

ISO 9001 - 2015

ISSN 2349 - 4891

Monthly

IF
4.665



Volume 4, Issue 1, January 2017

International Journal of Recent Research and Applied Studies

SURRAGH PUBLICATIONS
SURRAGH PUBLICATIONS





Problems Faced by the Street Vendors in their Workplace: A Study with Special Reference to Tiruchirappalli City, Tamil Nadu, India

R. Karthikeyan¹ & R. Mangaleswaran²

¹Research Scholar, Department of Social Work, Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli, Tamilnadu, India.

²Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli, Tamilnadu, India.

Received 18th December 2016, Accepted 10th January 2017

Abstract

The economic hardships experienced by many young people in India have resulted in the creation of several strategies in search of better livelihoods. Around 65 per cent of the State's population is living in rural areas and those people are depending upon the agricultural work (Mahatma Gandhi, 1936). Due to the change in weather conditions and low rainfall many people are migrated from rural to urban to engage in some other tasks. The study found that 46 per cent of the people are involved in street vending business of the town sides. Keith Hart (1971) says informal business or street vending is black market. In the twentieth century most of the people are working street vending business. Section 283 of the Indian constitution tells that causing danger or obstruction to the public shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to two hundred rupees. However, street vendors are engaging in street vending business. Street vendors are facing more problems in the workplace from the public, police personnel, politicians and local rowdies. So, the government of India (Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation) passed the street vendors Bill 2013 in order to improve their standard of life. In this study, the researchers evaluated the problems faced by street vendors in their workplace. The researchers selected 35 respondents from Supparamiyapuram, located in Tiruchirappalli Corporation by adopting convenient sampling and the study is descriptive in nature. Interview method was used to collect data. It is noted that the street vendors follow the street vending policies and get the licenses from the authorised officials. This study aims to find out the problems faced by the street vendors and their rights.

Keywords: Street Vendors, Problem facing, Street Vendor Bill.

© Copy Right, IJRRAS, 2017. All Rights Reserved.

Introduction of Street Vendors

Street vendors are the mainly visible section of the informal market. Street vending as an occupation has been in continuation in India since times immemorial. In the major cities of Tamil Nadu, the large numbers of urban poor live on by working in the informal sector. Poverty and lack of profitable employment in the rural areas of Tamil Nadu and in the minor towns drive large numbers of people to the capital city for work and livelihood. These people in general possess low skills and lack the level of education necessary for the better paid jobs in the organised sector. Besides, permanent secluded jobs in the organized sector are very low in Tamil Nadu; hence even those having the requisite skills are unable to locate proper employment. For these people, hawking/ street vending is one of the resources of earning a livelihood, as it requires smaller financial input and the skills involved are very low and also no entry level obstacles in this job.

Conceptual Definition of Street Vendors

Street vendors are the “one who bought the goods at wholesale and sell it in the street, roadsides, bus stands and at the other places of decent crowd for their daily livelihood. They have the option of selling the goods by making a small shop at the convenient place or by carrying the goods to different places without getting any license for the sale of goods”.

Migration of Street Vendors

Street vendors contributing to the well-being of the urban population by provided that inexpensive goods for the urban poor and generating employment for a large number of people, particularly women (Bhowmik). A World Bank report in 2002, based on data from all countries obtainable, showed that informal traders, “mainly street vendors,” made up 73-99 percent of employment in trade and 50- 90 percent of trade gross domestic product (Martha Alter Chen, 2002). Unemployment among young people between the ages of 15 and 24 years old is a particularly pressing problem in urban areas, and even more so in slums, which often comprise a relatively youthful population. Young people constitute a large proportion of the rural-urban migration while older people often return to their rural areas to

Correspondence

R.Karthikeyan

E-mail: srkarthik.keyan@gmail.com, Ph. +9197905 93288

“retire” (Marja. K and Kees van der Ree, 2006). The bulk of street hawkers are women and migrants from rural areas who, through vending, are able to maintain an economic subsistence anywhere between basic survivals to lower middle-class status (Masayoshi Maruyama, 2010). This shows a significant contribution of street vending to the overall economy and labor market. They are also located in calculated locations that are expedient for customers. The government should be more open and receptive to hearing unease from migrants coming to urban areas to earn a living through street vending. On the other hand, street vendors should also be more receptive to the concerns of the government and the public at large in look upon to their business conduct.

