

Problems and Prosperous of Street Vendors in Sivakasi

M. Selvakumar^{1*}, V. Sathyalakshmi² and K. Siva Murugan³

¹Assistant Professor, ²Research Scholar, ³UGC – MRP, Research Fellow,
PG and Research Department of Commerce, Ayya Nadar Janaki Ammal College, Sivakasi. Tamil Nadu, India
E-mail: professorselvakumar@gmail.com

Abstract - This paper on problems and prospects of street vendors in Sivakasi is a research paper that aims to understand the 'working life' of street vendors in keeping with their financial accessibility, social security, occupational wellbeing and the working condition. India is the second populated country in the world. Providing employment opportunity to the people is the greatest task to the government. Therefore the people develop their entrepreneur skill to earn income for their livelihood. Street vending is one of the entrepreneurship, small in terms of capital and size and easy to start the business. Nonetheless, it is noticed that there has been a phenomenal increase in the number of street vendors leading to an increase in the number of workers in the informal sector in India and Mumbai has witnessed for containing highest street vendors among all major cities in India.

Keywords: Street Vendors, Problems, Prosperous

I. INTRODUCTION

In the era of globalization, the retail sector is the fast growing emerging sector after agriculture in India by providing employment. However, besides formal retail chain, small retailing including street vending has been one of the easiest ways to survive for working poor and is wide spread in the urban informal sector.

Street vendors play very important role in urban India by providing employment and income and other aspects. They sell different kinds of goods such as clothes and hosiery, lather, molded plastic goods and different kinds of household necessary goods, which are manufactured in small scale or home based industries where large numbers of workers are employed. The manufacturers could have hardly marketed for their products. Apart from non-agricultural product, street vendors also sell vegetable and fruits also. Thus, urban poor, namely street vendors are providing the market for home-based manufacturing product and as well as agricultural products. In this way, street vendors help sustain employment in these home-based and small-scale industries and traditional sector. Therefore, it can be said that several sectors and labour are linked with street vendors in terms of products they sold.

Besides the employment context, street vendors also support urban rich and urban poor. Street vendors prop up urban rich to provide daily requirements as available on their doorsteps because some street vendors built up their profession in front of housing complexes. Urban youth prefer to purchase clothes and other accessories from them because products sold by them are typically cheaper than those found in formal retail outlets.

On the other side, lower income group people are also benefited and spend a higher portion of their income on purchase from street vendors because their goods are cheap and affordable. Thus, they are in fact the solution to some of the problems of the urban woe-stricken people.

II. METHODOLOGY

The objective of the study is the exploration of the problems faced by street vendors and identification of prosperous of the street vending business in Sivakasi. To fulfill the objective of the study the researcher has used both primary data and secondary data. The primary data have collected through an interview schedule. The interview schedule designed for the study is presented the street vendors in Sivakasi. Based on the discussion with the street vendors the interview schedule has been suitably modified. The modified interview schedule incorporating the suggestions is used for the collection of data from the street vendors in Sivakasi.

Sample Size and Design

There are 88 street vendors doing business in Sivakasi. Therefore it is decided to collected data from all street vendors in Sivakasi. The secondary data needed for the study have been collected from books, magazines, articles, government, records, previous research reports, web sites and so on.

Tools for Analysis

The statistical tools such as Percentage analysis and Chi square analysis have been applied to analyse the data collected from the respondents about the street vending business in the study area. The opinion of the respondents was collected in Five Point Likert's Scale form.

Hypotheses of the Study

To fulfill the objectives of the study the following hypotheses have been framed

1. There is no significant association between socio economic status such as age, gender, marital status, type of family, educational status, type of business, investment, business running years and the problems of street vendors at Sivakasi.
2. There is no significant association between socio economic status such as age, gender, marital status, type of family, educational status, type of business, investment, business running years and the prosperous of street vendors at Sivakasi.

III.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The primary data about the profile of the street vendors in Sivakasi collected from the respondents is analyzed and interpreted below:

