

A STUDY ON OBSTACLES EXPERIENCED BY STREET VENDORS IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Street Vendors are individual merchants who offer products for sale in stands, booths or other non-permanent structures usually located on the places where lot of public crossing. The major objective of this study is to identify the obstacles faced by street vendors. For the study, the primary data is collected through Interview schedule (observation) from 135 street vendors who are selling any of the 6 products namely chick peas, flower, ice cream, cotton candy, vegetable and banana. The researcher has used simple percentage analysis, chi-square test and one way ANOVA. The major findings are the most of the respondents are flower vendors; the most of the respondents per day income ranges from Rs.400 to Rs.600 and the major problem faced by the street vendor is competition. It is suggested that government should take necessary steps like providing license, accommodation to uplift street vendors.

Keywords: Street Vendors, obstacles, Experience, Satisfaction, Competition, Investment.

INTRODUCTION

A street vendor is described as someone who offers goods for sale to the general public at huge without having a permanent constructed up structure from which to promote. Street vendors may be mobile in the sense that move from place to place by carrying their wares on push carts or in baskets on their heads or they may be stationary in the sense that they occupy space on the pavements or other public/private spaces. There is significant increase in the number of street vendors in the major cities around the world, especially in the developing country like India. There are two principal causes for the growth of street vendors in India.

Firstly, loss of gainful employment coupled with poverty in rural areas has pushed people out of their villages looking for a better life within the towns. These migrants do not possess the abilities or the training to allow them to find higher paid, relaxed employment in the formal sector and that they have to settle for work within the casual quarter. Secondly, there may be another segment of the population in India who are pressured to enrol in the informal sector. These are workers who were employed within the formal sector. They lost their jobs because of closures, down-sizing or mergers in the industries they labored in and that they or their family individuals had to searching for low paid paintings in the informal area so that it will continue to exist. Both reasons are directly associated with globalisation. Nowadays street vendors are targeted by municipalities and police in the urban areas as illegal traders, the urban middle class complaints constantly on how these vendors make urban life a living hell as they block pavements, create traffic problem and also engage in anti-social activities This study identifies issues faced by selected street vendors namely, Flower vendors, Vegetable vendors, Banana vendors, Chickpeas vendors, Ice cream vendors and cotton candy vendors who's per day capital does not exceed Rs.1000.

OBJECTIVES

- To analysis socio – economic condition of the moving vendors Sivaganga District
- To find out problems faced by the moving vendors in Sivaganga District
- To identify the satisfaction level of moving vendors in Sivaganga District

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this study, Sivaganga District has been purposively selected by the researcher present study. The researcher study area is Sivaganga District of Tamilnadu. In Sivaganga District consist of nine taluks such as Sivaganga, Karaikudi, Devakottai, Manamadurai, Thiruppathur, Ilayangudi, Thiruppuvanam, Kalaiyarkovil and Singampunari. The researcher has adopted convenience sampling method to identify the respondents of the present study. The researcher has selected moving vendors of Sivaganga District.

SAMPLE SIZE

The table shows that the researchers identify the sample size of the present study

S.No	Name of Taluks(Sivaganga District)	Number of Respondents
1.	Sivaganga	15
2.	Karaikudi	15

3.	Devakottai	15
4.	Manamadurai	15
5.	Thiruppathur	15
6.	Ilayangudi	15
7.	Thiruppuvanam	15
8.	Kalaiyarkovil	15
9.	Singampunari	15
Total		135