Income and Working Condition

Street vendors are contributing broadly to the informal as well as the overall urban economy in conditions of employment and cheap accessibility of goods and provides for the human society. Their daily earned money between Rs.30 to Rs.120. However Street vendors have no contact to strict finance, and they mainly rely on their own savings, and get money from friends and relatives. But, Street vendors have not accessed the strict Micro Financial Institutions (MFIs) that have come on board to fill the gap left by formal financial institutions. Since most MFIs use banks as collateral, effective group can provide collateral required by financial institutions. It also provides a good meeting for extending business development provided to street vendors. The same approach can be used in guarantee security in the areas of operation. Moreover, group of street vendors is precondition for their success as well as healthy development of the cities (Bhowmik and Saha, 2011). At the same time, working conditions of the vendors are very tough. The survey shows that the vendors, or their spouses, leave their homes between 4 a.m. or 8 a.m. to collect their goods. After short while they start vending at 10 a.m. and, in case their homes are close to their workplaces, they return back at 2 p.m. for lunch and rest for a couple of hours. They are back to their workplaces by 4 p.m. and they return back to home by 10 p.m. or 11 p.m. The distances travelled by vendors to their workplace may be long. Only 21% of the hawkers sell in areas close to their home (Between 1 km. to 4 km.) Most of the hawkers (53%) travelled for 7 km. to 10 km. daily to their workplaces. They approved their wares in baskets on their heads or on pushcarts. Very few use cycle rickshaws or auto rickshaws for transporting their wares as this would amplify costs. On an average, vendors had to work for 12-14 hours a day to earn their meager income (Bhowmik. S.K, 2009).

Street Commerce within the Urban Economy

Informal economic activities are a major and growing segment of the urban economy in sub-Saharan and different developing countries however also are common for additional developed settings (Koame 2000; Portes, Castells and Benton 1989). Street commerce

(hereafter conjointly said as “street vending” or “street trade”) employs a sizeable share of informal employees. In additional developed countries street peddling is clearly a marginal activity niche, for it is usually lawfully restricted or perhaps prohibited, needs negligible skills and capital, and its returns are significantly paltry and unpredictable, even by the unenviable measures of the informal economy. Though in less developed countries street commerce is far additional common, in each additional and fewer developed settings, this activity niche appeals to underprivileged segments of the urban population. one among such teams is recent unskilled migrants for whom street vendors offers a simple entry into the urban labor market; this group is often over represented within the “street economy” of developing countries (Koame 2000; Macharia 1997), however even in additional developed settings, wherever opportunities for street commerce are greatly reduced or perhaps illicit, migrants, particularly from poorer countries, tend to flock to it niche (e.g., Moore and Vigil 1993).

Employment Scenario in Tamil Nadu

In the post reform period, India’s economic increase has enhanced significantly and placed India as one of the greatest growing economies in the World. This status is applicable to Tamil Nadu also. Spaced out from other social problems like poverty, health care and education, the problem of unemployment is also deal with in a serious manner. The growing population, the active age group in exacting, pressurized the policy framers to design apposite methods to absorb the new entrants, giving importance to the weaker sections like females and youths principally to the educated. Labour force also raised faster besides the optimistic features like employment growth noted during 2004-05 Survey. In India, the pace of growth of labour force was 2.93 per cent per annum and exceeded that of work force (employment) verification at 2.89 per cent per annum. Likewise, Tamil Nadu’s labour force and work force had reveals an annual growth of 0.17 per cent and 1.16 per cent respectively.

Tiruchirappalli Corporation identifies Vending Zones

THE HINDU, dated on 12th November 2013, Tiruchi Corporation has identified vending zones in each of the four zones in the city. The national policy make out street vending as an integral part of the urban retail trade and provide street vendors legal status. Street vendors are to be specified ward wise and each street vendor will be registered by the town vending committee and issued identity cards. Vendors will be permitted to operate in 80 places, 20 in Srirangam zone, 15 in Golden Rock, 37 in Ariyamangalam and 8 in K. Abishekapuram zone. A large number of vendors operate every day at NSB Road, Big Bazaar Street, Singarathope and Nandhi Kovil Street. So, the Corporation was planning to accommodate the vendors operating in these areas on the Old Goodshed Road and a few other places. The town vending committee will be empowered to collect a fee

and monthly continuation charge, depending on the location and type of business (The Hindu, 12/11/13).

Identified the Problems faced by Street Vendors (National Association of Street Vendors in India, 2004):

Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in the year of 2004. That report found out the problems faced by the hawkers which are listed below. The NASVI recommended the government of India to solve these issues.

