

**FINAL REPORT OF  
MINOR RESEARCH PROJECT**

**ROADSIDE VENDORS & THEIR PROBLEMS-  
A CASE STUDY OF HUKKERI TALUKA IN BELAGAVI  
DISTRICT**

*By*

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**S.D.V.S.SANGH'S**

**Shri L. K. Khot College of Commerce  
Sankeshwar**

*Minor Research Project*

*Submitted  
To*



ज्ञान-विज्ञान विमुक्तये

**University Grants Commission**

**University Grants Commission, SWRO  
Bengaluru**

**March 2020**

To,

**Dr. N. Gopukumar**  
**Joint Secretary**  
**UGC-SWRO, Palace Road**  
**Bangalore-09.**

Sir,

**Sub: Submission of final report of the work done of MRP in the book form along with CD.**

**Ref: MRP/15-16/KARC041/UGC-SWRO dt. 25 Apr 2016**

With reference to the above cited subject and reference, I am here with submitting the final report of MRP entitled as **“Roadside Vendors and Their Problems-A Case Study of Hukkeri taluka in Belagavi District”** by Dr. D. D. Kulkarni Principal Investigator Dept of Commerce of our college.

Kindly accept and acknowledge.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,

(Dr. (Smt). S. I.

Madiwalappgol)

# **Declaration**

I hereby declare that the minor research projected “Roadside Vendors and Their Problems- A Case study of Hukkeri taluka in Belagavi District” carried out by me and work presented in the report is original one which is based on the material collected by me through books, journals, articles, internet and interviews.

Further, it is certified that the project funded by UGC and not by any other agency or organization.

This work of Minor Research Project has been carried out by the Department of Commerce S.D.V.S. Sangh’s Shri L. K. Khot College of Commerce, Sankeshwar, Dist: Belagavi (Karnataka state)

**(DR. D. D. KULKARNI)**

Principal Investigator

## **Acknowledgement**

*I take this opportunity with great pride and privilege to express heartily my deep sense of gratitude to the authorities of UGC for sanctioning the project. I extend my gratitude to **Shri A. B. Patil** Former Minister and President S. D. V. S. Sangh and members of Board of Management for encouraging me to undertake this project. I also express my gratitude to Principal, teaching and non-teaching staff of our college for their timely support.*

*My sincere thanks go to all the academicians and the contributors of articles. I am greatly indebted to **Dr. S. G. Kulkarni** Former Principal of KLS Gogte College of Commerce, Belagavi who has sowed the seed of this project title.*

*I profusely thank all roadside vendors and the associated Non-Government Organizations concerned with this endeavor. I am grateful to **Dr Vinayak Kulkarni**, Lecturer BLDE's Arts Science & Commerce college Jamakhandi who has taught me the analysis of data. My sincere thanks are due to **Prof S.V. Sanaki** who has done page setting.*

*I have a great debt of gratitude to my mother **Smt Sharda**, my father **Shri Dattatreya**, my wife **Smt Divya**, my son **Chi Pratham** and **Chi Pranam** who have sacrificed their love for co-operation and encouragement. Finally, my thanks are due to all those who have rendered help, guidance and co-operation directly or indirectly in completing the study.*

**Place: Sankeshwar**

**Date:**

**Dr. Digambar D. Kulkarni**

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U. G. C.  
Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi

Proforma for submission of information at the time of sending the final report of project work

1) Name and address of Principal Investigator

Dr. D. D. Kulkarni

Dept of Commerce

S. D. V. S. Sangh's Shri L. K. Khot College of Commerce, Sankeshwar Dist-  
Belagavi

2) UGC Approval No & Date: 2200-MRP/15-16/KARC041/UGC-SWRO Dt. 31 March  
2016

3) Title of Project:

**ROADSIDE VENDORS AND THEIR PROBLEMS-A CASE STUDY OF  
HUKKERI TALUKA IN BELAGAVI DISTRICT**

4) Date of Implementation: 5<sup>th</sup> May 2016

5) Tenure of Project: 18 (+3) months

6) Total Grant allocated: Rs 70,000/-

7) Grant Received: Rs 45,000/-

8) Final Expenditure: Rs 72,648/-

# Chapter I

## Introduction

Markets play a vital role in development of society. Buying and selling are the core components in fulfilling needs of human being. Street vending has become a unique feature of developing nations. The street vending is synonymously used as roadside vending. The developing nations are characterized by low industrial growth, low per capita income, and predominance of agriculture and limited expansion of formal sector employment. The poor people depend upon informal sector. Street vending is one of the livelihood activities in developing nations.

Street and roadside vending is an economic activity. It consists of large percentage of rural and urban dwellers in developing countries. They are the most visible self-employed group of workers in the informal sector. There has been continuous growth of roadside vendors not only in India but also in the entire world. These roadside vendors are micro entrepreneurs.

Workers in the informal sector have been categorized according to their visibility and roadside vendors can be classified as the most visible workers in the urban space. It is estimated that in several cities, street vendors counts for more than 2 per cent of the population. Women constitute a large segment of these street vendors in almost every city. Street vending is not only a source of self employment to the poor in cities and towns but also a means to provide 'affordable' as well as 'convenient' services to a majority of the urban population. These roadside vendors are characterized by low income group. They act as middlemen between small suppliers and small buyers. This provides mutual benefits and ultimately adds to GDP. The informal economy earns income for local people because they sell the products where are locally made.

Street vendors have been grouped into three categories in the street vendors Act 2014. This categorization is based upon their time, place of operation and visibility in the market place. In the first category, there are vendors who carry out their living on a regular basis at a specific location on the street or public place. In the second category, there are those vendors who do not carry out vending on a regular basis but are seen at some place in the street or public place at sometime during the day or week. In this category, these are the vendors who sell goods in weekly bazaars. The third type is mobile roadside vendors who move from one

place to another carrying their wares on pushcarts, in cycle or baskets over their heads or even in buses or trains or so forth. Roadside trade is undertaken by both men and women and their workplaces include street pavements, street corners, sidewalk neighborhood and even in main transport such as railway stations , bus stops and construction sites and around sport complex.

71 per cent of workers are engaged in informal sector as per NSS survey 2010. Out of which 74 per cent are in the rural area and 67 per cent in the urban areas. Out of all workers, in the non-agriculture, informal sector 76 per cent in the rural areas and 72 per cent in urban areas belonged to construction manufacturing and whole sale and retail trade. The corresponding figures for all workers in non-agriculture sector in rural and urban areas were nearly 69 per cent and 51 per cent respectively.

Recent studies on the informal sector have focused mostly on economic, social and political challenges, spatial implication. It was believed that as the societies developed the informal sector would be absorbed into formal sector, which proved incorrect. The informal sector has in fact expanded in all countries, including developing countries. However, it is significant that it was through the existence of vendors that the concept of an informal sector was developed. Vendors are the integral part of informal sector. It is stated that vendors lack skills and capital investment as it will be required by organizing sector. Vending on roadside vendors is easier when compared to other trades. With an increase of the urban population, the urban poverty has also increased due to the mobility of labor. The urban poor constitute the largest section of lower and middle income group who are the consumers of these vendors.

### **Statement of problem:**

With the increasing urban migration and the shrinking formal sector, hawking and roadside vending have emerged as one of the critical means of earning livelihood for the urban poor in India. Today, vending is bread and butter for urban and rural poor as roadside vending requires relatively low skills and capital investment. The smaller source of income of vendors acts as oxygen to their respiratory problems. The roadside vending does not assure a guaranteed income and security of income unlike other government jobs. They do not indulge in begging, stealing or extortion. The roadside vending creates a sense of self-reliance among the roadside vendors. This fulfills their self-esteem needs.

Among the large cities, Mumbai is having largest concentration of 2.5 lakhs street vendors, which is followed by Kolkata which is having about two lakhs. The roadside vendors market many goods and services which common people use a regular basis and vegetable vending is traditionally leading the trade. In addition to vegetable and fruit vending, other commodities such as cloths and hosiery household goods and food items, manufactured by home based workers, who have no other channels of marketing the products that they produce. The study area is a backward taluka in Belagavi district. The economic status of roadside vendors is very low. National Highway 4 passes through the study area which creates ample opportunities for roadside vendors. Hence, the title of research is “Roadside vendors and their problems-A Case Study of Hukkeri taluka in Belagavi District”

### **Need for Study:**

No research is carried out related to socio-economic status and problems of roadside vendors in semi-urban area in Karnataka as well as in India. Roadside vendors are normally ignored by urban authorities. In cosmopolitan and metropolitan cities, these roadside vendors play a vital role in catering the needs of work force. In Mumbai city only, the work force of entire Mumbai depends on ‘dubbawalas’. In Bengaluru on the roadside, the dreams of majority people come true. These roadside vendors face numerous problems such as unauthorized by local authorities such municipality, electricity department, public works department, annoyance by police authorities, space problem, low skills and low capital investment. The moving population is badly in need of services of them. In 2004, central government proposed a bill to protect the interest of street and roadside vendors. As a result of this, a number of modifications took place in local municipal acts. The government passed street vendors protection of livelihood and regulation act in 2014. Still then, the problems of these vendors cropped along with their personal problems. The purpose of study is to identify and analyze the level of socio-economic status and their problems. Hence, the researcher felt the need of studying the problem of roadside vendors.

