

An Empirical Analysis Of The Social And Economic Situations Of Street Vendors

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Abstract

Even through the growth and expansion of the street vending industry, as well as its economic assistance to poor urban dwellers, little is known about the characteristics and general operations of each group. Thus, the purpose of this study was to characterise street vendors in Salem district, Tamil Nadu, India, in order to reveal their characteristics and socioeconomic conditions. The study used a mixed methods approach with a convenient sample of 593 street vendors. The findings show that the street vending business involves people with a wide range of characteristics, including gender, education, economic status, marital status, and cultural practises. The study concludes that it is critical to understand the various characteristics of street vendors throughout the city so that measures taken to assist them are appropriate for their working conditions.

Keywords: Empowerment, Living status, Street vending, Vendors,

INTRODUCTION

A street vendor is someone who sells goods and services to the public without having a permanent built-up structure and instead relies on a temporary static structure, mobile stand, or carrying things on their heads. Street vendors sell a variety of goods and services and can be fixed, occupying space on sidewalks or other public/private places, or mobile, going from place to place with their wares on push carts, bicycles, or baskets on their heads, or selling their wares in moving buses. (Bhowmik 2005).

Rapid urbanisation has resulted in an increase in poverty, particularly in emerging countries' metropolitan regions. These urban poor in India and other developing countries make a living by working in the informal economy. Poverty and a lack of productive employment in rural areas and small towns force a big number of individuals to migrate to cities in search of job and a way of life. These individuals typically lack the skills and education required for better-paying occupations in the organised or formal sector. Furthermore, due to saturation, jobs in the formal sector are shrinking. As a result, even people with the necessary skills are unable to obtain suitable job. For these people work in the informal sector is the only means of survival. This has created rapid growth of informal sector in urban areas especially the capital cities.

Street vending

Street vending is an income generating activity where individuals sell their wares along streets and pavements to passing pedestrians. According to (Kamunyori, 2007) Street vending is one activity within the informal economy, the segment of a country's economy that operates outside the regulation and protection of the state.

Street vendor

Street vendor is a person who offers goods or services for sale to the public without having a permanently built structure but with a temporary static structure or mobile stall. Street vendors may be stationary by occupying space on the pavements or other public/private areas, or may be mobile in the sense that they move from place to place carrying their wares on push carts or in cycles or baskets on their heads, or may sell their wares in moving bus. This study focuses on vendors who sell at the pavements or sidewalks and those walking within the streets with mobile stalls.

Informal economy

Informal economy is the activity taking place within the informal sector—traditionally defined as activity unregulated by law but governed by custom or personal ties—represents an emerging frontier for management researchers with interests from alleviating poverty at the bottom of the economic pyramid to entrepreneurship, innovation, or organizational functioning in advanced knowledge 'economies Godfrey (2011)

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Street vending is a common sector found in almost all the parts of India. Salem district in Tamil Nadu has a strong traditional, cultural background. The living conditions of the street vendors in unorganised sector is very poor and they spend their lifetime in hot sun or rain. They face various challenges and problems in their everyday life. Besides from their hard work and low-income generation, they are harassed by local officials and competitors. They face various risks from the malls, supermarkets, wholesalers and dealers also. Countless small retail outlets are emerging frequently to compete with the helpless street vendors. Many street vendors have migrated from the rural areas to the urban parts of Salem district for their living through street vending.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objective of the study is to know the socio-economic status of the street vendors in Salem District and the specific objectives are as follows;

1. To study the Socio-economic status of Street vendors in Salem District.
2. To determine the opinion of the Street vendors on their living status

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Bromley (2000) provide a general contemporary overview of street vending around the world, focusing on the major issues underlying its permanence as a phenomenon, and the ambivalent attitudes displayed towards it by governments and off-street business communities. He focuses on street vendors as an occupational group and includes arguments for and against their existence, the impact of their geographical and economic location, and role of the government.

Lyons and Snoxell (2005) opined that street vending is one of the most visible activities in the informal economy and is found everywhere in the world, both in developed and developing countries. Various studies have already confirmed the fact that street vendors comprise one of the most marginalized sections of the urban poor. Street vending is usually correlated with low and insecure income. In most cities it is assumed to be an illegal encroachment of public land and a source of chaos and nuisance by the local government who try by all means to get rid of them.