- ❖ Many vendors but limited space
- ❖ Problems with site allocations systems
- ❖ Problems with permit system in trading areas
- ❖ Lack of facilities (e.g. shelters, storage)
- ❖ Lack of access to credit
- ❖ No banks available to vendors as they are considered “unbankable”
- ❖ Shortage of money
- ❖ Lack of (business) skills
- ❖ Legal illiteracy among vendors (authorities take advantage)
- ❖ No co-operation with listen government authorities
- ❖ Stubbed leaders who want to work alone
- ❖ Power struggle among leaders affecting ordinary vendors

The above said problems will be thoroughly investigated to without cause effect.

Problem Faced by Street Vendors

The Street Vendors are the most internal working section of the human society. But they are facing lot of problems. Following are the troubles.

Harassment by Police and Local government: Some of the police man is daily collecting the money from the Street Vendors (Rs.10-20). They buy goods from them for free of cost. Every month, the police men file at least 2 illegal cases against the street vendors. Police man used to scold the vendors by using unparliamentarily words. *Trading sites too small:* The Street Vendors are occupied the small place and they are using some different equipment (transitory) for their business. Government of Tamilnadu announces the tender notifications but they are not interested to participate in the tenders. *Problems with site allocation systems:* Some vendors are occupying the area in early morning and it leads to quarrel between the vendors. Sometimes these problems have been taken to the court. *Lack of facilities (e.g. shelters, storage):* Hawkers are not having a permanent place. They move from one place to another place, so they are not using cold storage of their goods and some safety equipments (umbrella, water and etc...). *Lack of access to credit:* The vendors are not able to invest lot of money (capital) for their business, because they have no enough income. *Lack of (business) skills and education:* Every human being is capable in doing work with their skill. Vendors who are newcomers feel

shy and therefore people are not interested in buying their goods. Vendors who are not educated loss their money in business as some people cheating their goods (Karthikeyan.R & R.Mangaleswaran, 2013).

Indian Penal Code

The Indian constitution explains that engaging in illegal business shall be punishable. Section 283: Causing danger or impediment to the public shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to two hundred rupees. Section 431: If the street vendors cause any damage to public road, bridge, channel or cause disturbances to travelers, shall be punishable with imprisonment for five years or of with fine or both. Articles 34 (4) Police Act, says any persons who is on any road, in any road, in any street and through fare within the limits of any town to which this section shall be specially extended by the state government. Commits offence such as –‘exposes any goods for sale ‘cause obstruction, inconvenience, annoyance, risk, danger of damage of the (residence or passenger) shall on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to imprisonment (with or without hard work) not exceeding eight days. Right of the Police: - It would be lawful for any police officer to take into custody, without a warrant, any person, who within his view commits any of such offence, namely-exposing for sale (The Indian Police Act).

Literature Review

Pena, S, (1999) identified that merchant organizations performed in the main two central functions. (1) Organizations as negotiators or deal-makers; street vendor’s value more highly to become members of those organizations as a method to beat procedure or complicated bureaucracies. (2) Organizations as managers of social assets; organizations limit membership and access to informal markets and manage conflicts among vendors. The study identified that social capital, family, friends, etc., play a very important role among street vendors whenever access to stalls within the informal market is at stake. This article pointed out those future policies have to be compelled to be designed in such the simplest way that government and social establishments, like street merchant organizations, share responsibilities for the sleek functioning of informal markets.

Harlan Dimas, (2008) found that Street Vendors are perpetual problem for street and sidewalk users in most Indonesian cities. Their overflow business onto roadways is the source of traffic blocking. Their informal location and business refuse (garbage) cause unpleasant urban vista. For instance, the two-way traffic on four lanes of Oto Iskandar Dinata street, in front of Pasar Baru in Bandung, was condensed to one lane, forcing unidirectional traffic. This paper suggests they obstruct foot and vehicle traffic, due to their infringement of sidewalks/ pavements and roads. They are unsightly, due to their slap-dash shelters or booths. Their booths and

shelters also reduce air flow and sun rays. They are dirty and uncontrollable, however none of these problems defy fixing, if people really want to fix them.

Nana Yaa Gyane Boakye, (2009) found out the health problems related to street vending like constant fatigue, tiredness, catarrh and sore throat. A few respondents declared that they face economic issues like not being able to save. The researcher suggested deciding the places that are convenient to set as hawkers' markets.

Debdulal Saha, (2009) noted that accessing social security for the street vendors is major problem (National Policy on Urban Street Vendors 2004). However, there is no exacting study on social security for this group of workers in Mumbai. The basic problem of street vendors is that the right to continuation in urban informal sector because this vending profession is measured as illegal although it is expected that around 2.5 percent of the total urban poor survive and succeed by working in this occupation in India (GOI, 2004). This paper engages National Policy on Urban Street Vendors (2004) suggests that associations should come forward to organise them and typically treated as encroachers of public space. Licensing intends to reduce harassment, and evictions by local authorities and local police.