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The basic problem faced by street vendors is that of their right to exist in the urban informal sector, because their occupation is illegal. Hence, they cannot enjoy either the dignity or the right to work. The government should thus provide the vendors with legal space for their activities besides also simplifying the rules and regulations that prevent them from carrying on their occupation with dignity and freedom (**Debdulal 2011**). Many of the 200 street vendors— 130 men and 70 women—in this survey were working in insecure environments, under constant threat of eviction, and paying considerable sums for their space. Yet they are given neither voice nor space in urban management and upgrading plans (**Darshini 2013**). The income of women vendors is lower than that of male vendors as because most of the women vendors belong to poor ST families. They have a very less capital to invest in their business. Women vendors in Ranchi, choose this trade because of poverty and also because the male members in the family do not have jobs and even if they earn money, they spend those money mostly on liquor (**Shyamali 2014**). The fish vendors are not at all aware about the micro finance schemes given by the govt. through ‘Matsyafed’. More awareness programmes need to be done from the part of the govt. to help these women in unorganized sector (**Anitha 2014**). The government should recognise street food industry through legislation and introduction of a code of practice for street food vendors. This would require city council to construct decent shelters and provide essential public utilities such as potable water, electricity and public toilets (**Tavonga 2014**). 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 (**Selvakumar, 2014**). As far as possible, most consumers agreed that road widening should not be undertaken without consultations with local people and harming the environment. In case there is no other option then the vendors should be given the proper compensation and allot some other places to sell their goods (**Manoj 2015**). Fish vending women are facing all the problems faced by any other unorganized sector in general. But the sad part here is this sector is not even considered as one among the unorganized labours. They have no representations in any financial inclusive programme. They are been included in some Self Help Groups because of their community representation. The government provides financial assistance for the fishermen during the ban period (**Jamuna 2016**). Street vendors form a very important segment of informal sector. Street vendors offer goods and services for sale without having a permanent built up structure to satisfy the demands of urban poor’s and urban youth. They ensure the distribution of benefits in favour of the disadvantaged group (**Jaishankar 2016**). The interviewed street food vendors gave their opinion that proper training about safe food handling and proper financial and infrastructural support like loans for starting a business, fixing a site for the street food vendors in different places of the city with all sorts of support available like supply of purified water, proper toilet facility and proper garbage disposal might be helpful to overcome the challenges faced by them to maintain hygiene of the food

sold by them (**Khan 2016**). The Study Found that most of the respondents are faced problem by police personnel, climate change and health conditions. Government provides stree vending policies for street vendors; however the street vendors are not aware of such policies (**Karthikeyan 2016**). Formal sectors play inevitable contributions to the mainstream of urban economy. The numbers of persons involved in informal sectors are increasing day by day. Apart from that the competition among them exceeding in order to stabilizing their economic status. The research study depicts that the socio economic status and the challenges faced by street vendors in their business development. The major challenges are Economic instability, Social insecurity, Weather fluctuations, Barriers towards credit facility, Health issues, Discrimination, Working instability, Deciduous implementation of Government policies and programs, Lack of awareness about legal rights etc. (**Shibin 2017**). Authorities should provide licence to the vendors so that they can be protected by harassment and eviction by local authorities (**Sonawane 2017**). Street vendors have an important role to play in the unorganized sector. Their problems should be listened carefully by the governments and measures need to be taken to solve them (**Mohd 2017**). The researchers feel that the government institutions: credit givers and law enforcers should try to frame better operational structure and credit framework. The vendors will highly benefit from the sustained efforts (**Harpreet 2017**). Vegetable street vendors are not only a source of self-employment to the poor in urban and rural areas but also a means to provide affordable as well as convenient services to a majority of the population in northern part of the province of Surigao del Sur (**Jillard 2018**). The presence of Street Vendors in running their activities to seek fortune cannot be separated from the utilization of public access that is considered strategic and able to revive the economy in a sustainable manner. Activities undertaken by Street Vendors along S Parman street has not received special (**Dorris 2018**).The informal sector plays a vital role in rural and urban areas providing employment and income security. The street vendor is one of the important parts of the informal sectors. The researcher found that they do not have adequate infrastructure facilities at their working place. The government supports to encourage their activity and does not treat this occupation as an illegal activity. The social security programs of the government do not reach them properly and they were not aware of those programmes. The Vending activity are not recognised or recorded by any law and they have not yet been issued vending licence identity cards under the street Vendor Act-2014 (**Prasad 2018**). The researcher wants to insist at one point that the government should make the vending legal as any of that kind, through the national and international development projects so as to protect and secure the right to livelihood of the Indian Citizen (**Manickavasagam 2018**). The street vendor survey threw into sharp relief the unorganized nature of the existing street vendors. This is mainly because of the yet unstable inflow of street vendors in this fast – developing area (**Bhasker 2018**). The narratives and the emergent themes underscore the histories character of the presence of vendors in the night market. Emerging from various backgrounds and situations, what the vendors share is the desire to look for better working and living conditions. This vision is a human aspiration which serves as the background where the efforts of the vendors derive its strength and even significance. This is the key element which makes the Roxas Night Market a lived space—a continuum between the vendors’ past and their anticipation of the future (**Raymundo 2019**). In most Asian countries the informal sector is extremely huge and it comprises the stronghold of the financial system. Unfortunately, instead of recognizing their assistances to the economy, the government is not motivating the street vendors (**Suresh 2019**).