Tanga (2009) investigated the survival activities of street vendors as a way of fighting poverty and stated that there was no significant number of street vendors climbing out of poverty. With regard to poverty alleviation, some vendors were escaping from the poverty, while some were trapped in the poverty and others were struggling but their 40 households were still surviving. Overall, the number of street vendors climbing out of poverty was not significant.

Karthikeyan and Mangaleswarn (2013) conducted the study of the standard of life among the street vendors, Trichy, Tamil Nadu. The study of socioeconomic status and quality of life is descriptive in nature. They

concluded that for improving their quality of life, their psychological and physical health to be taken care of. Kirumirah and Munishi (2021) examined that street vending is a viable economic opportunity that employs a great segment of young people in urban settings in the country. It shows that the number of street vendors has been increasing a day after the other. It has provided employment, improved people's stands of life, and has made it easy to get a variety of commodities at a reasonable price. While the available studies, indicated that street vending was of the poor, uneducated young men and a few women, the study has revealed a completely different picture.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this portion is to emphasis on the methodology for the study according to which the research is accomplished.

CHOICE OF THE STUDY AREA

The researcher has selected Salem District for the study. The reason for selecting this particular district is that it is with strong traditional and cultural background and historical importance. The unorganised sector of street vending is commonly and numerously prevailing in Salem District.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Simple Random Sampling method is used for this study. The street vendors in Salem District, are taken as the population. A simple random sample of 593 street vendors drawn from a population of all the street vendors in Salem District is collected for the present study.

CONSTRUCTION OF INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

The Likert Scale is used to elicit responses from respondents, specifically to measure their perspectives on street vending. The parameters are measured on a 5-point Likert Scale ranging from Strongly Agree = 5 to Strongly Disagree = 1 and Highly Satisfied = 5 to Highly Dissatisfied = 1 and Highly Satisfied = 5 to Highly Dissatisfied = 1. All of the questions are formally arranged, and statistical methods such as Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS 23) are used to test them and Analysis of Moment Structures (AMOS) to check the reliability and validity of the entire set of interview schedule.

The study will be empirical. Primary data are the first-hand original sources. In this research the primary data will be collected through Stratified random sampling technique.

Secondary data are the existing sources that are sourced from various reliable sources like Annual reports of Salem district, Census of Salem district (2011) Reports on street vending, books, published sources, newspapers, journals, magazines, government records, podcasts, websites and blogs. The literature reviews of different authors will be collected for the past 20 years.

STATISTICAL TOOLS

Statistical Tools that will be included in the research are Classification, Tabulation, Percentages, Mean Score Analysis, t-Test, ANOVA, Karl Pearson Inter-Correlation Coefficient Matrix, Friedman Test, Multiple Regression Analysis, Factor Analysis with the help of SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) and Structural Equation Model Analysis using AMOS (Analysis Moment Structure) for analyzing the collected data.

Table:1. Frequency Distribution of Age of Respondents

Sl. No.	Age	Frequency	Percent
1	Below 20 years	24	4.0
2	20 years – 30 years	29	4.9

3	30 years – 40 years	61	10.3
4	40 years – 50 years	146	24.6
5	50 years – 60 years	112	18.9
6	Above 60 years	221	37.3
7	Total	593	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table 1 shows that 4.0 percent of the street vendors belong to the age group of Below 20 years, 4.9 percent of the street vendors belong to the age group between 20 years – 30 years, 10.3 percent of the street vendors belong to the age group between 30 years – 40 years, 24.6 percent of the street vendors belong to the age group between 40 years – 50 years, 18.9 percent of the street vendors belong to the age group between 50 years – 60 years and 37.3 percent of the street vendors belong to the age group Above 60 years.

Table: 2 Frequency Distribution of Gender of Respondents

Sl. No.	Gender	Frequency	Percent
1	Male	217	36.6
2	Female	376	63.4
3	Total	593	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table 2 shows that 36.6 percent of the street vendors are men and 63.4 percent of the street vendors are women.

Table: 3 Frequency Distribution of Marital Status of Respondents

Sl. No.	Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
1	Married	429	72.3
2	Unmarried	147	24.8
3	Separated	11	1.9
4	Widow / Widower	0 6	1.0
5	Total	593	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table 3 shows that 72.3 percent of the street vendors are married, 24.8 percent of the street vendors are Unmarried, 1.9 percent of the street vendors are Separated and 1.0 percent of the street vendors are Widow / Widower.

