendors are sell the other goods.
6. Majority of 50% of the respondents of street vendors are purchase above 8 items.
7. Majority of 56.40% of the respondents of street vendors are using credit and cash basis both method.

8. Most of 82.50% of the respondents of street vendors expenditure of above 8000.
9. Out of 40 respondents, 43.60% of the respondents of street vendors monthly income is 15000 to 20000.
10. Majority of 45% of the respondents of street vendors savings is 3000 to 6000.
11. Most of 62.50% of the respondents of street vendors mode of savings is self- savings.

Suggestions:

- The street vendors should be provided financial assistance for carrying out their vending activities.
- Awareness campaign should be carried out so that the street vendors are enough educated about the street vending policies.
- Proper work place should be provided to the vendors for carrying out their business activities without any interruption.
- Proper sanitation facilities should be provided to the vendors especially for the women vendors.
- Drinking water facilities should be provided for the vendors in the market area.

- The government should provide adequate medical services and medical insurance to the street vendors.
- Enough market area should be provided to the vendors especially the vegetables vendors, so that they don't have to sit on the roadside for their vending activities.

Conclusion:

Street Vendors make major contribution to the wellbeing of the urban population of by providing the goods and services at cheaper rates. This study investigated the 40 respondents of street vendors randomly selected in Hospete City to address the problems faced by them. It is found through direct interview that the most of the respondents are faced problems by local authorities, storage problem, and toilet facilities especially for the female vendors, etc. Most of the respondents mentioned that they bribed the police personnel for the smooth running of business. Government provides street vending policies for street vendors; however, the street vendors are not aware of such policies. Government of India has passed Street Vendors Act, 2014.

In June 2020, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) unveiled the Pradhan Mantri Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) scheme to support street vendors in regaining their livelihoods. Nevertheless, the street vendors are not aware about such policies. Therefore, there is a need to aware them about the laws and policies related with street vending operations, so that they could know their rights and consequently the local authorities and police couldn't make them fool. The provision of appropriate vending zones for selling can protect the vendors from being harassed by the local authorities. The proper location of Hawking zones will be fruitful to both the customers as well as the vendors.

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