TABLE 1 PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

S. No.	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)	
1	Age	Up to 20	4	4.55
		21-40	50	56.81
		41-60	30	34.09
		above 60	4	4.55
		Total	88	100
2	Gender	Male	76	86.36
		Female	12	13.64
		Total	88	100
3	Marital Status	Married	75	85.23
		Unmarried	13	14.77
		Total	88	100
4	Type of Family	Nuclear	59	67.05
		Joint Family	29	32.95
		Total	88	100
5	Educational Status	Upto 8 th	25	28.41
		10 th	26	29.54
		12 th	22	25
		Degree	12	13.64
		Any Other	3	3.41
		Total	88	100
6	Type of Business	Flower Shop	18	20.46
		Fruit Shop	11	12.5
		Fast Food Shop	13	14.77
		Seasonal Vendors	1	1.14
		Vegetable Shop	19	21.59
		Electrical Shop	7	7.95
		Textiles	4	4.55
		Matten Stall	15	17.04
		Total	88	100
7	Investment	Upto Rs 25000	64	72.73
		Rs 25000-Rs 50000	14	15.91
		Rs 50000-Rs 75000	6	6.82
		Above 75000	4	4.54
		Total	88	100
8	Business Running Years	Below 1 Year	7	7.95
		1-5 Years	41	46.59
		6-10 Years	17	19.32
		11-15 Years	14	15.91
		16-20 Years	1	1.13
		Above 20 Years	8	9
Total	88	100		

Source: Primary Data

Table 1 shows that out of 88 respondents, 50 respondents are in the age group between 21 and 40 years, 76 respondents are male, 75 respondents are married, 59 respondents from nuclear family, 26 respondents have completed 10th Standard, 19 respondents have vegetable shop, 64 respondents invest up to Rs 25000 and 41 respondents run their business from 1 to 5 Years.

Opinion of Street Vendors in Sivakasi towards the Problems

This section deals with the opinion of street vendors in Sivakasi towards the problems. The problems faced by street vendors on their business vary from person to person. The level of opinion of the street vendors is meant to indicate the extent to which the problem has been faced by them. During the survey, the street vendors are asked to give their opinion about the problems of street vending business. The level of perception is determined by the score

value calculated for 11 statements which are related to the problem faced by street vendors by adopting scaling techniques, namely likert’s five point scale.

Opinion on Problems of Street Vendors

Table 2 shows the opinion of street vendors about problems faced from current business.

TABLE 2 PROBLEMS OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Source: Primary Data

S. No.	Problems of current business	SA	A	No	DA	SDA
1	No business opportunity	29 (32.95)	1 (1.14)	11 (12.5)	19 (21.59)	28 (31.82)
2	Problem from local politician	6 (6.82)	0 (0)	14 (15.9)	26 (29.55)	42 (47.73)
3	Collection of credit from customer	6 (6.32)	0 (0)	12 (13.64)	34 (38.63)	36 (40.91)
4	Un favorable environment	28 (31.82)	8 (9.09)	10 (11.36)	22 (25)	20 (22.75)
5	Lack of storage facility	53 (60.23)	10 (11.36)	14 (15.91)	7 (7.95)	4 (4.55)
6	Issue of hygiene & sanitation	50 (56.82)	5 (5.68)	11 (12.5)	12 (13.64)	10 (11.36)
7	No registration	14 (15.91)	0 (0)	19 (21.59)	23 (26.14)	32 (36.36)
8	Fluctuating profitability	41 (46.59)	4 (4.55)	8 (9.09)	13 (14.77)	22 (25)
9	Climate change	52 (59.01)	3 (3.41)	8 (9.09)	9 (10.23)	16 (18.18)
10	Competitors	57 (64.77)	4 (4.55)	4 (4.55)	6 (6.82)	7 (7.95)
11	Disturbance from government authority	37 (42.05)	6 (6.82)	11 (12.5)	12 (13.65)	22 (25)

From the Table 2 it could be stated that majority of the street vendors face the problem of competitors as strongly agree (64.77 per cent) followed by lack of storage facility (60.23 per cent), (59.01) per cent- due to climate changes. And it could be stated that majority of the street vendors face the problems from local politician as strongly disagree (47.73 per cent) followed by collection of credit from customers (40.91 per cent), no registration (36.36 per cent).

Identification of Level of Perception of Street Vendors towards the Problems

The scores are assigned in the order of 5 for ‘strongly agree’, 4 for ‘agree’, 3 for ‘no opinion’, 2 for ‘not agree’. The score value for every Street Vendors is obtained. The level of perception has been classified into three categories,

namely, low level, moderate level and high level for analytical purpose. While the score value of the respondent $\geq(\bar{X}+SD)$ and the score values of the respondent $\leq (\bar{X}-SD)$ have been classified as high level perception and low level perception respectively and the score values between $(\bar{X}+SD)$ and $(\bar{X}-SD)$ have been classified as medium level perception. \bar{X} And SD is the arithmetic mean and standard deviation which are calculated from the Score values of 88 respondents. The arithmetic mean and Standard deviation are 34.65 and 3.03, respectively.

$(\bar{X}+SD) = (34.65+3.03 = 37.68$ and above high level.