## **Review of Literature**

### **Nidan (2010):**

The author has found several problems faced by the roadside vendors in Patna city. It has covers seventy two wards spread in Patna municipality limits. It has revealed that the roadside vendors confront with many problems such as low skills, interference by local authorities and torture by police authorities. Even though, roadside vendors are having license to carry business, still face lot of challenges. It concluded that they should be issued identity cards and should be granted with license for a period of five years.

### **Debdulal Saha (2011)**

The author made an exploratory study which is of quantitative and qualitative paradigms. The study is based on primary data and cluster sampling is followed. The study is carried out in Mumbai. The street vendors were in clutches of money lenders for their personal life as well as for business. The study concluded that institutional financing should be made to these street vendors in order to come out of clutches of money lenders.

### **C.N.Ray & Assem Mishra (2011)**

They have found in their empirical study that the street vending is an important activity. Majority of street vendors are illiterate or educated at primary level. Street vending provides opportunity of livelihood to the urban poor. The study covers the situation of street vendors in Surat city of Gujrat and compared with the situation of street vendors with other cities such as Bengaluru, Ahmedabad, Vadora, Kolkata, Patna and Pune.

### **Anthony P D'Souza (2013)**

The author made an attempt to study problems faced by an entrepreneur and role of an entrepreneur. In his article entitled "Unorganized Sectors: Role of an entrepreneur and challenges in self employment", he opined that the unorganized sector is the source of the employment for the labor force. There is lack of exposure of technology in this sector. He concludes that there is need for policy of the government to protect the interest of this sector.

**G. N. Bhat & Aasif Hussain Nengoroo (2013)**

They have highlighted in their research article entitled “Urban Informal Sector: A Case Study of Street Vendors in Kashmir” that the street vendors are the integral part of life of common people. These are downtrodden people in all respects such as economic, social and education. The implementation of FDI has widely affected the life of street vendors. As a result of this, most of the street vendors become jobless who were earlier employed due to street vending.

**Manoj Panwar & Vikas Garg (2015)**

They have highlighted the working conditions of street vendors in their research paper entitled “Issues and Challenges faced by vendors on urban streets: A Case of Sonapet city in India”. They have provided solutions for Sonipet and policy measures for the improvement of vendors.

**V. Jaishankar & Mrs L. Sujata (2016)**

They have studied various problems faced by these vendors. They have assessed the challenges and prospects of street vending in the study area. The study is empirical. They have suggested the commercial banks should provide micro credit to street vendors.

## Objectives

- To study and analyze the socio-demographic profile of roadside vendors by area of respondents.
- To study and analyze the participation of various types of roadside vendors by area of respondents.
- To study and analyze the socio-economic status of roadside vendors.
- To measure the significant association between economic indicators and demographic factors of roadside vendors.
- To study the growth of informal sector.
- To analyze the problems of roadside vendors.
- To examine the role of government in protecting the interest of vendors.
- To offer useful suggestions.

## **Research Methodology**

The study is based on primary data. The primary data is collected through a schedule from 240 roadside vendors selected on stratified random non-probability convenient basis who are spread over in local limits of Sankeshwar and Hukkeri semi-urban areas. The statistical tools like frequencies, percentages with bar charts etc are employed to examine the problems of roadside vendors. The data is analyzed with frequency table along with bar charts. The statistical analysis is carried through SPSS 2.0. The statistical test such as chi-square test is used to test the association between attributes, which are carried to test the hypotheses. The secondary data is collected from reports of municipal authorities in study areas and also from books, journals, e-journals and newspapers.

## **Research Design**

The study is presented in five chapters:

Chapter I Introduction:

It consists of introduction of informal sector, growth of informal sector, statement of problem, need for the study, objectives, methodology, and presentation of study.

Chapter II: Profile

It gives profile of Belagavi district and study area.

Chapter III: Statistical Analysis

It provides preliminary statistical analysis of roadside vendors and testing of hypotheses.

Chapter IV: Role of Government in protecting interest of roadside vendors:

It includes national policy on street vendors, Regulations of municipalities towards protecting the interest of vendors in general and particularly in study area.

Chapter V Findings & Suggestions

It includes the summary of findings and suggestions based on the study.



## Chapter II

### Profile of Study Area

Among 30 districts of Karnataka, the Belgaum district is situated in the north western part of the state. The district is covered with thick forests on the western sides along with the western ghat ranges. The district is forward in agriculture. The district has the credit of producing hydro-electric power at Gokak falls for the first time in India as early as 1887. The district is having 19 large scale and medium scale industries and 35421 registered small scale industries. It has literacy rate of 64.57 per cent which is the above state average. The main food crops of the district are jowar, paddy, wheat and commercial crops like cotton, tobacco, sugarcane, ground nut are also raised in the district. It is also rich in mineral wealth. The district has many attractive tourist and pilgrimage centers. The peasants in the district are also industrious. It is rich in traditional folk arts and has also played a vital role in the pre-independence movement for liberation of country.

#### **Origin of Name:**

The name of Belgaum is originally found as Velugram or Venugram. Venu stands for bamboo (*Bambusa arundinaceous*) which is abundant in this area where there were thick forests. With the creation of new district in 1836 with Belgaum as the headquarters (1838), the district was given the name of the headquarters town which was called in Kannada as Belagavi.

#### **Location:**

The district is located in the north western part of the state. It lies between 15<sup>0</sup>23 to 16<sup>0</sup>58 north latitude and 74<sup>0</sup>5 to 75<sup>0</sup>28 east longitude. The district is surrounded by Maharashtra state in the north, Vijaypur district in the east, Dharwad and Uttar Kannada district in the south, Goa territory and Maharashtra states in the West.

#### **Area and population:**

The geographical area of the district is 134.54 sq.kms and its population is 47, 78,439. Of which males are 24, 27,104 and females are 23, 51,335. The district has been divided into three subdivisions viz Belagavi, Chikkodi and Bailhongal. The district had 35 Hoblies, 485

gram panchayats, 1255 inhabited villages, 15 uninhabited villages, 22 cities/towns/urban agglomeration and 17 municipalities. Density of population is 355.17 per sq.km.

### **History of the district as an administrative unit:**

At the dawn of historical period, Belgaum district region was under the Shatavahana of Paithan (C 30BC to 300 AD) and the region was known as part of Kuntala. Belgaum district region was ruled by many dynasties such as kadamba of Banavasti, Chalukyas of Badami, Rashtrakutas of Malkhed, Chalukyas of Kalyana and others. By the middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> century certain tracts in the district were conquered by the Muhuls and certain other by Shivaji. By the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, major parts of the present Belgaum district acquired by the Britishers after the defeat of the Peash was in 1818 but some other parts were under the Maratha chieftains. In 1836, the new district of Belgaum was created by splitting Dharwad district and by adding Bagalkot, Badami and Hungund talukas also to it. But when the new Kaladgi (Bijapur) district was founded in 1864, these talukas were merged with it.

### **Rivers:**

The district drains eastwards. The principal rivers of the district are the Krishna in the north, the Ghataprabha in the centre and the Malaprabha in the south. The district lies in the Krishna basin. The Sub Rivers of the district are Hiranyakeshi, Mahadayi, Vedganga, Dudhganga and Markandeya which are flowing across the district.

### **Forests:**

Belgaum district has the fifth place in forest area among the districts of the state. The district has 1, 90,424 hectores of forest area. It has 14.16 per cent of its total geographical area under forests and thus the district stand eighth in this regard. The forest area found in this district are divided into semi-evergreen moist deciduous and scrub and thorny forests.

### **Climate:**

The climate condition in the district on the whole is healthy and agreeable and characterized by general dryness except during the monsoon season. The most pleasant climate is found in some parts of the Belgaum district.

**Rainfall:**

The actual annual average rainfall (2011) in the district is 842.9m.m. About 68 per cent of the annual rainfall is received during monsoon month i.e. from June to September.

**Agriculture and Irrigation:**

Agriculturally, the district is advanced served with moderate rainfall. Agriculture is the main occupation on this region. One fifth of its cultivable land is provided with irrigational facilities. 1011264 hectares of land is under cultivation (Area sown) important grown in the district are jowar, paddy, wheat, cotton, tobacco and ground nuts. River, Agrani, bore wells, canals, tanks; wells lift irrigation and other sources from the base of irrigation.

**Co-operation and Agricultural Marketing:**

Co-operative societies are playing major role in the Belgaum district. There are 809 Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies, 557 Non-Credit Milk Societies, 2410 other non-credit co-operative societies in the region. There are 42 regulated markets in the district to market the agricultural produce. 10 are the main regulated markets and 32 are sub regulated markets.

**Sericulture:**

The soil and climate conditions of Belgaum district are stated to be good for cultivation of mulberry is 448 hectares. Total cocoon markets in the district to market cocoon produce.

**Industries:**

The district provides opportunities to a number of persons. 19 large scale industries, 15 medium scale industries and 35421 small scale industries are located Belgaum district.