TOOLS

The researcher has used simple percentage analysis, chi-square test and one way ANOVA. **HYPOTHESES**

Ho: There is no association between gender of the respondents and the problem of the street vendors.

Ho: There is no association between age of the respondents and the problem of the street vendors.

Ho: There is no association between education qualification of the respondents and the problem of the street vendors.

Ho: There is no association between marital status of the respondents and the problem of the street vendors.

Ho: There is no association between family size of the respondents and the problem of the street vendors.

Ho: There is no association between business type of the respondents and the problem of the street vendors.

Ho: There is no association between per day capital of the respondents and the problem of the street vendors.

Ho: There is no association between per day income of the respondents and the problem of the street vendors.

Ho: There is no association between their investment of the respondents and the problem of the street vendors.

Ho: There is no significant difference in business type of street vendors and their level of satisfaction.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

1. SOCIO – ECONOMIC PROFIT OF STREET VENDORS

The researcher has analyzed the socio –economic factors of sivaganga district street vendors. The socio- economic factors are gender, age, educational qualification, marital status, and family size, business types, per day capital, per day income, investment and problems.

Table 1

Socio - economic profile of street vendors in sivaganga district

S.No	Gender	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Female	80	59.3
2	Male	55	40.7
Total		135	100.0
S.No	Age(Years)	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Below 18	16	11.9
2.	18 to 28	19	14.1
3.	28 to 38	10	7.4
4.	38 to 48	39	28.9
5.	Above 48	51	37.8
Total		135	100.0

S.No	Marital Status	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Married	114	84.4
2	Unmarried	21	15.6
	Total	135	100.0
S.No	Educational Qualification	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Below 5 Std	49	36.3
2.	5 -10 Std	35	25.9
3.	Uneducated	51	37.8
	Total	135	100.0
S.No	Family Size	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1.	3	17	12.6
2.	4	87	64.4
3.	5	31	23.0
	Total	135	100.0
S.No	Business Type	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Banana	8	5.9
2.	Flower	32	23.7
3.	Cotton Candy	17	12.6
4.	Chickpeas	31	23.0
5.	Vegetable	31	23.0
6.	Ice cream/Gulfi	16	11.9
	Total	135	100.0
S.No	Per Day Capital	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Below Rs. 200	14	10.4
2.	Rs. 200 to Rs. 400	80	59.3
3.	Rs. 400 tp Rs. 600	41	30.4
	Total	135	100.0
S.No	Income Per Day	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Rs. 200 to Rs. 400	30	22.22
2.	Rs. 400 to Rs. 600	77	57.03
3.	Above Rs. 600	28	20.75
	Total	135	100.00
S.No	Investment	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Bank	15	11.1
2.	Post Office	16	11.9
3.	Local Agent (Chits)	53	39.3
4.	Others	51	37.8
	Total	135	100.0
S.No	Problems	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Lack of Capital	3	2.2
2.	Customer Responses	29	21.5
3.	Location	37	27.4
4.	Competition	47	34.8
5.	Weather Condition	19	14.1
	Total	135	100.0

Source: Primary Data

Table 1 reveals that about 59.3 per cent of respondents are males and the rest of 41.7 per cent of respondents are females. It is inferred that the majority of the respondents are males.

Results indicate that 37.8 percent respondents above 48 years old, followed by 28.9 per cent respondents in the age group of 38 to 48 years. 14.1 per cent of the respondents belong to 18 to 28 age group and 11.9 per cent respondents are below 18. 7.4 percent of the respondents are in the age group of 28 to 38. The majority of the respondents 37.8 are above 48 years old

The results show that about 84.4 per cent of respondents are married and the rest of 15.6 per cent of respondents are unmarried. It is inferred that the majority of the respondents are married.

It is observed that 37.8 per cent of respondents uneducated followed by 36.3 per cent of respondents are below 5th standard and 15.6 per cent of respondents are 5th to 10th standard. Hence, it reveals that most of the respondents are completed uneducated.

As per table that 64.4 per cent of respondent's family size is 4. Followed by 23.0 per cent respondents are 5 and for 12.6 percent respondent's family size is 3. Hence, the majority of respondent's family size is 4.