Centre for Civil Society conducted the report of Street Vendors at Patna (Bihar- 2010). This a very few of market space has been earmarked for them, Hence, they are exposed to a number of problems such as excessive harassment by local police in general and traffic police in particular. Due to massive increase in the numbers of street vendors and unplanned growth of Patna, excessive congestion and related problems have come up in the city. The result of the study revealed 96% of the female vendors stated that lack of protection was the main problem they faced in their work. It is common practice for the police to charge Rs. 5-20 per day from each vendor. The report can be used by the corporation for providing better urban infrastructure to the vendors and city as a whole. Provisions of Public Convenience and sanitation facilities can be developed on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model and Connection of tap can be provided at suitable location along with some reserved area used for different vending purposes.

Karthikeyan, R & R.Mangaleswarn, (2013) conducted the study of the Quality of Life among the Street Vendors in Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu. This

paper attempts to study the socio-economic status and quality of life among the Street Vendors in Tiruchirappalli City. This study find out the physical health and their psychosocial health is no significant of their age. This article concluded the revision of their psychological health and physical health area unit, appear to be taken care of their business at the moment they are swollen their environmental factors, and social relationship to develop their Quality of Life.

Research Method

Statement of the problem: The informal sectors are thought-about to be a crucial issue of the trade association within the world. The street vendors are not interested in registering and getting license from authorized organization. So they face issues like lack of financial support, lose of money, long working hours that affect their health. The current study analyses the challenges of Street Vendors in the workplace.

Objectives

1. To learn about the climate change affects the street vending business.
2. To study the problems faced by the Street Vendors in the work place.
3. To know about the respondents are awareness about the street vending policies.
4. To know about the health conditions of the respondents

Methods and Respondents: The researchers used convenient sampling method to select 35 respondents for the present study from Suparamiyapuram, this study is descriptive in nature.

Tools for data collection: The information related to the present study was collected through self structured questionnaire.

Result and Discussions

The socio-economic status of the street vendor's datum was collected through interview schedule. After the data was calculated the variables of age, sex, marriage status, types of family, education qualification, religion, community, types of goods, types of vendors and working hours a day through SPSS 20 version.

Table 1
Socio-economic status

S.No	Variables	Respondents	Percentage
1	Age		
	20-30	8	22.9
	31-40	11	31.4
	41-50	8	22.9
	51-60	6	17.1
	61-70	2	5.7
2	Sex		
	Male	18	51.4
	Female	17	48.6
3	Marriage Status		
	Married	23	65.7
	Unmarried	8	22.9
	Widow/Widowed	3	8.6
	Separated	1	2.9
4	Types of Family		
	Joint Family	7	20.0
	Single Family	28	80.0
5	Education status		
	Illiterate	2	5.7
	1-5	16	45.7
	6-8	10	28.6
	9-10	6	17.1
	11-12	1	2.9
6	Religion		
	Hindu	20	57.1
	Christian	10	28.6
	Muslim	5	14.3
7	Community		
	BC	23	65.7
	MBC	5	14.3
	SC/ST	7	20.0
8	House Status		
	Own House	18	51.4
	Rental	13	37.1
	Leasing	4	11.4
9	Types of House		
	Concrete	10	28.6
	Tin House	19	54.3
	Cottage	6	17.1
10	Types of Goods		
	Banana	6	17.1
	Fruits	10	28.6
	Others	15	42.9
	Flowers	4	11.4
11	Types of Vendors		
	Permanent Vendor	24	68.6
	Temporarily Vendor	11	31.4
12	Working Hours		
	5pm-10pm	9	25.7
	8am-9pm	20	57.1
	7am-10am, 5pm-9pm	6	17.1
13	Earning/Day		
	100-150	6	17.1
	151-200	7	20.0