Table: 4 Frequency Distribution of Family Size of Respondents

Sl. No.	Family Size	Frequency	Percent
1	1 - 3	219	36.9
2	3 - 5	347	58.5
3	Above 5	27	4.6
4	Total	593	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table 4 shows that 36.9 percent of the street vendors have family of size of one to three members, 58.5 percent of the street vendors have three to five members in the family and 4.6 percent of the street vendors have above five family members.

Table: 5 Frequency Distribution of Family Type of Respondents

Sl. No.	Family Type	Frequency	Percent
1	Nuclear	407	68.6
2	Joint	186	31.4
3	Total	593	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table 5 shows that 68.6 percent of the street vendors belong to Nuclear Family Type and 31.4 percent of the street vendors belong to Joint Family Type

Table: 6 Frequency Distribution of Locality of Residence of Respondents

Sl. No.	Locality of Residence	Frequency	Percent
1	Urban	199	33.6
2	Rural	394	66.4
3	Total	593	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table 6 shows that 33.6 percent of the street vendors residence is in Urban Locality and 66.4 percent of the street vendors residence is in Rural Locality.

Table: 7 Frequency Distribution of Income Level of Respondents

Sl. No.	Income Level	Frequency	Percent
1	Below Rs.1,000	106	17.9
2	Rs. 1,000 - Rs.1,500	209	35.2
3	Rs.1,500 - Rs.2,000	198	33.4
4	Rs.2,000 - Rs.2,500	54	9.1
5	Above Rs.2,500	26	4.4
6	Total	593	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table 7 shows that 17.9 percent of the street vendors have income Below Rs.1,000, 35.2 percent of the street vendors have income between Rs. 1,000 and Rs.1,500, 33.4 percent of the street vendors have income between Rs.1,500 and Rs.2,000, 9.1 percent of the street vendors have income between Rs.2,000 and Rs.2,500 and 4.4 percent of the street vendors have income Above Rs.2,500.

Table: 8 Frequency Distribution of Vending Goods

Sl. No.	Vending Goods	Frequency	Percent
1	Fruits	91	15.3

2	Vegetables	98	16.5
3	Flowers	54	9.1
4	Fast food	46	7.8
5	Fish / Meat	16	2.7
6	Snacks	24	4.0
7	Beverages	32	5.4
8	Toys	27	4.6
9	Ready Made Garments	8	1.3
10	Footwear	11	1.9
11	Cooked and roasted food	52	8.8
12	Electronics items	5	0.8
13	Bags/ Covers	6	1.0
14	Handicrafts	9	1.5
15	Ice Cream	19	3.2
16	Herbs / Condiments	7	1.2
17	Confectionery	8	1.3
18	Leather items	13	2.2
19	Plastic products	33	5.6
20	Household utensils	8	1.3
21	Helmets	12	2.0
22	Others	14	2.4
23	Total	593	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table 8 shows that 15.3 percent of the street vendors sell Fruits, 16.5 percent of the street vendors sell Vegetables, 9.1 percent of the street vendors sell Flowers, 7.8 percent of the street vendors sell Fast food, 2.7 percent of the street vendors sell Fish / Meat, 4.0 percent of the street vendors sell Snacks, 5.4 percent of the street vendors sell Beverages, 4.6 percent of the street vendors sell Toys, 1.3 percent of the street vendors sell Ready Made Garments, 1.9 percent of the street vendors sell Footwear, 8.8 percent of the street vendors sell Cooked and roasted food, 0.8 percent of the street vendors sell Electronics items.

1.0 percent of the street vendors sell Bags/ Covers, 1.5 percent of the street vendors sell Handicrafts, 3.2 percent of the street vendors sell Ice Cream, 1.2 percent of the street vendors sell Herbs / Condiments, 1.3 percent of the street vendors sell Confectionery, 2.2 percent of the street vendors sell Leather items, 5.6 percent of the street vendors sell Plastic products, 1.3 percent of the street vendors sell Household utensils, 2.0 percent of the street vendors sell Helmets and 2.4 percent of the street vendors sell Other goods.

Table: 9 Frequency Distribution of Whether registered for vending business

Sl. No.	Whether registered for vending business	Frequency	Percent
1	Yes	194	32.7
2	No	399	67.3
3	Total	593	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table 9 shows that 32.7 percent of the street vendors have registered for vending business and 67.3 percent of the street vendors have not registered for vending business.