**Banks:**

Belgaum has a network of banks. Banks have reached remote villages. 257 nationalized banks and 114 Grameen banks are located in district.

Co-operative sector is also playing significant role. There are 82 DCC banks, 37 urban co-operative banks, 630 non-urban co-operatives and 10 PLD banks are located in Belgaum district.

**Transport:**

Belgaum district is well connected with roads, rails and air. During 2011-12, the road length was 7260.72kms. District has railway track of 197 kms and has airport at Sambre.

**Communication:**

Postal department is rendering prompt services in the Belgaum district. At the end of 2011-12, there were 802 post offices, 12 Telegraphic offices and 189 Telephone exchanges. The district has now crossed 1, 23,573 telephone connections and 2, 39,308 mobile phones.

**Education:**

The district has 64.57 per cent of literacy of which 72.19 per cent are males and 56.70 per cent are females. There were 3765 primary schools, 730 high schools, 239 pre-university colleges, 47 degree colleges, 02 medical colleges, 10 polytechnic colleges, 10 engineering colleges, 02 dental colleges and 530 libraries in the district.

**Health:**

There are 344 private hospitals and nursing homes, 140 primary health centers, 17 community health centers, 9 taluka head quarter hospitals and 1 district hospital in Belgaum

**Hukkeri Taluka:**

Hukkeri is located in 16<sup>o</sup>23 N and 74.6 E. It is a town municipal council. It has an average elevation of 631 meter (2070ft). Hukkeri is a name derived from two words 'Hoovina' and 'Kere' means it was a place where plenty of flowers were grown and were supplied to Adilshah of Bijapur. It is 50 kms away from district head quarter Belgaum with balanced conditions. There are three major hobalies Sankeshwar, Hukkeri and Yamakanmaradi.

Hukkeri is taluka of Belgaum district has a total population of 3, 99,270 as per 2011 Census. Out of which 200490 are males while 198780 are females. In 2011, there were 85209 families residing in the taluka. The average sex ratio of Hukkeri is 991. It has two towns and 123 villages.

As per 2011 census, out of total population 14.4 per cent people live in urban areas. While 85.6 per cent lives in rural area. The average literacy rate in urban areas is 82.3 per cent. While that in rural areas is 69.8 per cent. Also the sex ratio in urban areas in Hukkeri

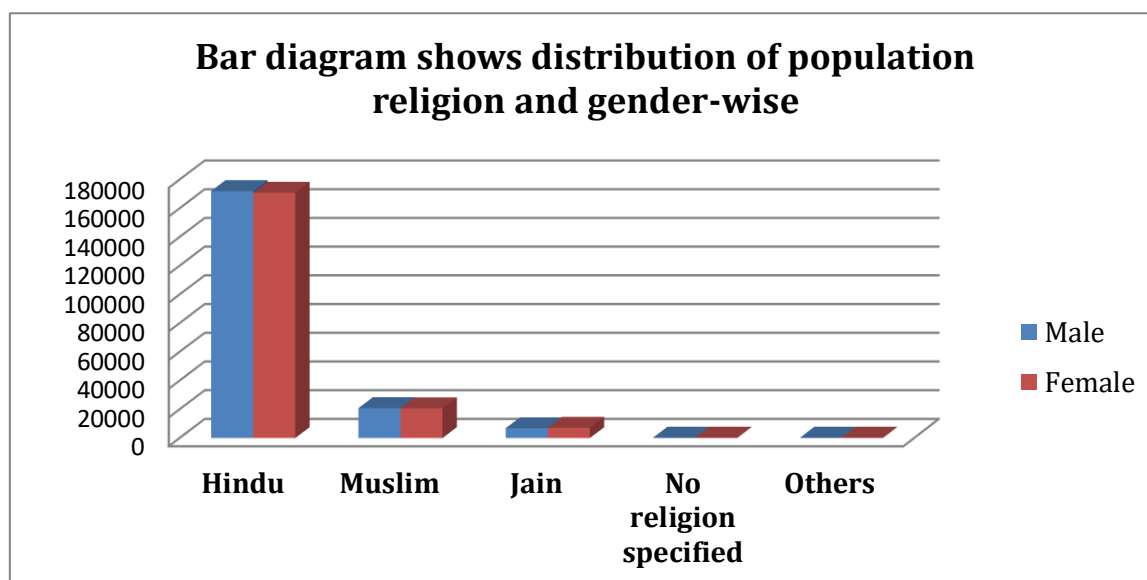
taluka is 992 while that of rural areas is 991. The population of children of age 0-6 years in Hukkeri taluka is 52761 which 13 per cent of total population. There are 27266 male children and 25495 female children between the ages of 0-6 years. Thus, as per the Census 2011 the child sex ratio of taluka is 935.

The total literacy rate of Hukkeri taluka is 71.64 per cent. The male literacy rate is 81.21 per cent and the female literacy rate is 62.08 per cent. Total literates in Hukkeri taluka were 248254 of which male and female were 140675 and 107579 respectively.

**Table 2.1: Religion-wise Population-Hukkeri Taluka**

Religion	Male	Female	Total
<b>Hindu</b>	172018	170829	342847
<b>Muslim</b>	20834	20673	41507
<b>Jain</b>	6787	7131	13918
<b>No religion specified</b>	241	230	471
<b>Others</b>	266	261	527

Source: [www.censusindia.co.in](http://www.censusindia.co.in)



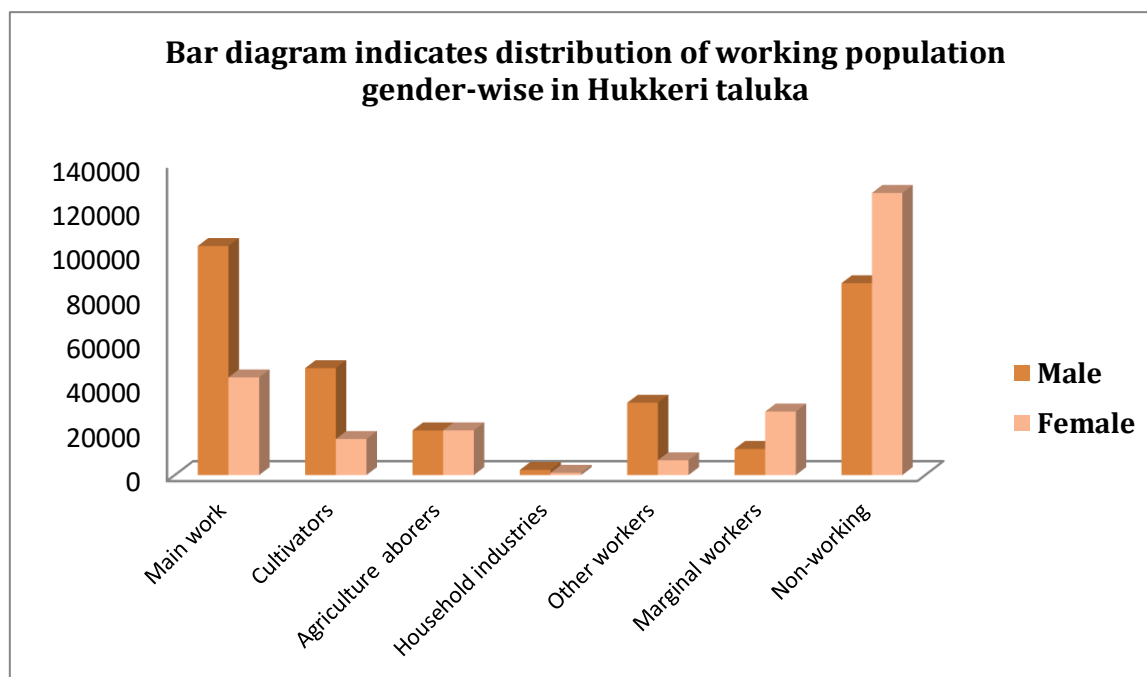
### Working population:

In taluka, out of total population 186578 were engaged in work activities. 78.5 per cent of workers describe their work as main work (employment or earning more than 6 months) while 21.5 per cent were involved in marginal activity providing livelihood for less than six months. Of 186758, workers engaged in main work 64119 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 40065 were agricultural laborers.

**Table 2.2: Working population**

	Male	Female	Total
<b>Main work</b>	102729	43811	146540
<b>Cultivators</b>	47973	16146	64119
<b>Agriculture laborers</b>	20015	20050	40065
<b>Household industries</b>	2323	979	3032
<b>Other workers</b>	32418	6636	39054
<b>Marginal workers</b>	11717	28501	40218
<b>Non-working</b>	86044	126468	212512

Source: [www.censusindia.co.in](http://www.censusindia.co.in)



### Hukkeri town:

Hukkeri is a medium size village located in Hukkeri taluka of Belgaum district with total 190 families residing. The Hukkeri town has population of 1108 of which 587 are males while 521 are females as per population census 2011. In Hukkeri town population of children with age 0-6 years is 114 which make up 10.29 per cent of total population of village. Average sex ratio of Hukkeri town is 888 which are lower than of Karnataka state average of 973. Child sex ratio of Hukkeri as per 2011 census is 727, lower than Karnataka average of 948.

