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A study on routine life of road side vendors in Karamadai bus stand at Coimbatore district

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Abstract

This paper explain about the life style street vendors in Karamadai bus stand area. The research is based on the socio economic factor of street vendors and some natural factors affecting street vendors. The researchers used convenient sampling method to select 50 respondents for the present study. This paper wish to provide some strategy for the street vendors. Street vending is an important activity related to urban areas. Most street vendors in Karamadai were primary level. They have low skill and poor economic condition. But they have high ability to work effectively. If proper guidance provide for vendor they improve their skills in earning for livelihood. Street vending is one of the entrepreneurship, small in terms of capital and size and easy to start the business. As all known now a days women are also actively participating in vending business. The government has to play a vital role for the development of Street Vendors. And they had to provide awareness and motivation speech among Street Vendors.

Keywords: Awareness, street vendor, working life, socio economic

1. Introduction

An evening walk often leads us to the vendors selling fragrant jasmine flowers, vegetables, fruits, hot bondas and bajjis. Street vending has been a part of our culture and tradition. Traditionally, during the time of the festival and seasonal time street vendors mostly in the form of selling different products like fruits, flowers, vegetables, and other eatables on the road side. Street vendors form an important part of the socio-cultural and economic life since time immemorial. These vendors have been a part of our lives, which till date continues.

Today, there are vendors carrying vegetables, flower and fruits till right in front of our house marking it very convenient. There are others who keep the healthy refreshing tender convenient. There are other who keep the healthy refreshing tender coconut and watermelon under the shade of the tree which are very energizing after having a walked or driven in the sun and some who keep the house hold products like curtains, bed spread and toys etc. There are still other who carry roasted or steamed groundnuts which is a nice snack to, much on. Many a time we are blessed by a cobbler on the street when our footwear snaps and we have long way to go.

Street vendors provide us with practically everything close to our home like eatables, electronics, toys, clothes etc. 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. Many of them are migrants from agricultural backgrounds and people who have been displaced by many of the mega development and infrastructure project. They work day and night without hesitating and they never mind the climate and pollution they keep on working for their family it lead to poor health.

Many vendors are forced to pay monitory bribes result in taking away half their wares. However, the service provided by the street vendors have been acknowledged by the Supreme Court and National Street Vendors Policy. There are many people who are below poverty line in India who cannot go to the big malls to buy the least basic necessities. They get satisfy through buying goods from street vendors. And many women also doing vending business due to some family problems.

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2. Literature Review

According to Christopher G. Calopez (2017) ^[1], this study was done to ascertain the level of awareness and the degree of practices of street food vendors in Iloilo City. Findings revealed that the level of awareness is higher compared to the degree of practices of street food vendors for the entire process. It is recommended that the local government should focus on the food safety practices of street food vendors in Iloilo City and must implement rules by strictly inspecting the area and monitoring the business operation of these vendors.

According to Dr. M. N. Mohamed Abusali Sheik (2016), in this modern world street vendors playing an important role in sacrificing the consumer's day to day needs. Most of the Consumers are dependent on them. In Earlier days, men only take part in the business but nowadays women's are also take part in it and also facing lots of problem than men. Majority of the street vendors have started the business on their own owing to self-motivation and interest with their own minimum capital investment, and thus it's a form of sole selling business. Hence, they have some future plan expand their business.

According to Dr. V. Jaishankar (2016) ^[3], the present study is descriptive by nature. The universe of the study covers whole Tiruchirappalli city as its population. The sampling is selected by using convenient sampling and the sample size is confined as 90. The present study is selected in street vendors who are selling vegetables and home appliances through vehicles. Other category will eliminate due to time and cost constraints. The objective of this paper is to identify the causes behind street vending, challenges faced by street vendors, highlight the importance of street vendors, what measures are taken by the Government to prevent the harassment of street vendors by police and other authorities, improvement in the working conditions, social protection and life skill development to improve the level of profitability.

According to Shaiara Husain (2015), Street trading constitutes a significant part of this sector involving street vendors as the key players. According to this survey, Personal savings is the single most important source of financing the vending business. Selling assets and lending from cooperative society are the two other major sources of financing the business representing the absence of formal credit facilities for these poor street vendors. This article also reveals the importance of social capital in street vending and the excessive work hour of the vendors and lack of opportunities of alternative formal employment evident from their fulltime working status even in the presence of political instability, natural calamity or financial crisis.