$(\bar{X}-SD) = (34.65-3.03 =31.62$ and above low level.

$(\bar{X}-SD)$ to $(\bar{X}+SD) = (31.62$ to 37.68 moderate level.

TABLE 3 LEVEL OF PERCEPTION OF STREET VENDORS TOWARDS OPINION OF PROBLEMS

S. No.	Opinion on Problem	No .of. Respondents	Per cent To Total
1	High	17	19.32
2	Moderate	49	55.68
3	Low	22	25.00
Total		88	100

Source: Computed data

From Table 3, it is understand that out of 88 street vendors, 49 street vendors (55.68%) fall under the category of moderate level perception, 22 street vendors (25%) come under the category of low level perception and the

remaining 17 street vendors (19.32%) fall under the category of high perception.

TABLE 4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC VARIABLES AND LEVEL OF PERCEPTION OF STREET VENDORS TOWARDS THE PROBLEMS

S.No.	Particulars	Opinion of Problems			Total
		High	Moderate	Low	
Age wise Classification					
1.	Up to 20 years	1	3	0	4
2.	21 to 40 years	11	27	12	50
3.	41 to 50 years	4	16	10	30
4.	Above 60 years	1	3	0	4
Total		17	49	22	88
Gender					
1.	Male	14	43	19	76
2.	Female	3	6	3	12
Total		17	49	22	88
Marital Status					
1.	Married	15	40	20	75
2.	Unmarried	2	9	2	13
Total		17	49	22	88
Type of Family					
1.	Nuclear	12	32	15	59
2.	Joint family	5	17	7	29
Total		17	49	22	88
Educational Status					
1.	upto8	4	15	6	25
2.	10 th	5	15	6	26
3.	12 th	3	13	6	22
4.	Degree	4	4	4	12
5.	any other	1	2	0	3
Total		17	49	22	88
Type of Business					
1.	Flower shop	2	9	7	18
2.	Fruit shop	3	7	1	11
3.	Fast food shop	3	8	2	13
4.	Seasonal vendors	0	0	1	1
5.	Vegetable shop	2	13	4	19
6.	Electrical	2	4	1	7
7.	Textile	0	3	1	4
8.	Meat	5	5	5	15
Total		17	49	22	88
Investment wise Classification					
1.	upto25000	11	36	17	64
2.	25000-30000	3	7	4	14
3.	50000-75000	1	4	1	6
4.	above75000	2	2	0	4
Total		17	49	22	88
Business Running Years					
1.	Below1year	1	5	1	7
2.	1-5year	10	22	9	41
3.	6-10years	4	10	3	17
4.	11-15years	1	7	6	14
5.	16-20years	0	1	0	1
6.	Above20yers	1	4	3	8
Total		17	49	22	88

Source: Primary Data

Socio-Economic Variables and Level of Perception of Street Vendors towards the Problems

In order to test the relationship between socio-economic variables namely, age, gender, marital status, type of family, education status, type of business and investment of the street vendors and its influence on level of perception towards the problems of street vendors, the following hypothesis is formulated chi-square test is used to test the hypothesis.

There is no significant association between, age, gender, marital status, type of family, education status, type of

business, investment and business running years of the street vendors and problem faced by street vendors. From the Table 4 it has been observed that out of 88 respondents, 17 respondents have high level of problems in street vending business, 49 respondents have moderate opinion about the problems in street vending business and 22 respondents have low level of problems in street vending business. Out of 49 respondents, 27 respondents are in the age group between 21-40 years, 43 are male, 40 are married, 32 are nuclear, 15 are up to 8 and 10th, 13 are vegetable shops, 36 are investment up to 25000 and 22 are running business 1 to 5 years.

TABLE 5 SOCIO –ECONOMIC VARIABLES AND OPINION OF PROBLEMS: CHI-SQUARE TEST RESULT

S.No.	Particulars	Pearson Chi-Square Value	Hypothesis	Result
1.	Age	0.633	Accepted	No Significant
2.	Gender	0.855	Accepted	No Significant
3.	Marital Status	0.552	Accepted	No Significant
4.	Type of Family	0.916	Accepted	No Significant
5.	Educational Status	0.809	Accepted	No Significant
6.	Type of Business	0.467	Accepted	No Significant
7.	Investment	0.718	Accepted	No Significant
8.	Business Running Years	0.773	Accepted	No Significant