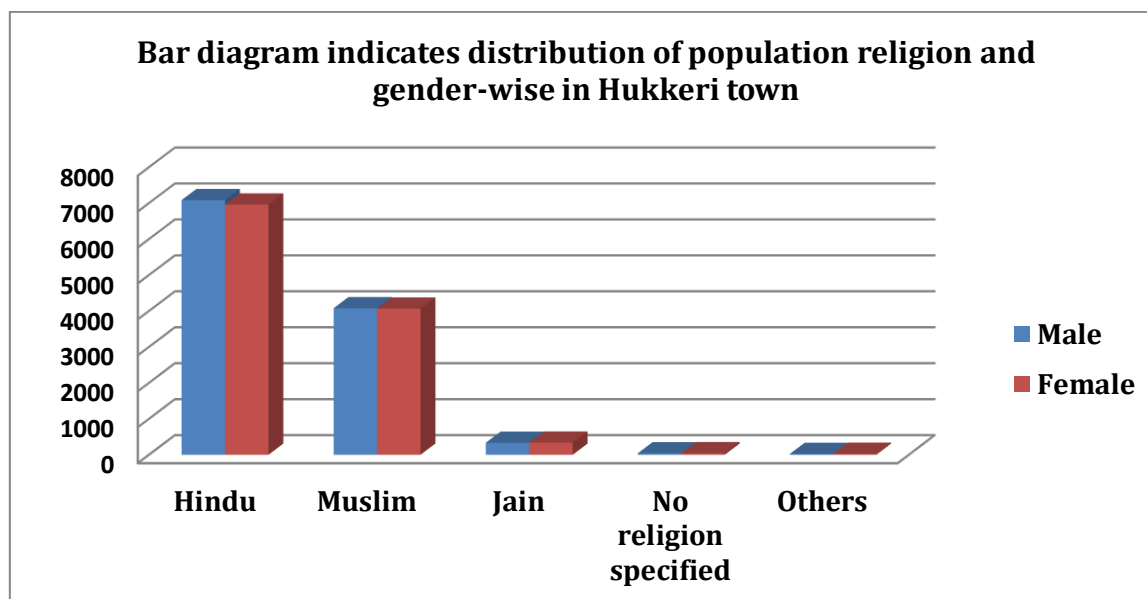
### Religion-wise population:

As per the 2011 census, the total Hindu population in Hukkeri is 14041 which are 61.08 per cent of total population. Also the total Muslim population is 8141 which is 35.41 per cent of total population. Below is religion-wise population of Hukkeri as per 2011 Census

**Table 2.3: Religion-wise population of Hukkeri town**

Religion	Male	Female	Total
Hindu	7082	6959	14041
Muslim	4076	4065	8141
Jain	332	338	670
No religion specified	41	44	85
Others	24	27	51

Source: [www.censusindia.co.in](http://www.censusindia.co.in)



### Literacy rate:

The total literacy rate of Hukkeri town was 81.37 per cent in 2011 which is greater than average literacy rate of 75.36 per cent of Karnataka. Population wise, out of total 16277 literates, males were 8786 while females were 7491. Male literacy rate is 87.85 per cent and female literacy rate was 74.9 per cent.

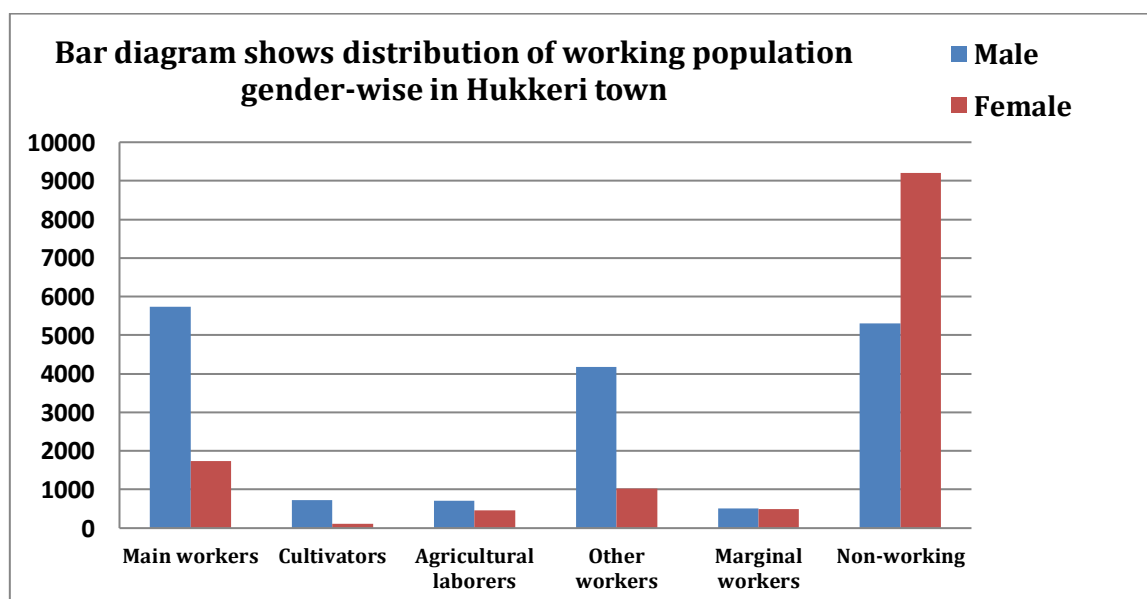
### Working population:

In Hukkeri, out of total population 8482 were engaged in work activities. 88.2 per cent of workers describe their work as main work while 11.8 per cent were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than six months. Of 8482, workers engaged in main work, 846 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 1168 were agricultural laborers.

**Table 2.4: Working Population in Hukkeri town**

	Male	Female	Total
<b>Main workers</b>	5741	1736	7477
<b>Cultivators</b>	727	119	846
<b>Agricultural laborers</b>	710	458	1168
<b>Other workers</b>	4184	1028	5212
<b>Marginal workers</b>	505	500	1055
<b>Non-working</b>	5309	9197	14506

Source: [www.censusindia.co.in](http://www.censusindia.co.in)





### Sankeshwar:

Sankeshwar is a TMC town situated in Hukkeri taluka of Belgaum district. The Sankeshwar town is divided into 23 wards for which elections are held every five years. As per the population census 2011, there are total 7773 families residing in the Sankeshwar city. The total population of Sankeshwar is 34637. Out of which 17375 are males and 17262 are females. The average sex ratio of Sankeshwar is 993.

As per the Census 2011, the literacy rate of Sankeshwar is 83 per cent. Thus Sankeshwar has a higher literacy rate compared to 73.5 per cent of Belgaum district. The male literacy rate is 89.42 per cent and the female literacy rate is 76.44 per cent in Sankeshwar.

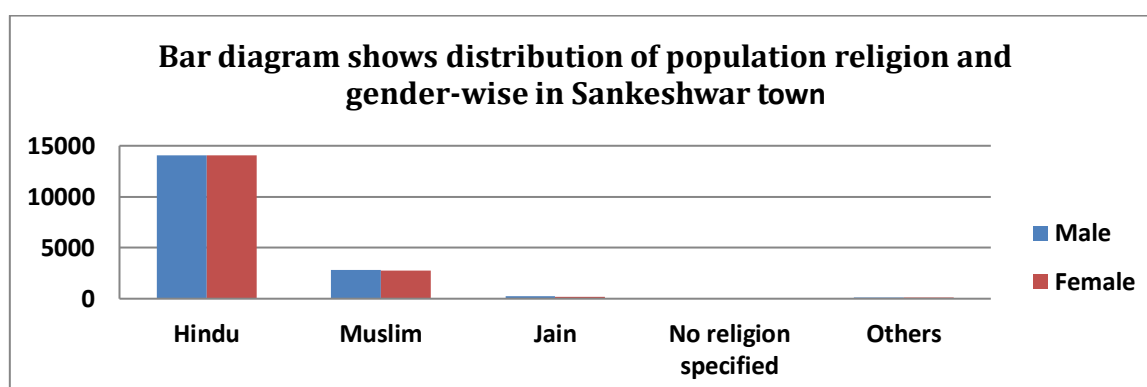
### Religion wise population of Sankeshwar:

As per the Census 2011, the total Hindu population in Sankeshwar is 28164 which are 81.31 per cent of the total population. The total Muslim population in Sankeshwar is 5657 which is 16.33 per cent of the total population.