According to Rajul Jain (2015), the sight of street vendors being harassed at the hands of municipal authorities or police officials remains a common occurrence. The street vendors are made to cough up considerable sums of money, monthly or even weekly, so that they may be allowed to use these public places for the purpose of earning a livelihood. However, it must be borne in mind that these bribes do not guarantee any protection from civic authorities taking action against them. The purported action may include eviction of the vendor, imposition of fines, confiscation of the saleable goods or confiscation of their equipment like weights and measures.

3. Statement of Problem

In the day to day life cycle very often we see the road side vendor selling fruits, vegetables, flowers, etc. The view create an interest to learn more information about the vendor's socio-economic status and their routine life style in the vending business and to provide suggestion about the sustainable development of the street vendor. This study has been taken.

4. Objective

1. To know socio-economic factor of road side vendor in karamadai bus stand.
2. To know the routine life of road side vendor and problems in the business in karamadai bus stand.
3. To offer some suggestions for the improvement.

5. Scope of the Study

The study gives emphasis on socio-economic analysis of the vendors and identifies appropriate strategy to include street vending into city system. However given the complexity of street vending and diversity of individual circumstances suggesting any generalized solution to the development of vending business for a developing town like karamadai.

6. Research Methodology

The methodology of the study was designed so as to achieve the primary objective of developing a comprehensive and accurate estimate of the prevalence of street vendor and understanding their socio-economic and routine life of street vendor. Data collection for this study was analysed and explained through simple table. Data has been collected from both primary and secondary sources. Secondary data has been collected from journals, different website, on the activities of street vendors. In the first stage, karamadai bus stand has been selected for this survey.

Sample survey was more detailed contained 50 Total respondents (25male vendor, 20female vendor and 5 trance gender vendors) in and around karamadai bus stand has selected for convenient draw. Information has been gathered from respondents through interview schedule based on the set of well-structured and predetermined questions regarding age, education, marital status, income, etc. since most of the vendors are illiterate. To collect more information informal interview has also been taken.

Structured questionnaire has been used to directly associate with the survey based on the objective of this study. Open ended and closed ended question also asked with the respondent. Appropriate statistical tools like percentage and of variation has been used to measure the routine life of road side vendors of karamadai bus stand.

7. Limitations

1. This studies applicable only for the karamadai bus stand.
2. Many vendors are not ready to give the actual information.
3. The information what I collected is given by the vendor it may have bias the report is not liable for the process.

8. Percentage

S. No	Particulars	No. Of. Respondent	Percentage	
1	Gender	Male	25	50
		Female	20	40
		Trance gender	5	10
		Total	50	100
2	Age	25-30	18	18
		31-35	12	24
		36-40	23	46
		Above60	6	12
		Total	50	100
3	Maritalstatus	Married	42	84
		Unmarried	5	10
		Widow	3	6
		Total	50	100
4	Product Type	Vegetables	16	42
		Fruits	21	26
		Flowers	13	32
		Total	50	100
5	Experiace	7-8 year	18	36
		Above 8 year	32	64
		Total	50	100
6	Peak Time	8-10AM	19	38
		12-2PM	9	18
		4-6PM	22	44
		Total	50	100
7	Earnings	300-400	20	40
		Above500	30	60
		Total	50	100
8	Customer Received	10-15	22	44
		16-20	21	42
		21-25	7	14
		Total	50	100

Interpretation

The above table represent the Gender, Age, Marital status, Product type, Experience, Peak duration, Earning and Customer receive per day of the respondent. Among that 50% were male, 46% age group of 36-40, 84% were married, 42% were vegetable vendors, 44% of goods selling at 4-6pm, 60% earning above 500, and 44% of customers received by vendors during a day is 10-15.

9. Analysis

9.1 Table 1

Let us consider (H1) that there is a significant relation between the socio economic factor and the Earning of the vendor.