201-250	9	25.7
251-300	8	22.9
351-400	3	8.6
401-450	2	5.7

The table 1 shows the socio-economic status of the respondents. The panel 1 examine the age group of 20-30 in less than one fourth (22.9%) of the respondents. Less than one third (31.4%) of the respondent's age group are 31-40. More than one fifth (22.9%) of the respondents age group are 41-50. Very few (17.1%) of the respondents age group are 51-60. 5 per cent of the respondents age of 61-70 (mean age: 2.51). The panel 2 shows that the gender of the respondents 51 per cent of male vendors and 48 per cent of female vendors. The panel 3 Marriage status of the respondents, more than half (65.7%) of the respondents are married, nearly one fifth (22.9%) of the respondents are unmarried, 9 per cent of the vendors are widowed and very few (3%) of the respondents are living in separated. The panel 4 clarify that 20 per cent of the respondents are living with joint family system and majority (80%) of the respondents are living single family. The panel 5 clearly explained the education qualification .are very few (6%) per cent of the respondent are illiterate, less than half of the respondent are studies below 5th standard (primary school), more than one fourth of the respondents are studied 6-8 standard (middle school), less than one fifth of the respondents are studied 9-10th standard (high school) and 2 per cent of the respondents are studied 11-12th standard. The panel 6 shows that religion of the respondents are more than half of the respondents are belongs Hindu religion more than one fourth of the respondents are belongs Christian religion and very few of the respondents are based Muslim religion. The panel 7 explain community of the respondents are more than half of the respondents are having Backward Class (BC), less than one fifth of the respondents are having the Most Backward Class (MBC), one fifth of the respondents are having Schedule Cast and Schedule Tribal's (SC/ST). The panel 8 explain the house status of the respondents are more than half of the street vendors are living in own house, more than one third of the respondents are living

in rental houses and very few of the respondents are living in leasing houses. The panel 9 shows that types of houses are 28 per cent of the respondents are having a concrete houses, more than half of the respondents are having tin houses and 17 per cent of the respondents are having cottage houses. The panel 10 explain the street vendors are selling the goods of 17 per cent of the vendors are selling banana, more than one fourth of the respondents are selling fruits, 11 per cent of the respondents are selling flowers and 43 per cent of the vendors are selling other goods (tea, coffee, mica, groundnut and some foods). The panel 11 verified the types of street vendors are more than half of the respondents are doing the job of permanent and 31 per cent of the vendors are working in temporary vendors. The panel 12 conformed shows working hours of the respondents are nearly one fourth of the respondents are working time of 5 pm. to 10 pm., more than half of the respondents are working time of 8 am- 9 pm and 17 per cent of the vendors are working in 7 am to 10 am and 5 pm to 9 pm. The panel 13 shows that respondents are daily money earning through their business, 17 per cent of the respondents are daily earning amount between Rs.100-150, 7 per cent of the respondents are earning amount between Rs.151-200, 26 per cent of the respondents are daily earning 201-250, 30 per cent of the respondents are daily earning 251-300, 8 per cent of the respondents are earning 351-400 and very few of the respondents are earning money between Rs.401-540.

Problems faced by street vendors

The street vendors are integral part of the human society. The street vendors are faced various problems, but the researchers are focused four dimensions of issues. There are public issues, climate change, policies related and health problems. The researcher's analyses the datum used cross table of gender of the respondents.

Table 2
Distribution of the respondents are facing the Public Issues

S.No	Variables	Male	Per cent	Female	Per cent
1	Public				
	No	1	(2.85%)	1	(2.85%)
	Police	9	(25.71%)	9	(25.71%)
	Politician	4	(11.42%)	3	(8.57%)
	Local Rowdies	1	(2.85%)	2	(5.71%)
	People, Police, Politician	3	(8.57%)	2	(5.71%)
2	Types of Problems				
	No	0	(0%)	1	(2.85%)
	Beating	0	(0%)	1	(2.85%)
	Through The Goods	0	(0%)	3	(8.57%)
	Collect Money	10	(28.57%)	6	(17.14%)
	Bring Goods	3	(8.57%)	3	(8.57%)
	Beating, Through the Goods	5	(14.28%)	3	(8.57%)

3	Having Money				
	Yes	4	(11.42%)	2	(5.71%)
	No	14	(40%)	15	(42.85%)
4	Faced Accident				
	Yes	6	(17.14%)	3	(8.57%)
	No	12	(34.28%)	14	(40%)

The table 2 the table shows that the street vendors are faced problems in public places; Panel 1 very few of the male and female respondents are not faced in the public places, 25 per cent of the police are troubles with the male vendors and 26 per cent of the male vendors. 11 per cent of the respondents are trouble from the politicians and 9 per cent of female vendors. Very few per cent of the male vendors are troubles from local rowdies and 6 per cent of the female vendors. The 9 per cent of the male vendors are troubles with people, police and politicians and 6 per cent of the female vendors. The panel 2 explains what type of problems the above persons are forced the vendors, 0 per cent of the male vendors are not facing problems above the persons and 3 per cent of the female vendors. The persons are 3 per cent of the female vendors are facing beating from the police personnel. 3 per cent of the female vendors are

goods are through. 29 per cent of the male vendors are giving the money to particular persons, 9 per cent of the respondents are giving the money to particular persons. 19 per cent of the persons are bringing their goods (male: 9% and 9 per cent). 23 per cent of the persons are beating and through the street vendor's goods (Male: 14% and Female: 9 per cent). The panel 3 explains the respondents are having the money sources by their business; the 11 per cent of the male and 6 per cent of the female respondents are having money for their feature. Vast majority of the respondents are not have a money sources of their business (male: 40% and female: 43%). The panel 4 clearly denoted 26 per cent of the respondents are faced accident (male: 17% and female: 9%) and 74 per cent of the respondents are not faced any accident during their working hours.