Source: Computed Data

TABLE 6 OPINION OF PROSPEROUS OF CURRENT BUSINESS

S. No.	PROSPEROUS	SA	A	NO	DA	SDA
1	Minimum capital requirement	36 (40.91)	2 (2.27)	10 (11.36)	14 (15.91)	26 (29.55)
2	Cost efficiency	51 (57.95)	0 (0)	6 (6.82)	15 (17.05)	16 (18.18)
3	Reasonable profit	62 (70.45)	0 (0)	4 (4.55)	7 (7.95)	15 (17.04)
4	Availability of product	67 (76.14)	5 (5.68)	6 (6.82)	5 (5.68)	5 (5.68)
5	Flexibility in time of work	27 (30.68)	7 (7.95)	14 (15.91)	16 (18.18)	24 (27.27)
6	Fewer formality	24 (27.27)	12 (13.64)	12 (13.64)	17 (19.32)	23 (26.14)
7	Easy decision making	42 (47.73)	10 (11.36)	8 (9.09)	14 (15.91)	14 (15.91)
8	No payment of rent	46 (52.27)	5 (5.68)	10 (11.36)	8 (9.09)	19 (21.59)
9	Expand economic opportunity	26 (29.55)	5 (5.68)	9 (10.23)	18 (20.45)	30 (34.09)
10	Unleashes the possibility of upward mobility	13 (14.77)	10 (11.36)	21 (23.56)	17 (19.32)	27 (30.68)
11	Make more community vibrant & less hazards	31 (35.23)	13 (14.77)	14 (15.9)	11 (12.5)	19 (21.59)

Source: Primary Data

Table 5 shows that there is no significant relationship between age, gender, marital status, type of family, educational status, type of business, investment and business running years and their level of Perception of Street Vendors towards the Problems.

Opinion of Street Vendors in Sivakasi towards the Prosperous

This section deals with the level of perception of street vendors towards the opinion of prosperous in sivakasi. The prosperous of street vendors on their business vary from person to person. The level of perception of the street vendors is meant to indicate the extent to which the prosperous has been related to them. During the survey, the street vendors are asked to opinion about the prosperous of street vending business. The level of perception is determined by the score value calculated for 11 statements which are related to the prosperous relate to street vendors by adopting scaling techniques, namely likert’s five point scale.

Opinion of Prosperous of Current Business

Table 6 shows the opinion of street vendors in prosperous faced from current business. From the above Table 6, it could be stated that majority of the street vendors got prosperous of availability of product as strongly agree (76.14 per cent) followed by reasonable profit (70.45 per cent), (57.95 per cent) due to cost efficiency, and it could be

stated that majority of the street vendors got the prosperous from expand economic opportunity as strongly disagree (34.09 per cent) followed by unleashes the possibility of upward mobility (30.68 per cent), minimum capital requirement (29.55 per cent).

Identification of Level of Perception of Street Vendors towards Opinion of Prosperous

The scores are assigned in the order of 5 for ‘strongly agree’, 4 for ‘agree’, 3 for ‘no opinion’, 2 for ‘not agree’. The score value for every street vendors is obtained. The level of perception has been classified into three categories, namely, low level, moderate level and high level for analytical purpose. While the score value of the respondent $\geq (\bar{X}+SD)$ and the score values of the respondent $\leq (\bar{X}-SD)$ have been classified as high level perception and low level perception respectively and the score values between $(\bar{X}+SD)$ and $(\bar{X}-SD)$ have been classified as moderate level perception. \bar{X} And SD is the arithmetic mean and standard deviation which are calculated from the Score values of 88 respondents. The arithmetic mean and Standard deviation are 36.87 and 3.43, respectively.
 $(\bar{X}+SD) = (34.65+3.03 = 40.30$ and above high level.
 $(\bar{X}-SD) = (34.65-3.03 = 33.44$ and above low level.
 $(\bar{X}-SD)$ to $(\bar{X}+SD) = (33.44$ to 40.30 moderate level.

TABLE 7 LEVEL OF PERCEPTION OF STREET VENDORS TOWARDS OPINION OF PROSPEROUS

S.No.	Opinion on problem	No .of. respondents	Per cent to total
1	High	18	20.45
2	Moderate	52	59.10
3	Low	18	20.45
Total		88	100

Source: primary data

From Table 7, it is revealed that out of 88 street vendors, 52 street vendors (59.10%) fall under the category of moderate level perception, 18 street vendors of each (20.45%) fall under the category of high and low level perception.

Socio-Economic Variables and Level of Perception towards Prosperous of Street Vendors

In order to test the relationship between socio-economic variables, namely, age, gender, marital status, type of

family, education status, type of business and investment of the street vendors and its influence on level of perception towards the prosperous of street vendors, the following hypothesis is formulated chi-square test is used to test the hypothesis.

There is no significant relationship between, age, gender, marital status, type of family, education status, type of business and investment of the street vendors and prosperous relate to street vendors.