Table: 10 Frequency Distribution of Awareness on PM SVANidhi scheme for street vendors

Sl. No.	Awareness on PM SVANidhi scheme for street vendors	Frequency	Percent
1	Yes	278	46.9
2	No	315	53.1
3	Total	593	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table 10 shows that 46.9 percent of the street vendors have Awareness on PM SVANidhi scheme for street vendors and 53.1 percent of the street vendors do not have Awareness on PM SVANidhi scheme for street vendors.

Table: 11 Frequency Distribution of Type of vendor

Sl. No.	Type of vendor	Frequency	Percent
1	Temporary Vendor	273	46.0
2	Sheltered Vendor	102	17.2
3	Non-Sheltered Vendor	218	36.8
4	Total	593	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table 11 shows that 46.0 percent of the street vendors are Temporary Type of vendors, 17.2 percent of the street vendors are Sheltered and 36.8 percent of the street vendors are Non-Sheltered.

HYPOTHESIS I

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant difference between Male and Female with respect to Opinion of the Street Vendors on their Living Status

Table: 12 t test for significant difference between Male and Female with respect to Opinion of the Street Vendors on their Living Status

Sl. No.	Opinion of the Street Vendors on their Living Status	Gender	Mean	SD	t value	P value
1	Standard of living is improved	Male	3.71	1.267	0.094	0.000**
		Female	3.74	1.279		
2	Poverty is eradicated through vending	Male	4.29	0.979	0.231	0.006**
		Female	4.31	0.945		
3	Self-Employment is generated	Male	3.87	1.019	0.045	0.015*
		Female	3.89	1.035		
4	Subsistence of economy is done	Male	4.22	1.038	0.199	0.000**
		Female	4.23	1.022		
5	Able to give good education for their children	Male	4.31	0.753	0.306	0.000**
		Female	4.39	0.768		

6	Personal savings is increased	Male	3.94	1.030	0.112	0.032*
		Female	3.95	1.043		
7	Monetary crisis is solved	Male	3.75	1.146	0.001	0.018*
		Female	3.79	1.141		
8	Self-satisfaction and happiness on independency	Male	4.36	0.877	0.031	0.000**
		Female	4.39	0.881		
9	Economic needs of family are tackled	Male	3.81	1.161	0.080	0.004**
		Female	3.87	1.159		
10	Viable source of livelihood	Male	3.54	1.058	0.043	0.000**
		Female	3.59	1.052		

Source: Statistically analyzed data

Note: ** Denotes significance at 1 % level

* Denotes significance at 5 % level

The above table 12 indicates that the opinion of male street vendors on ‘Standard of living is improved’ has mean of 3.71 with standard deviation 1.267 and opinion by Female vendors has mean of 3.74 with standard deviation 1.279. The opinion of male street vendors on ‘Poverty is eradicated through vending’ has mean of 4.29 with standard deviation 0.979 and opinion by Female vendors has mean of 4.31 with standard deviation 0.945.

The opinion of male street vendors on ‘Self-Employment is generated’ has mean of 3.87 with standard deviation 1.019 and opinion by Female vendors has mean of 3.89 with standard deviation 1.035. The opinion of male street vendors on ‘Subsistence of economy is done’ has mean of 4.22 with standard deviation 1.038 and opinion by Female vendors has mean of 4.23 with standard deviation 1.022.

The opinion of male street vendors on ‘Able to give good education for their children’ has mean of 4.31 with standard deviation 0.753 and opinion by Female vendors has mean of 4.39 with standard deviation 0.768. The opinion of male street vendors on ‘Personal savings is increased’ has mean of 3.94 with standard deviation 1.030 and opinion by Female vendors has mean of 3.95 with standard deviation 1.043. The opinion of male street vendors on ‘Monetary crisis is solved’ has mean of 3.75 with standard deviation 1.146 and opinion by Female vendors has mean of 3.79 with standard deviation 1.141.

The opinion of male street vendors on ‘Self-satisfaction and happiness on independency’ has mean of 4.36 with standard deviation 0.877 and opinion by Female vendors has mean of 4.39 with standard deviation 0.881. The opinion of male street vendors on ‘Economic needs of family are tackled’ has mean of 3.81 with standard deviation 1.161 and opinion by Female vendors has mean of 3.87 with standard deviation 1.159. The opinion of male street vendors on ‘Viable source of livelihood’ has mean of 3.54 with standard deviation 1.058 and opinion by Female vendors has mean of 3.59 with standard deviation 1.052. Based on Mean score, female vendors have better Opinion of the Street Vendors on their Living Status than male vendors.