Table 3

Distribution of the respondents are facing Climate change

S.No	Variables	Male	Per cent	Female	Per cent
1	Feel about the climate change				
	Good	5	(14.28%)	4	(11.42%)
	Satisfactory	1	(2.857%)	1	(2.85%)
	Bad	6	(17.14%)	3	(8.57%)
	Very bad	6	(17.14%)	9	(25.71%)
2	Safety Equipments				
	Plastic Covers	6	(17.14%)	6	(17.14%)
	Store Water	1	(2.85%)	0	(0%)
	Frame Glass	3	(8.57%)	1	(2.85%)
	Umbrella	0	(0%)	1	(2.85%)
	Plastic Covers, Store water, Frame Glass	6	(17.14%)	8	(22.85%)
	Plastic covers, Store Water, Frame glass, Umbrella	2	(5.71%)	1	(2.85%)
		18	(51.42%)	17	(48.57%)

The table 3 explains climate change is main reasons of people changed and migrated from rural to urban areas. The panels 1 the 25 per cent of the respondents are feel good statements (male: 14% and female: 11%), 26 per cent of the respondents statements

of bad (male: 17% and female: 9%), 43 per cent of the respondents opinion of very bad (male: 17% and female: 26%). The panel 2 elucidate that 100 per cent of the respondents are using the plastic covers, store water, frame glass and umbrella.

Table 4

Distributions of the respondents are awareness of the Street Vending Policies

S.No	Variables	Male	Per cent	Female	Per cent
1	Understand the street vendor policy				
	Good	5	(14.28%)	5	(14.28%)
	Satisfactory	7	(20%)	8	(22.85%)
	Bad	5	(14.28%)	4	(11.42%)
	Very bad	1	(2.85%)	0	(0%)
2	Feel about your illegal business				
	Very good	0	(0%)	1	(2.85%)
	Good	3	(8.57%)	4	(11.42%)
	Satisfactory	4	(11.42%)	4	(11.42%)
	Bad	6	(17.14%)	5	(14.28%)
	Very bad	5	(14.28%)	3	(8.57%)
3	Illegal causes booked your name				
	Yes	8	(22.85%)	5	(14.28%)
	No	10	(28.57%)	12	(34.28%)
4	Want changed your business				
	Yes	5	(14.28%)	11	(31.42%)
	No	13	(37.14%)	6	(17.14%)
5	Reason for change business				
	No Problems	13	(37.14%)	6	(17.14%)
	Low income	2	(5.71%)	8	(22.85%)
	Harassment by Public	3	(8.57%)	0	(0%)
	Lack of Interest	0	(0%)	3	(8.57%)

This table 4 shows that the respondent's opinion of the street vendor's policies related, the panel 1 explain the street vendors are how much understand the street vendors policies; 30 percent of the respondents are give a statement of good (male: 14% and female: 14%), 43 per cent of the responders are give a statements of satisfaction (male: 20% and female: 23%), 26 per cent of the respondents are give a statement of bad (male: 14% and 12%), very low of the respondents are giving a very bad statements. The panel 2 shows that the street vendors are how much feel about the illegal business, 3 per cent

of the respondents statements of very good (male: 0% and female: 3%), 20 per cent of the respondents statements of good (male: 9% and female: 11%), 23 per cent of respondents statements of satisfaction (male: 11% and 12%), 31 per cent of the respondents statements of bad (male: 17% and 14%), 23 per cent of the respondents statements of very bad (male: 14% and 9%). The panel 3 explain the illegal cause booked respondents name, 37 per cent of the respondents statement of yes (male: 23% and female: 14%) and 63 per cent of respondents statements of no (male: 29% and female: 34%).