TABLE 8 SOCIO-ECONOMIC VARIABLES AND LEVEL OF PERCEPTION OF STREET VENDORS TOWARDS THE PROSPEROUS

S.No.	Particulars	Opinion of Prosperous			Total
		High	Moderate	Low	
Age wise Classification					
1.	Up to 20 years	1	2	1	4
2.	21 to 40 years	9	35	6	50
3.	41 to 50 years	6	13	11	30
4.	Above 60 years	2	2	0	4
Total		18	52	18	88

Gender					
1.	Male	13	47	16	76
2.	Female	5	5	2	12
Total		18	52	18	88
Marital Status					
1.	Married	16	42	17	75
2.	Unmarried	2	10	1	13
Total		18	52	18	88
Type of Family					
1.	Nuclear	13	32	14	59
2.	Joint family	5	20	4	29
Total		18	52	18	88
Educational Status					
1.	upto8	4	13	8	25
2.	10 th	5	17	4	26
3.	12 th	5	12	5	22
4.	Degree	2	9	1	12
5.	any other	2	1	0	3
Total		18	52	18	88
Type of Business					
1.	Flower shop	4	10	4	18
2.	Fruit shop	4	5	2	11
3.	Fast food shop	2	7	4	13
4.	Seasonal vendors	0	1	0	1
5.	Vegetable shop	2	11	6	19
6.	Electrical	3	4	0	7
7.	Textile	0	4	0	4
8.	Meat	3	10	2	15
Total		18	52	18	88
Investment wise Classification					
1.	upto25000	11	38	15	64
2.	25000-30000	4	7	3	14
3.	50000-75000	3	3	0	6
4.	above75000	0	4	0	4
Total		18	52	18	88
Business Running Years					
1.	Below 1year	3	2	2	7
2.	1-5year	8	24	9	41
3.	6-10years	2	13	2	17
4.	11-15years	2	8	4	14
5.	16-20years	1	0	0	1
6.	Above20yers	2	5	1	8
Total		18	52	18	88

Source: Primary Data

From the Table 8 it has been observed that out of 88 respondents, 18 respondents have high level of prosperous in street vending business, 52 respondents have moderate opinion about the prosperous in street vending business and 18 respondents have low level of prosperous in street

vending business. Out of 52 respondents, 35 respondents are in the age group between 21-40 years, 47 are male, 42 are married, 32 are nuclear, 17 are 10th, 11 are vegetable shops, 38 are investment up to 25000 and 24 are running business 1 to 5 years.

TABLE 9 SOCIO –ECONOMIC VARIABLES AND OPINION OF PROSPEROUS: CHI-SQUARE TEST RESULT

S.No.	Particulars	Pearson Chi-Square Value	Hypothesis	Result
1.	Age	0.097	Accepted	No Significant
2.	Gender	0.145	Accepted	No Significant
3.	Marital Status	0.328	Accepted	No Significant
4.	Type of Family	0.392	Accepted	No Significant
5.	Educational Status	0.401	Accepted	No Significant
6.	Type of Business	0.612	Accepted	No Significant
7.	Investment	0.245	Accepted	No Significant
8.	Business Running Years	0.424	Accepted	No Significant

Source: Computed Data

Table 9 shows that there is no significant relationship between age, gender, marital status, type of family, educational status, type of business, investment and business running years and their level of Perception of Street Vendors towards the Prosperous.

IV.FINDINGS

The following are the important findings of the current study;

1. Most of the respondents come under the category of moderate level perception towards opinion of problem
2. To test the hypothesis that is socio economic status such as age, gender, marital status, Type of family, Educational status, Type of business, Investment, Business running Years and the problems of street vendors at Sivakasi. The researcher has chi-square test and clearly finds that there is no significant association between the socio economic status and the problems of street vendors at Sivakasi.
3. Most of the respondents come under the category of moderate level perception towards opinion of Prosperous
4. To test the hypothesis that is socio economic status such as age, gender, marital status, Type of family, Educational status, Type of business, Investment, Business running Years and the prosperous of street vendors at Sivakasi. The researcher has chi-square test and clearly finds that there is no significant association between the socio economic status and the prosperous of street vendors at Sivakasi.

V.CONCLUSION

This study reveals that the best way for the planners to address this issue is to formalize the street vendors by issuing licenses. This will go a long way in giving these workers a space within the legal framework, as well as easing the regulation of street vendors for the government itself. Finally, it is necessary to recognize their rights as citizens and provide basic amenities for them to carry on a livelihood that significantly contributes to the working of the Indian economy.

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