**Table 2.5: Religion-wise Population of Sankeshwar**

Religion	Male	Female	Total
Hindu	14076	14088	28164
Muslim	2833	2774	5657
Jain	224	207	431
No religion specified	76	76	152
Others	116	117	233

Source: [www.censusindia.co.in](http://www.censusindia.co.in)



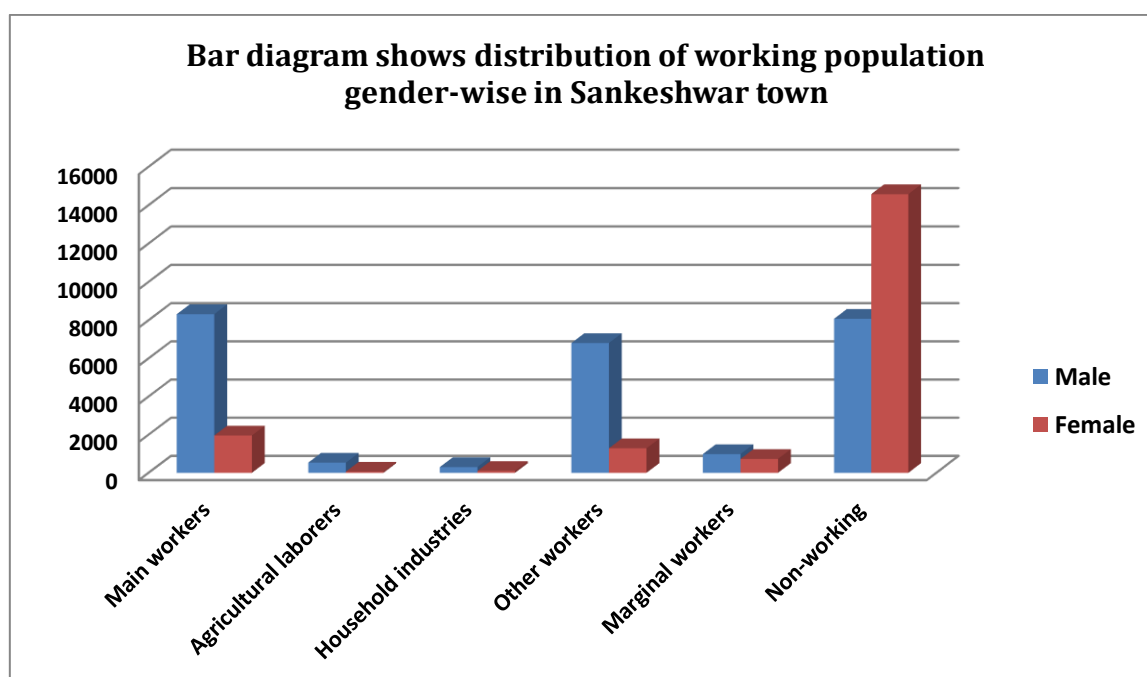
### Working population in Sankeshwar:

In Sankeshwar TMC, out of total population, 11990 were engaged in work activities. 85.7 per cent of workers describe their work as Main work (employment or earning more than six months) while 14.3 per cent were involved in marginal activity providing livelihood for less than six months. Of 11990, workers engaged in Main work 595 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 1190 were Agricultural laborers.

**Table 2.6: Working population of Sankeshwar**

	Male	Female	Total
<b>Main workers</b>	8317	1959	10276
<b>Agricultural laborers</b>	533	62	595
<b>Household industries</b>	302	98	400
<b>Other workers</b>	6804	1287	8091
<b>Marginal workers</b>	983	731	1714
<b>Non-working</b>	8075	14572	22647

Source: [www.censusindia.co.in](http://www.censusindia.co.in)



## Chapter III

### Preliminary Data Analysis

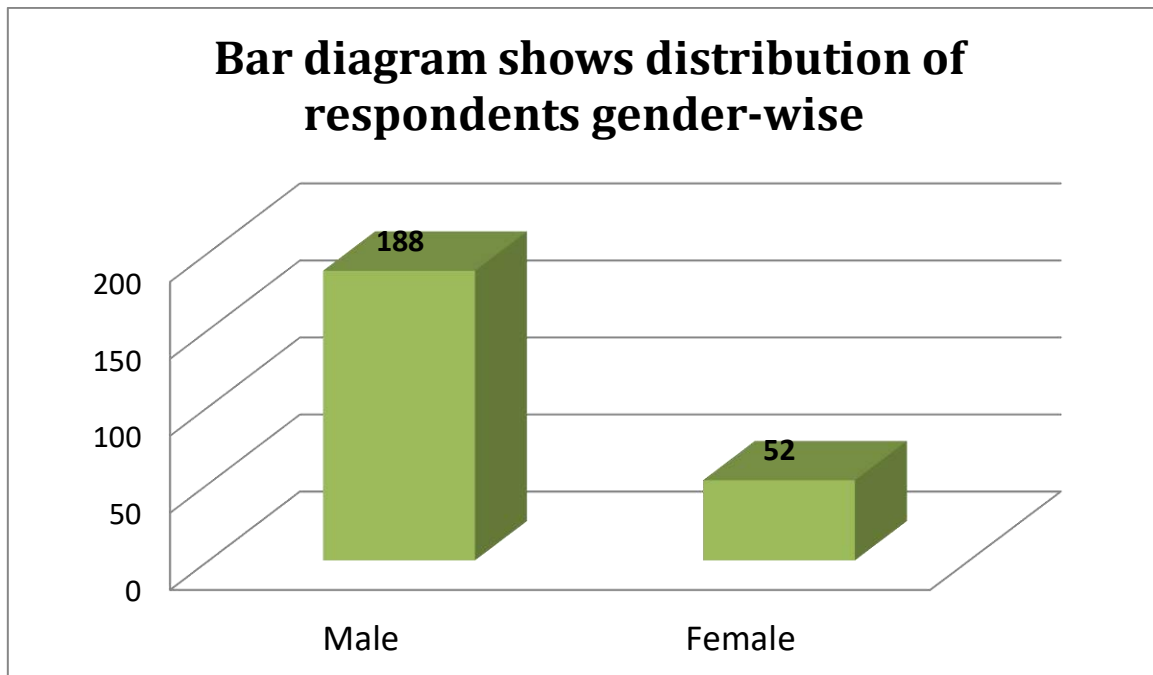
In this chapter, the collected data from the respondents are classified basing on gender, age, education, type of shelter, experience etc. The frequency and percentage of each category was obtained and analysis is done.

**Table 3.1: Frequency & percentage of distribution of Gender of Vendors**

Gender of Vendor	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Male	188	78.3
Female	52	21.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field survey

It is evident from table 3.1 that majority of the respondents are male (78.3 per cent) and remaining are female. It indicates that male domination in family urged to undertake vending.

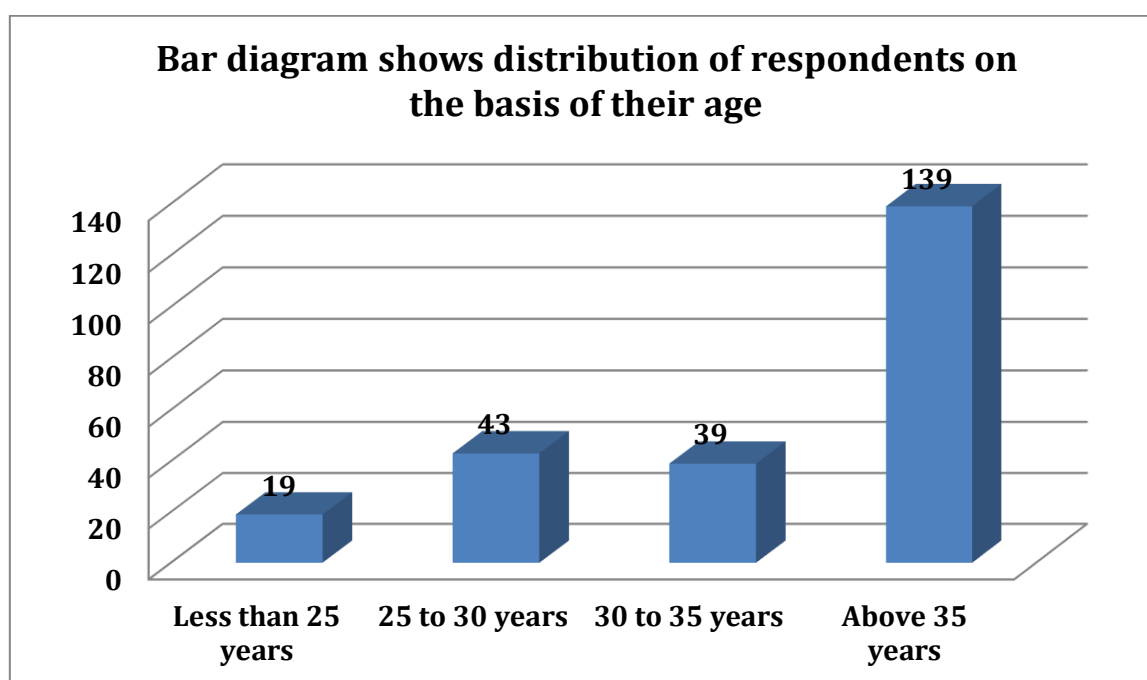


**Table 3.2: Age of Vendors**

<b>Age group of Vendor</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Less than 25 years</b>	19	7.9
<b>25 to 30 years</b>	43	17.9
<b>30 to 35 years</b>	39	16.3
<b>Above 35 years</b>	139	57.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field survey

It is known from the table 3.2 that 57.9 per cent of the respondents are above 35 years of age whereas 7.9 per cent of the respondents are less than 25 years. It is concluded that vendors above the age of 35 have shouldered the responsibility of family.