Table reveals that 32 respondents (23.7 per cent) monthly have flower shop, followed by 31 respondents (23 per cent) have chickpeas shop and vegetable shop. 17 respondents (12.6 per cent) have cotton candy shop and 16 respondents (11.6 per cent) have Ice cream shop. The last 8 respondents (5.9 per cent) have banana shop. It is inferred that most of the respondents own flower shops.

As per table that 59.3 per cent of respondent's per day capital is Rs.200 to Rs.400. Followed by 30.4 per cent respondents are Rs.400 to Rs.600 and for 10.4 percent respondent's capital per day is above Rs.600. Hence, the majority of respondent's per day income ranges from Rs.400 to Rs.600.

The results indicate that 57.03 per cent of respondent's income is Rs.400 to Rs.600. Followed by 22.22 per cent respondents is Rs.200 to Rs.400 and for 20.75 percent respondent's income per day is below Rs.200. Hence, the majority of respondent's per day income is Rs.400 to Rs.600.

As per the table 39.3 per cent of respondent's income is invested in Local chit funds. Followed by 37.8 per cent respondents in others and for 11.9 percent respondent's income per day is invested in post office. 11.1 percent of the respondents invest their money in bank. Hence, the majority of respondent's income is invested in Local chit funds.

It is concluded that out 135 respondents, a maximum of 47(34.8 per cent) respondents are facing the problem of competition, followed by 37 (27.4 per cent) of the respondents have location as the problem. 29 respondents (21.5 per cent) are facing customer responses as a problem and 19 respondents (14.1 per cent) are experiencing weather condition problem. 3 respondents (2.2 per cent) are suffering from capital deficiency problem. It is highlighted that most of the respondents are having the problem of competition.

2. ASSOCIATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS AND THE PROBLEMS OF THE RESPONDENTS

The socio-economic factors are Gender, Age, Education Qualification, Marital Status, Family Size, Types of Business, Per Day Capital, Per Day Income, and Investment of the Street Vendor of Sivaganga District.

The problems of the street vendors such as lack of capital, customer responses, location, competition, weather conditions of the street vendors of Sivaganga District. The researcher has applied the chi-square test to find the relationship between these factors.

2.1 ASSOCIATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS AND THE PROBLEMS OF THE RESPONDENTS

In order to study, the association between socio-economic factors of the street vendors and the problems faced by the business. Table 2 shows that the association between socio-economic factors and the problems faced by the vending business.

Ho: There is no association between socio economic factors and the problem of the street vendors.

H₁: There is a association between socio economic factors and the problem of the street vendors.

Table 2

Association of socio-economic factors and the problems of the street vendors respondents

S.No	Particulars	χ^2 value	DF	Sig.	Result
1	Gender	63.590	4	.000	Rejected
2	Age	115.830	16	.000	Rejected
3	Education Qualification	51.728	8	.000	Rejected
4	Marital Status	25.545	4	.000	Rejected
5	Family Size	162.994	8	.000	Rejected
6	Type of Business	249.610	20	.000	Rejected
7	Per Day Capital	70.480	8	.000	Rejected
8	Per Day Income	110.158	8	.000	Rejected
9	Their Investment	113.877	12	.000	Rejected

Source: Primary Data: Using SPSS

Table 2 reveals that the Chi-Square tests of gender and problems of the street vendors. The calculate value of theses relationship is Chi-Square value is 63.590 with 4 degree of freedom, which results in a p- value of 0.000 is < then 0.05, the Null hypothesis is **rejected**. Hence, there is a association between gender and problems of the Sivaganga District street vendors.

The Chi-Square tests of age and problems of the street vendors. The calculate value of theses relationship is Chi-Square value is 115.830 with 16 degree of freedom, which results in a p- value of 0.000 is < then 0.05, the Null hypothesis is **rejected**. Hence, there is a association between age and problems of the street vendors.

The Chi-Square tests of education qualification and problems of the street vendors. The calculate value of theses relationship is Chi-Square value is 51.728 with 8 degree of freedom, which results in a p- value of 0.000 is < then 0.05, the Null hypothesis is **rejected**. Hence, there is a association between education qualification and problems of the vendors.

The Chi-Square tests of marital status and problems of the street vendors. The calculate value of theses relationship is Chi-Square value is 25.545 with 4 degree of freedom, which results in a p- value of 0.000 is < then 0.05, the Null hypothesis is **rejected**. Hence, there is a association between marital status and problems of the vendors.