Since P value is less than 0.01, the null hypothesis is rejected at 1 per cent level of significance. Hence there is significant difference between male and female vendors with respect to Standard of living is improved, Poverty is eradicated through vending, Subsistence of economy is done, Able to give good education for their children, Self-satisfaction and happiness on independency, Economic needs of family are tackled and Viable source of livelihood.

Sin ce P val	Empowerment of street vendors	Mean Rank	Chi- Square value	P value
Economic Empowerment				
1	Better support during financial emergency	2.34	52.814	0.000**
2	Contribution in house hold financial necessities	2.52		
3	House hold expenses are managed	2.77		
4	Improvement in standard of living	2.37		
Social Empowerment				
5	Self-esteem is created	1.82	300.739	0.000**
6	Socializing with society	2.74		
7	Capability to oppose harassment	2.85		
8	Interfering in societal problems	2.59		
Psychological Empowerment				
9	Increases Self-confidence and Self-reliance	2.49	19.222	0.000**
10	Decreases gender inequality	2.66		
11	Gains happiness and stress-free livelihood	2.45		
12	Ability to solve family problems and risk at vending	2.40		
Interpersonal Empowerment				
13	Provide healthy and hygienic care to family members	2.76	82.285	0.000**
14	Provide basic requirements to family members	2.53		
15	Sparing time with friends and neighbours	2.16		
16	Overcoming family related issues	2.55		
Decision - Making Empowerment				
17	Freedom to retrieve income	2.98	463.377	0.000**
18	Handling personal and household expenses	2.95		

19	Procuring necessary house hold items	2.26		
20	Providing Education/Career/Marriage of children	1.82		

Source: Statistically analyzed data

** Denotes significance at 1% level

Based on Mean Rank, 'House hold expenses are managed' (2.77) is the best factor behind **Economic Empowerment** followed by 'Contribution in house hold financial necessities' (2.52), 'Improvement in standard of living' (2.37) and 'Better support during financial emergency' (2.34). Since P value is less than 0.01, the null hypothesis is rejected at 1 % level of significance. Hence, there is significant difference between Mean Ranks towards Economic Empowerment.

Based on Mean Rank, 'Capability to oppose harassment' (2.85) is the best factor behind **Social Empowerment** followed by 'Socializing with society' (2.74), 'Interfering in societal problems' (2.59) and 'Self-esteem is created' (1.82). Since P value is less than 0.01, the null hypothesis is rejected at 1 % level of significance. Hence, there is significant difference between Mean Ranks towards Social Empowerment.

Based on Mean Rank, 'Decreases gender inequality' (2.66) is the best factor behind **Psychological Empowerment** followed by 'Increases Self-confidence and Self-reliance' (2.49), 'Gains happiness and stress-free livelihood' (2.45) and 'Ability to solve family problems and risk at vending' (2.40). Since P value is less than 0.01, the null hypothesis is rejected at 1 % level of significance. Hence, there is significant difference between Mean Ranks towards Psychological Empowerment.

Based on Mean Rank, 'Provide healthy and hygienic care to family members' (2.76) is the best factor behind **Interpersonal Empowerment** followed by 'Overcoming family related issues' (2.55), 'Provide basic requirements to family members' (2.53) and 'Sparing time with friends and neighbours' (2.16). Since P value is less than 0.01, the null hypothesis is rejected at 1 % level of significance. Hence, there is significant difference between Mean Ranks towards Interpersonal Empowerment.

Based on Mean Rank, 'Freedom to retrieve income' (2.98) is the best factor behind **Decision - Making Empowerment** followed by 'Handling personal and household expenses' (2.95), 'Procuring necessary house hold items' (2.26) and 'Providing Education/Career/Marriage of children' (1.82). Since P value is less than 0.01, the null hypothesis is rejected at 1 % level of significance. Hence, there is significant difference between Mean Ranks towards Decision - Making Empowerment.