Table 5

Health Problems

S.No	Variables	Male	Per cent	Female	Per cent
1	Facing Health Problems				
	No	3	(8.57%)	3	(8.57%)
	Skin Problems	2	(5.71%)	1	(2.85%)
	Respiratory Problems	0	(0%)	5	(14.28%)
	Blood Presser	7	(20%)	1	(2.85%)
	Others	6	(17.14)	4	(11.42%)
	Skin, Respiratory	0	(0%)	2	(5.71%)
	Skin, Blood	0	(0%)	1	(2.85%)
2	Cure this Problems				
	No	3	(8.57%)	3	(8.57%)
	Hospitals	14	(40%)	12	(34.28%)
	Yoga	1	(2.85%)	0	(0%)
	Self treatment, Hospital	0	(0%)	2	(5.71%)
3	Types of Hospitals				
	No	3	(8.57%)	3	(8.57%)
	Government Hospitals	11	(31.42%)	10	(28.57%)
	Private Hospitals	1	(2.85%)	3	(8.57%)
	GH, Pvt	3	(8.57%)	1	(2.85%)

4	Hospital Specialty				
	No	1	(2.85%)	3	(8.57%)
	Very Good	2	(5.71%)	1	(2.85%)
	Good	9	(25.71%)	11	(31.42%)
	Satisfactory	6	(17.14%)	2	(5.71%)
5	Support your business				
	No	4	(11.42%)	4	(11.42%)
	Husband/ Wife	8	(22.85%)	7	(20%)
	Children	5	(14.28%)	3	(8.57%)
	Relatives	1	(2.85%)	2	(5.71%)
	Friends	0	(0%)	1	(2.85%)

The table 5 shows that street vendors are infected the diseases of during this works, the panel 1 shows that 17 per cent of the respondents are not facing the health problems (male: 8% and female: 9%), 8 per cent of the respondents are affecting the skin problems (male: 6% and female: 2), 14 per cent of the respondents are affecting the respiratory problems (female: 14%), 23 per cent of the respondents are affecting the blood presser (male: 20% and female: 3%), 6 per cent of the female are affecting the skin and respiratory problems and 29 per cent of the respondents are affecting the other problems, are eye, dust and mind stress (male: 17% and female: 12%). The panel 2 explain the above the health problem are respondents are how to solve; 74 per cent of the respondents are take a treatment from hospitals (male: 40% and female: 34%), 3 per cent of the male respondents are take yoga, 6 per cent of the females are take the self treatments trough home (zinduboom, kasayam and neer aavi). The panel 3 shows that the 60 per cent of the respondents are take treatment from government hospitals (male: 31% and female: 29%), 12 per cent of the respondents are take treatment from private hospitals (male: 3% and female: 9%), 11 per cent of the respondents take treatment from government hospitals and private hospitals (male: 9% and female: 2%). The 4th statements of how much respondents are like the treatment through hospitals, 8 per cent of respondents are very good (male: 6% and female: 2%), 57 per cent of the respondents are good (male: 26% and female: 31%) and 20 per cent of the respondents statements of satisfaction (male: 17% and female: 6%). The panel 5 examine the above the problems are affecting the time who take part of their business, 43 per cent of the respondents husband and wife are take their business (male: 23% and female: 20%), 23 per cent of the respondents children are take their business (male: 14% and female: 9%), 8 per cent of the relatives are caring of their work (male: 3% and female: 6%) and 3 per cent of the respondents friends are take care of their business.

Major Findings

- ❖ Nearly one third (33%) of the respondents age group of 31-40.
- ❖ More than half (51%) of the respondents are male.
- ❖ More than half (66%) of the respondents are married.

- ❖ Vast majority of the (80%) respondents are living single family system.
- ❖ Nearly one third of (29%) the respondents are studied 6-8 standard (middle school).
- ❖ More than half of (57%) the respondents are belongs in Hindu religion.
- ❖ More than half of (66%) the respondents are belongs in back ward community.
- ❖ Nearly half of the respondents are having own houses.
- ❖ More than half of (54%) the respondents are living in tin house.
- ❖ Nearly one third of (29%) the respondents are selling in fruits.
- ❖ More than half (57%) of the respondents are working in 13 hours through 8am- 9pm.
- ❖ Nearly one fourth of the respondents are daily earning money between Rs.201-250.
- ❖ More than half of (51%) the respondents are faced problems from police personnel.
- ❖ Nearly half of (46%) the respondents are giving money to police personnel.
- ❖ Vast Majority of the (83%) respondents are not having money for feature business.
- ❖ Majority of the (74%) respondents are following the traffic rules. So they are not faced accident.
- ❖ Less than half of the respondents (43%) climate change opinion on very bad.
- ❖ Less than half of (43%) the respondent's opinion of street vendor's policy satisfaction.
- ❖ More than half (54%) of the respondents are not like change their business.
- ❖ Nearly one fourth (25%) of the respondents are affected the blood presser.
- ❖ More than half (60%) of the respondents are take the treatment from government hospital.