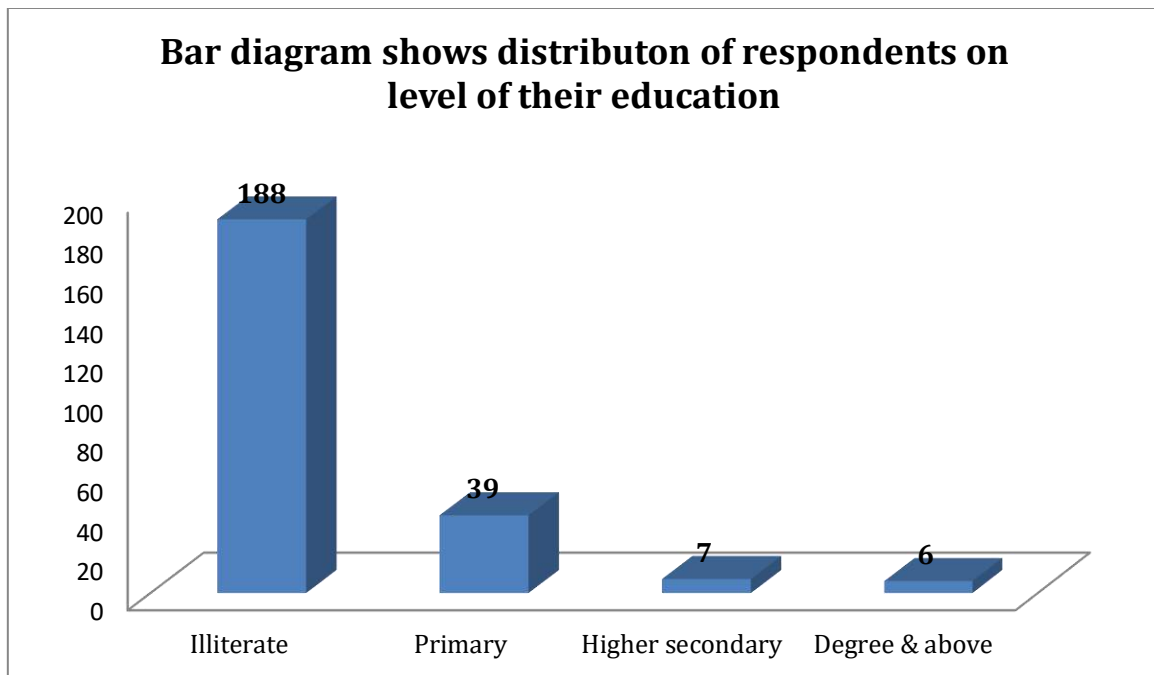


**Table 3.3: Education level of vendors**

<b>Level of Education</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Illiterate</b>	188	78.3
<b>Primary</b>	39	16.3
<b>Higher secondary</b>	07	2.9
<b>Degree &amp; above</b>	06	2.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Filed survey*

It is observed from table 3.3 that 78.3 per cent of the vendors are illiterate while 2.5 per cent of them are highly qualified. It is inferred that illiterate vendors do not get white color jobs and hence, they have undertaken roadside vending. Vendors who are graduates have chosen this due to the commitment of family or family business.

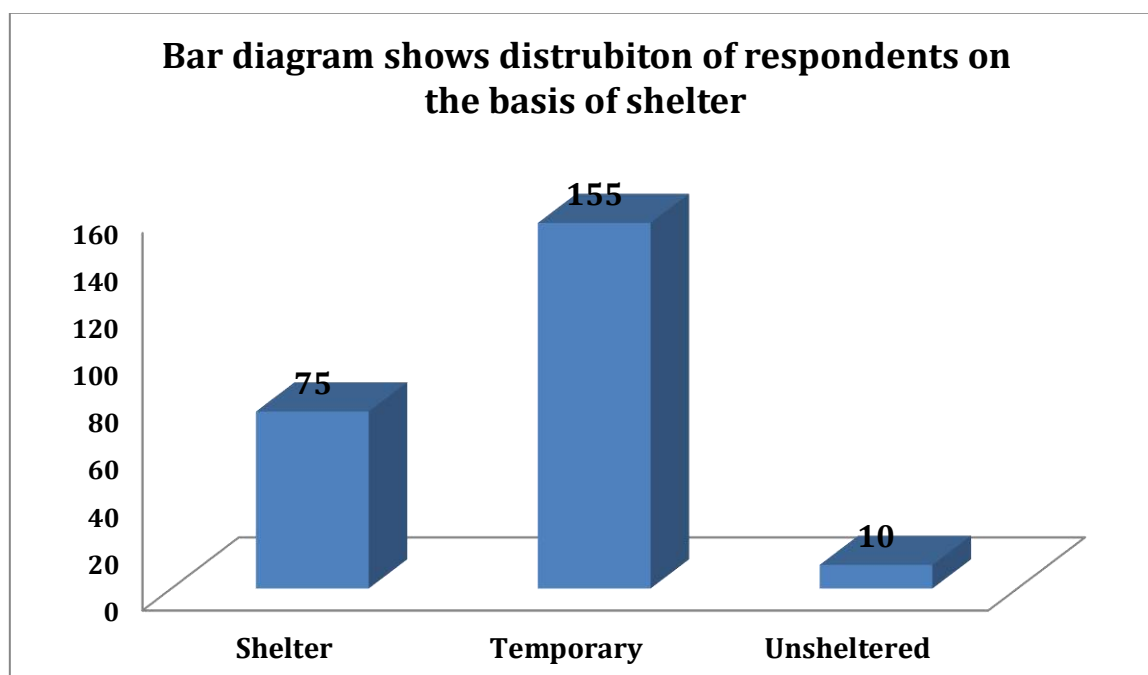


**Table 3.4: Type of shelter of Vendors**

Type of Shelter	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Shelter	75	31.3
Temporary	155	64.6
Unsheltered	10	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field survey

It is understood from table 3.4 that 155 (64.6 per cent) vendors have temporary as they move from one place to another. 75 of them have shelter. Even though they have shelter, majority of them are kachcha.

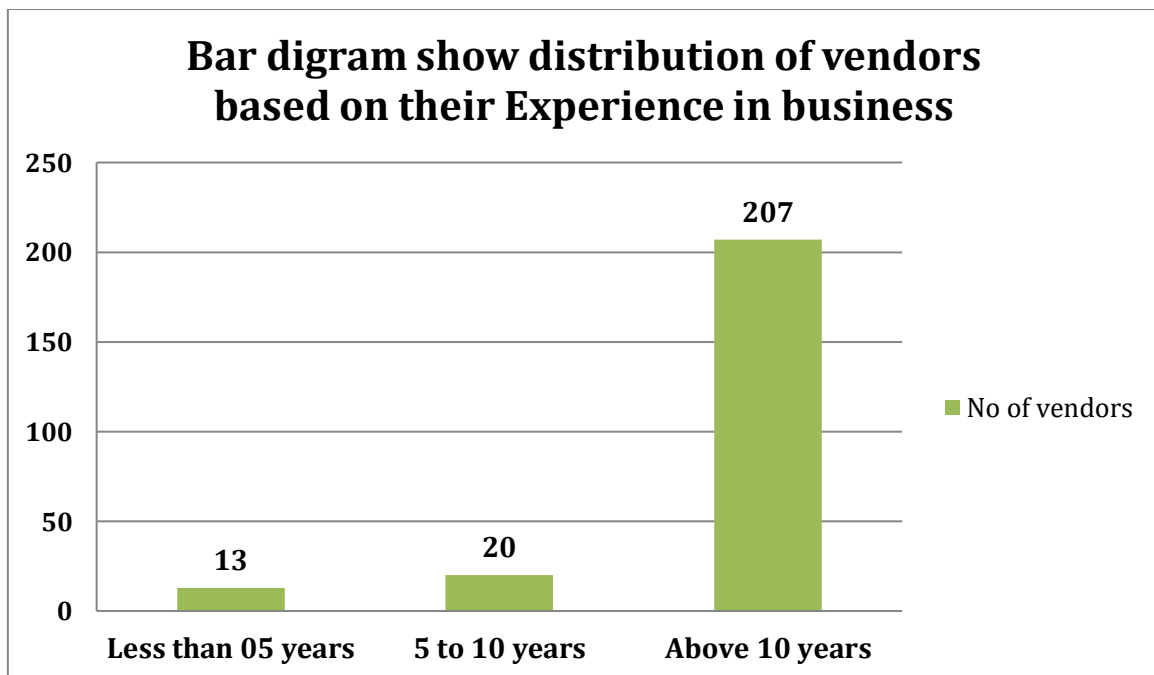


**Table 3.5: Experience of vendors in business**

Number of years experience	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Less than 05 years	13	5.5
5 to 10 years	20	8.3
Above 10 years	207	86.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field survey

It is learnt from table 3.5 that 86.2 per cent of the vendors have more than 10 years of experience. 20 vendors have an experience in between 05 to 10 years and only 5.5 per cent of them have less than 05 years of experience. Vendors who have more than 10 years of experience have started vending at an early age.