Table 1: Socio –Economic Variables and Earning Of Street Vendors Chi-Square Test Result

S. No	Particular	Chi-Square Value	Hypothesis	Result
1	Gender	.100	Accepted	No Significant
2	Age	.292	Accepted	No Significant
3	Marital status	.485	Accepted	No Significant
4	Product type	.071	Accepted	No Significant
5	Family	.751	Accepted	No Significant
6	Business duration	.153	Accepted	No Significant

The above table shows that there is a significant relationship between gender, age, marital status, product type, place, business duration and their earning of the street vendors. Hence, the calculated value is greater than the table value. So the alternative hypothesis is accepted.

9.2 Opinion on Natural Problems of Street Vendors

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

Table 2: Problems of Current Business

S. No	Problems of current business	SA	A	DA	SDA
1	Unfavourable environment	5 (10)	8 (6)	15 (30)	22 (44)
2	Lack of storage facility	35 (70)	4 (8)	8 (16)	3 (6)
3	Issue of hygiene & sanitation	29 (58)	14 (28)	5 (10)	2 (4)
4	No registration	0	0	16 (32)	34 (68)
5	Fluctuating profitability	27 (54)	13 (26)	6 (12)	4 (8)

6	Climate change	10 (20)	32 (64)	8 (16)	0
7	competitor	33 (66)	6 (12)	11 (22)	0
8	Disturbance from government authority	0	7 (14)	19 (38)	24 (48)

The Table 2 stated that majority of the street vendors face the problem from competitors is strongly agree by (66%), lack of storage facility strongly agree by (70%). And it state that majority of the street vendors face the problems from local politician as strongly disagree (48%), and no registration of vending business is strongly disagree by (68%) & (32%) were disagreed.

9.3 Table 3

Let us consider (H1) that there is a significant relation between the socio economic factor and the problems in daily life of the vendor.

Table 3: Socio–Economic Variables and Problems on Current Business Chi-Square Test Result

S. No	Particular	Chi-Square Value	Hypothesis	Result
1	Gender	.683	Accepted	No Significant
2	Age	.572	Accepted	No Significant
3	Marital status	.301	Accepted	No Significant
4	Product type	.731	Accepted	No Significant
5	Place of business	.463	Accepted	No Significant
6	Business duration	.416	Accepted	No Significant

The above table shows that there is no significant relationship between general factor gender, age, marital status, product type, place, business duration and their earning of the street vendors. Hence, the calculated value is greater than the table value. So the alternate hypothesis is accepted.

10. Findings

To test the hypothesis that is socio economic status such as age, gender, marital status, product type, place of business, business duration and the earning of street vendors at karamadai. The chi-square test has used and that clearly finds that there is a significant association between the socio economic factor and the problems of street vendors at karamadai bus stand. For Table 1.

To test the hypothesis that is socio economic status such as age, gender, marital status, product type, place of business, business duration and the problems of street vendors at karamadai bus stand. Chi-square test has used and that clearly finds that there is a significant association between the socio economic status and the problems of street vendors at karamadai. For Table 3.

11. Suggestion

In the light of the foregoing analysis and finding the following suggestions can be made to improve the conditions of street vendors.

1. The government can provide certificate to carry street vending business.
2. The government can assist them financially for their business activities at free rate of interest.

3. A market place can be allotted specially for street vendors where they may be charged a very nominal rent.
4. Sustained and continuous efforts are needed to improve the education, health and employment conditions of the street vendors.
5. Street vendors can be trained in food preservation methods. And they can be provide with a warehouse to preserve their unsold product.
6. Awareness programmes on environment and waste disposal management can be given to the street vendors.
7. Awareness program if any loan opportunities avail for street vendors.

12. Conclusion

The analysis of the socio-economic facts, routine life and some natural problems in business of the street vendors in karamadai bus stand has led to the unambiguous conclusion that their economic condition is deplorable because many vendors are stressed due to less number of people visiting them in recent time on the improvement of the malls and shops. Most of the people does not have proper awareness about offers made by the government in case even government come forward authorities were not taking those information to the vendors. Even banks also ignoring to give proper information for vendors. The need of education and employment opportunities are not accomplished by the vast majority of the street vendors. Now a day's government had done most favour to the street vendors but that are not properly taken to them by responsibilities.

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