Suggestions

The street vendors are working this business for their daily livelihood and creating it an additional job. The vendors are working in a day of 12 or 13 hours (7am-9pm) and within dust environment. So 25 per cent of the vendors are affecting the blood presser and 20 per cent of the respondents are affecting the respiratory problem and 17 per cent of the respondents are affecting the skin allergy. So, the vendors are taking care of the safety measurements of their body (nose cover, skin

loosen, washed cloths and choose the safety environment). They are preventing the health problems of the vendors. The 60 per cent of the respondents are taking the treatment from government hospitals and their opinion of treatments is very good. The study on “Childcare Needs of female Street Vendors in Mexico City” explained that the female vendors are working in the pregnancy period and their infant was affecting the respiratory problems (Patricia Hernandez, 1996). So, that time the female vendors are avoiding this type of business.

Conclusion

Street Vendors are contributing to the well-being of the urban and rural population by providing the goods and products at cheaper rates. The contribution of street vending is important to the overall economy and labour market. This study investigated the thirty five respondents of street vendors randomly selected in Subramaniapuram, situated at Tiruchirappalli City to address the problems faced by them. Through direct interview, the study found that most of the respondents are faced problems by police personnel, climate change and health conditions. Government provides street vending policies for street vendors; however the street vendors are not aware of such policies.

References

1. Bhowmik. S. K and Saha. D. (2011). Financial Accessibility of the Street Vendors in India: Cases of Inclusion and Exclusion. Tata Institute of Social Sciences. Retrieved 27th March 2014 from, http://wiego.org/sites/wiego.org/files/publications/files/Bhowmik_Saha_StreetVendors_India_UNDP-TISS.pdf
2. Bhowmik. S.K (2009). Hawkers and the Urban Informal Sector, a Study of Street Vending in Seven Cities, *National Alliance of Street Vendors of India*. Pp. 1-20. <http://nasvinet.org/newsite/uploads/A%20study%20of%20street%20vending%20in%20seven%20cities.pdf>
3. Gandhi's (1936). Talking about the Importance of Village, Retrieved 14th May 2014 from, <http://gandhiphilosophy.blogspot.in/2009/08/rural-development.html>
4. Koame, A. (2000). L'insertion des Migrants sur le marché du travail: une revue de la littérature. *UAPS Studies and Research*, Issue 2.
5. Karthikeyan, R. and R.Mangaleswaran. (2013). Quality of life among the Street Vendors in Tiruchirappalli City, Tamil Nadu. *International Research Journal Social Sciences*, Pp.18-28.
6. Macharia, K. (1997). Social and Political Dynamics of the Informal Economy in African Cities. Nairobi and Harare. *University Press of America*, Lanham, Maryland.
7. Masayoshi Maruyama and Trung Viet Le, (2010). “The Nature of Informal Food Bazaars: Empirical Results for Urban Hanoi, Vietnam,” *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services* 17, no.1, Pp.1-9.
8. Moore, J. and Vigil, J. D. (1993). “Barrios in transition”, in J. Moore and R. Pinderhughes (eds.), *In the Barrios: Latinos and the Underclass Debate*. Russell Sage Foundation, New York, Pp. 27-49.
9. Marja Kuiper and Kees van der Ree. (2006). Growing out of Poverty: Urban Job Creation and The Millennium Development Goals. *Global Urban Development Magazine*. Vol.2, issue.1, Pp1-14.
10. Martha Alter Chen. (2002). Women in the Informal Sector: A Global Picture, the Global Movement, *Labor Market Policies Core Course* (Washington, DC: World Bank).
11. Patricia Hernandez, Alfredo Zetina, Medardo Tapia, Claudia Ortiz1 and Irma Coria Soto. (1996). Childcare Needs of female Street Vendors in Mexico City. *Health Policy and Planning*. Vol.11. issue.2, Pp 169-178
12. Portes, A., Castells M., and Benton, L.A. (eds.) (1989). The Informal Economy. Studies in Advanced and Less Developed Countries, *the Johns Hopkins University Press*, Baltimore, Maryland.
13. Tirucirappalli Corporation NEWS. Retrieved 23th June 2014, from www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Tiruchirappalli/tiruchi-corporation-identifies-vending-zones/article4876499.ece.
14. Thozhilalar koodam, December 27th, 2012, retrieved 24th June 2014, from www.tnlabour.in/?cat=9&paged=3
15. The Indian Police Act. Retrieved 25th March 2014 from, www.humanrightsinitiative.org/publications/police/police_act_1861.pdf.