The Chi-Square tests of family size and problems of the street vendors. The calculate value of theses relationship is Chi-Square value is 162.994 with 8 degree of freedom, which results in a p- value of 0.000 is < then 0.05, the Null hypothesis is **rejected**. Hence, there is a association between family size and problems of the vendors.

The Chi-Square tests of business type and problems of the street vendors. The calculate value of theses relationship is Chi-Square value is 249.610 with 20 degree of freedom, which results in a p- value of 0.000 is < then 0.05, the Null hypothesis is **rejected**. Hence, there is a association between business type and problems of the vendors.

The Chi-Square tests of per day capital and problems of the street vendors. The calculate value of theses relationship is Chi-Square value is 70.480 with 8 degree of freedom, which results in a p- value of 0.000 is < then 0.05, the Null hypothesis is **rejected**. Hence, there is a association between per day capital and problems of the vendors.

The Chi-Square tests of per day income and problems of the street vendors. The calculate value of theses relationship is Chi-Square value is 110.158 with 8 degree of freedom, which results in a p- value of 0.000 is < then 0.05, the Null hypothesis is **rejected**. Hence, there is a association between per day income and problems of the vendors.

The Chi-Square tests of vendor's investment and problems of the street vendors. The calculate value of theses relationship is Chi-Square value is 113.877 with 12 degree of freedom, which results in a p- value of 0.000 is < then 0.05, the Null hypothesis is **rejected**. Hence, there is a association between vendors investment and problems of the vendors.

3. SIGNIFICANCE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BUSINESS TYPES OF STREET VENDORS AND THEIR LEVEL OF SATISFACTION

The business types included in this study are banana vendors, flower vendors, cotton candy vendors, chickpeas vendors, vegetable vendors and ice cream / gulfi vendors. of Sivaganga District.

The level of satisfaction of the street vendors such as 1. Is yours per day capital is sufficient 2. Are you satisfied with yours per day income 3. Competition 4. Location 5. Supply of raw materials 6. Overall business satisfaction 7. Are you satisfied co-operation with government officers. The researcher has applied the one – way Anova test.

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant difference in business type of street vendors and their level of satisfaction.

Alternative Hypothesis: There is a significant difference in business type of street vendors and their level of satisfaction.

ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	Degrees of Freedom	Mean Square	F	Sig.

Satisfaction Level 1	Between Groups	16.483	5	3.297	10.343	.000
	Within Groups	41.117	129	.319		
	Total	57.600	134			
Satisfaction Level 2	Between Groups	46.539	5	9.308	38.582	.000
	Within Groups	31.121	129	.241		
	Total	77.659	134			
Satisfaction Level 3	Between Groups	67.976	5	13.595	27.635	.000
	Within Groups	63.461	129	.492		
	Total	131.437	134			
Satisfaction Level 4	Between Groups	72.731	5	14.546	18.617	.000
	Within Groups	100.795	129	.781		
	Total	173.526	134			
Satisfaction Level 5	Between Groups	41.732	5	8.346	33.645	.000
	Within Groups	32.001	129	.248		
	Total	73.733	134			
Satisfaction Level 6	Between Groups	23.336	5	4.667	7.248	.000
	Within Groups	83.064	129	.644		
	Total	106.400	134			
Satisfaction Level 7	Between Groups	15.316	5	3.063	8.405	.000
	Within Groups	47.010	129	.364		
	Total	62.326	134			

Source: Primary Data: Using SPSS

The Anova tests of business types of street vendors and their satisfaction level. The significant value is 0.000 and it is less than 0.05 so null hypothesis rejected. Hence there is a significance difference in the business of respondents with respect to their satisfaction level of business.

CONCLUSION

Street vendors comprise a significant section of Indian urban areas as they give products and ventures at reasonable price and in nearby spots. Street vendors put in diligent work to deal with their families. It is a decent occupation for poor to gain business and move away from destitution. Through the study it is inferred that most of the respondents own flower shops and the majority of respondent's per day income ranges from Rs.400 to Rs.600. The major finding is most of the respondents are having the problem of competition. In order to uplift street vendors, Government should take necessary steps to provide them license, accommodation etc., and should provide opportunities for street vendors to become Entrepreneurs.

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