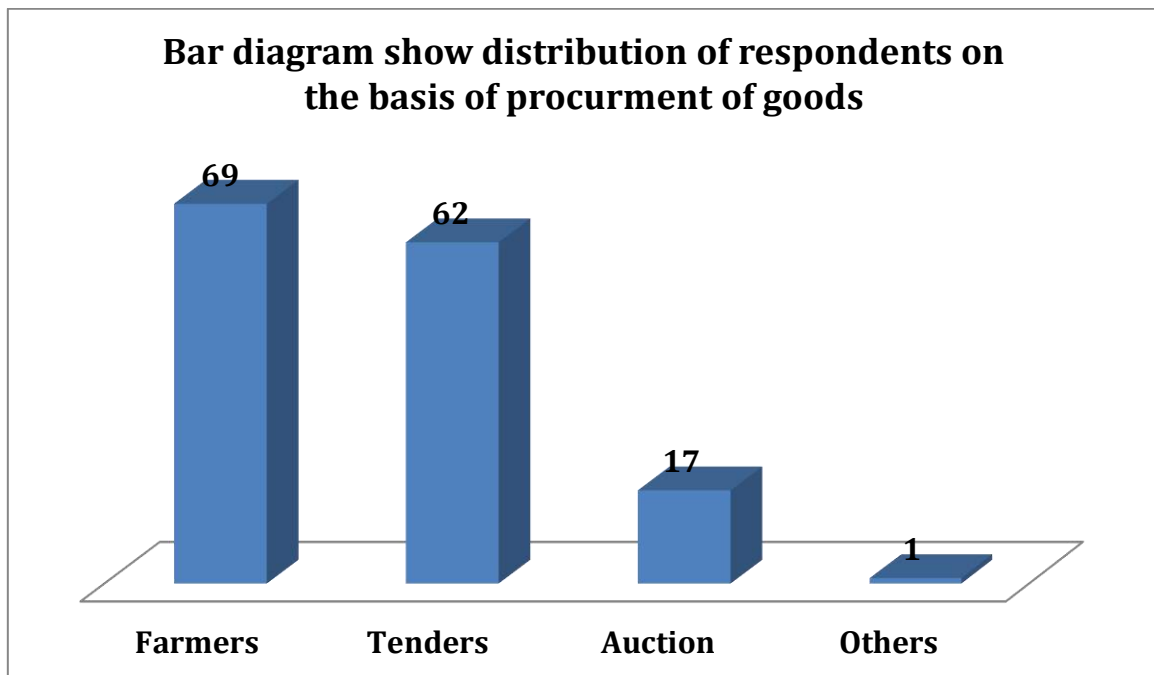


**Table 3.6: Procurement of Goods**

<b>Source of Purchase</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Farmers</b>	69	28.8
<b>Tenders</b>	62	25.8
<b>Auction</b>	17	7.1
<b>Others</b>	01	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work

It is portrayed from table 3.6 that 28.8 per cent of total vendors purchase from farmers while 25.8 per cent of them buy through tenders and 37.9 per cent of them procure themselves. The vendors who purchase themselves are fruit sellers, florists and pan shops.



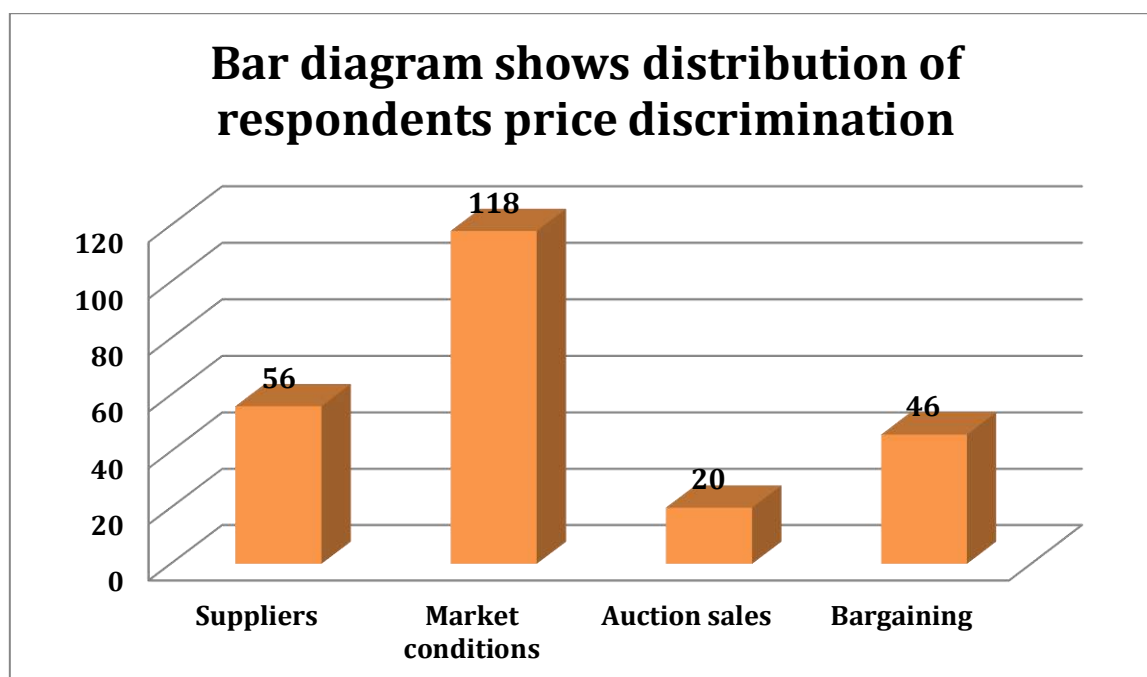


**Table 3.7: Price Determination**

Price discrimination	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Suppliers	56	23.3
Market conditions	118	49.2
Auction sales	20	8.3
Bargaining	46	19.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work

It is noted from table 3.7 that nearly 50 per cent of the vendors opine that price is determined according to the market conditions of market. 23.3 per cent of vendors express that price is decided by suppliers and 19.2 per cent of them bargain the price depending on the quantity of purchase. Majority of the vendors take the advantage of conditions of market at the time of purchase.

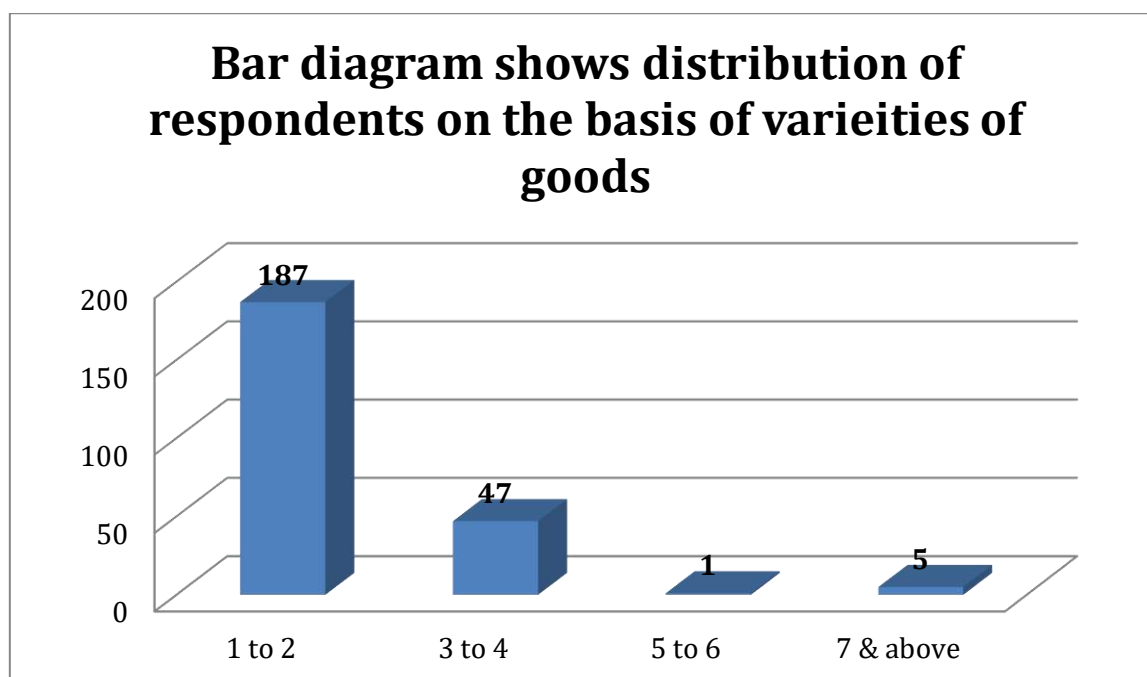


**Table 3.8: Varieties in Vending**

Number of Varieties	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1-2	187	77.9
3-4	47	19.6
5-6	01	0.4
7 & above	05	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work

It is revealed from table 3.8 that 77.9 per cent of total vendors deal in two varieties followed by 19.6 per cent of them has three to four varieties. 2.5 per cent of them transact in more than five varieties. As these vendors have limited capital base, they resort to trading of only two varieties. The vendors who deal in above 7 varieties are vegetable vendors and grocery vendors on market day.