HYPOTHESIS III

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant difference between Age of vendors with respect to Factors Affecting Street Vending

Table: 14 ANOVA for significant difference between Age of vendors with respect to Factors Affecting Street Vending

Sl. No.	Factors Affecting Street Vending	Age of vendors						F value	P value
		20 Below years	30 - 20 years	40 - 30 years	50 - 40 years	60 - 50 years	Above 55 years		
1	Financial Factors	15.04	14.72	14.73	14.79	14.63	14.75	0.123	0.987

2	Legal Factors	15.20	15.31	15.24	15.30	15.28	15.23	0.023	0.931
3	Environmental Factors	15.66	15.20	15.24	15.26	15.15	15.27	0.139	0.983
4	Societal Factors	15.29	15.31	15.39	15.42	15.38	15.31	0.035	0.999
5	Individual Factors	15.83	15.93	15.78	15.86	15.81	15.83	0.021	0.896

Source: Statistically analyzed data

The table 14 shows that Financial Factors of street vendors with Age as Below 20 years has mean of 15.04, 20 years – 30 years has mean of 14.72, 30 years – 40 years has mean of 14.73, 40 years – 50 years has mean of 14.79, 50 years – 60 years has mean of 14.63 and Above 55 years has mean of 14.75. Mean score of Financial Factors with age of street vendors as Below 20 years is better than the other vendor age groups.

Legal Factors of street vendors with Age as Below 20 years has mean of 15.20, 20 years – 30 years has mean of 15.31, 30 years – 40 years has mean of 15.24, 40 years – 50 years has mean of 15.30, 50 years – 60 years has mean of 15.28 and Above 55 years has mean of 15.23. Mean score of Financial Factors with age of street vendors as 20 years – 30 years is better than the other vendor age groups.

Environmental Factors of street vendors with Age as Below 20 years has mean of 15.66, 20 years – 30 years has mean of 15.20, 30 years – 40 years has mean of 15.24, 40 years – 50 years has mean of 15.26, 50 years – 60 years has mean of 15.15 and Above 55 years has mean of 15.27. Mean score of Financial Factors with age of street vendors as Below 20 years is better than the other vendor age groups.

Societal Factors of street vendors with Age as Below 20 years has mean of 15.29, 20 years – 30 years has mean of 15.31, 30 years – 40 years has mean of 15.39, 40 years – 50 years has mean of 15.42, 50 years – 60 years has mean of 15.38 and Above 55 years has mean of 15.31. Mean score of Financial Factors with age of street vendors as 40 years – 50 years is better than the other vendor age groups.

Individual Factors of street vendors with Age as Below 20 years has mean of 15.83, 20 years – 30 years has mean of 15.93, 30 years – 40 years has mean of 15.78, 40 years – 50 years has mean of 15.86, 50 years – 60 years has mean of 15.81 and Above 55 years has mean of 15.83. Mean score of Financial Factors with age of street vendors as 20 years – 30 years is better than the other vendor age groups.

Since P value is greater than 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted. Hence there is no significant difference between age of street vendors with respect to Factors Affecting Street Vending.

DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSION

The street vendors belonging to the age group of Above 60 years are higher in representation followed by street vendors belonging to age group between 40 years – 50 years. The research finds that the young generation opt various job and other kind of business as there are many options nowadays. Many youngsters being educated seek jobs related to their qualification.

Women street vendors are more in representation in Salem district. Women prefer vending business as they are good in sales and negotiation. Most of the men do not prefer vending job as they find jobs related to their skill and also, they migrate to other places for better earnings. Married people are found more in frequency in street vending occupation. They find the job very contented and they keep continuing in the same business. A smaller number of separated and widow/ widower category street vendors are found in this business. Since they don't have any other opportunities in other works and for income generation street vending has become a better option for them.

It is well examined from the research that street vendors earning daily income about Rs. 1,000 - Rs.1,500, followed by Rs.1,500 - Rs.2,000 are higher in number. They earn very less income by vending the products. In the research it is clear that many of the vendors sell vegetables and fruits. This may be because that the vendors purchase fresh vegetables and fruits from nearby farmers and sell them in the streets. It is evident from the research that many of the vendors have permanent vending business. Very few are seasonal vendors.

The entry of large retail formats in the market and online selling has affected the street vending business. Trust and awareness may be created among the local residents that they may buy the products from street vendors also. Public prefer to buy products from retail or wholesale market offline or online. Awareness may be developed among the public for buying products from local street vendors so that they may be benefited out of it. People must trust that the same products is being sold in supermarkets and hypermarkets of online shops for a higher price. Once the vending business may be made permanent and static the vendors may find regular customers and have their business open for 24x7 hours. Street vendors do not work for longer time as there is lack of security for their belongings to be kept safe. The government may offer a secured warehouse where these vendors may safeguard their goods at the time of vending.

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