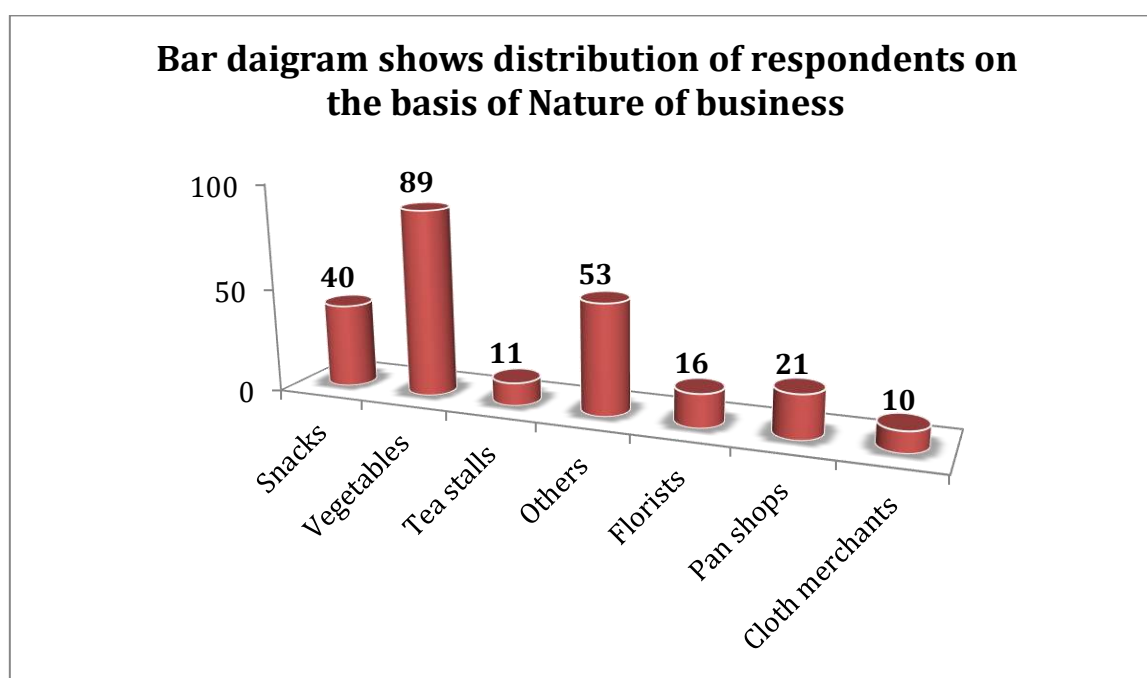


**Table 3.9: Types of Vendors**

Categories of Vendors	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Snacks	40	16.67
Vegetables	89	37.08
Tea stalls	11	4.58
Others	53	22.08
Florists	16	6.67
Pan shops	21	8.75
Cloth merchants	10	4.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work

It is learnt from table 3.9 that 37.08 per cent of vendors are vegetable vendors who are highest among the selected sample size, 22.08 per cent belong to other vendors and 16.67 per cent of them run fast food centers including Pani Puri and Chinese food. 8.7 per cent of them run pan shops and 6.67 per cent of them are florists. It is concluded that majority of vendors are vegetable vendors as they can procure vegetables from farmers since the area's basically an agrarian area.

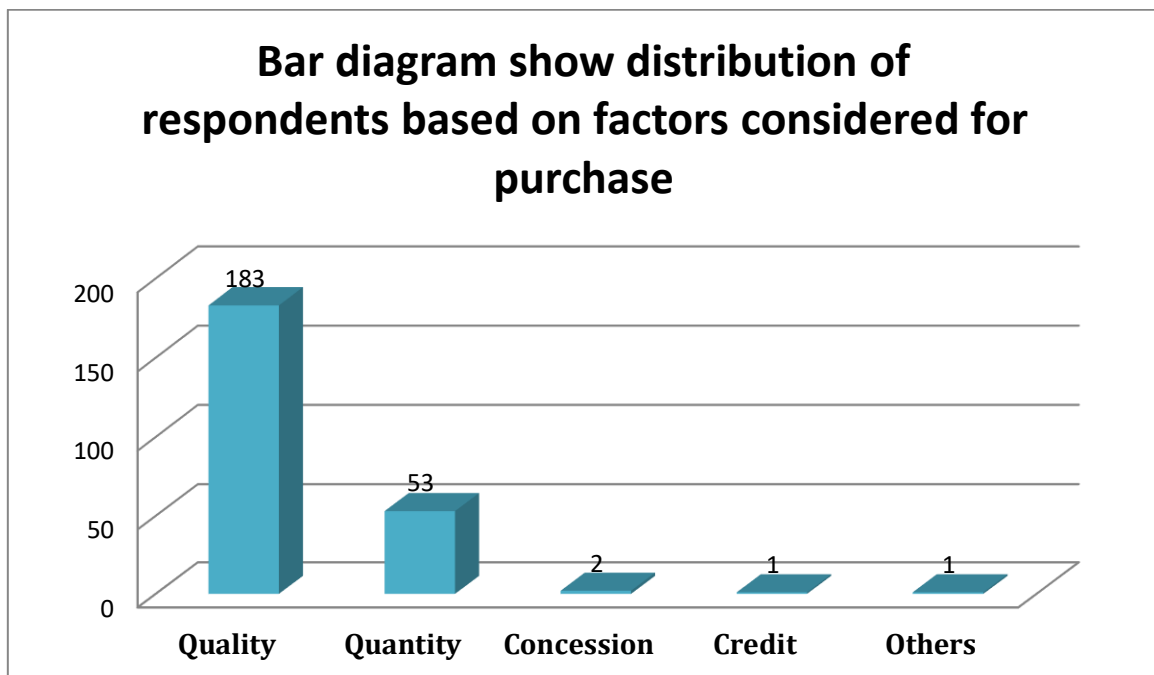


**Table 3.10: Bargain at time of purchase**

Factors	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Quality	183	76.3
Quantity	53	22.1
Concession	2	0.8
Credit	1	0.4
Others	1	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work

It is perceived from table 3.10 that 76.3 per cent of total respondents bargain at the time of procuring goods due to the quality of products. 22.1 per cent of them consider quantity of goods purchase of the same. It is concluded that they cannot afford higher price.

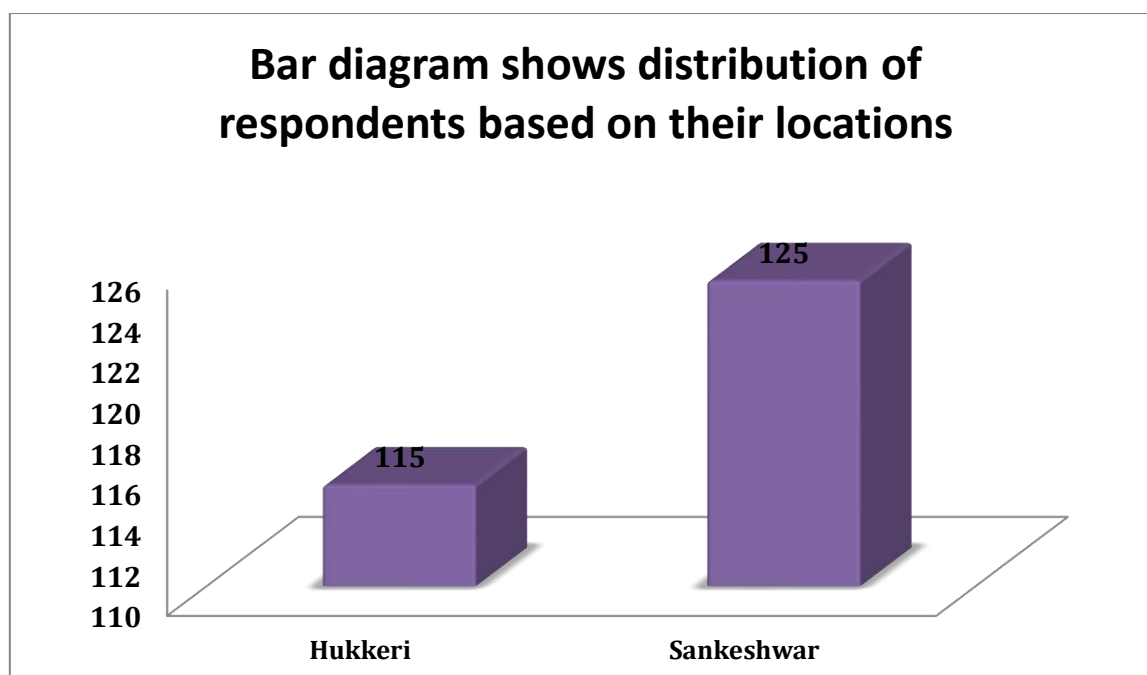


**Table 3.11: Location of Vendors**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Hukkeri</b>	115	47.9
<b>Sankeshwar</b>	125	52.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work

It is revealed that 47.9 per cent of the vendors are from Hukkeri and remaining is from Sankeshwar. Both the location are in Hukkeri taluka and they have ample scope for roadside vending as Hukkeri is taluka head quarter while Sankeshwar is commercial centre and NH 4 passes through the town.

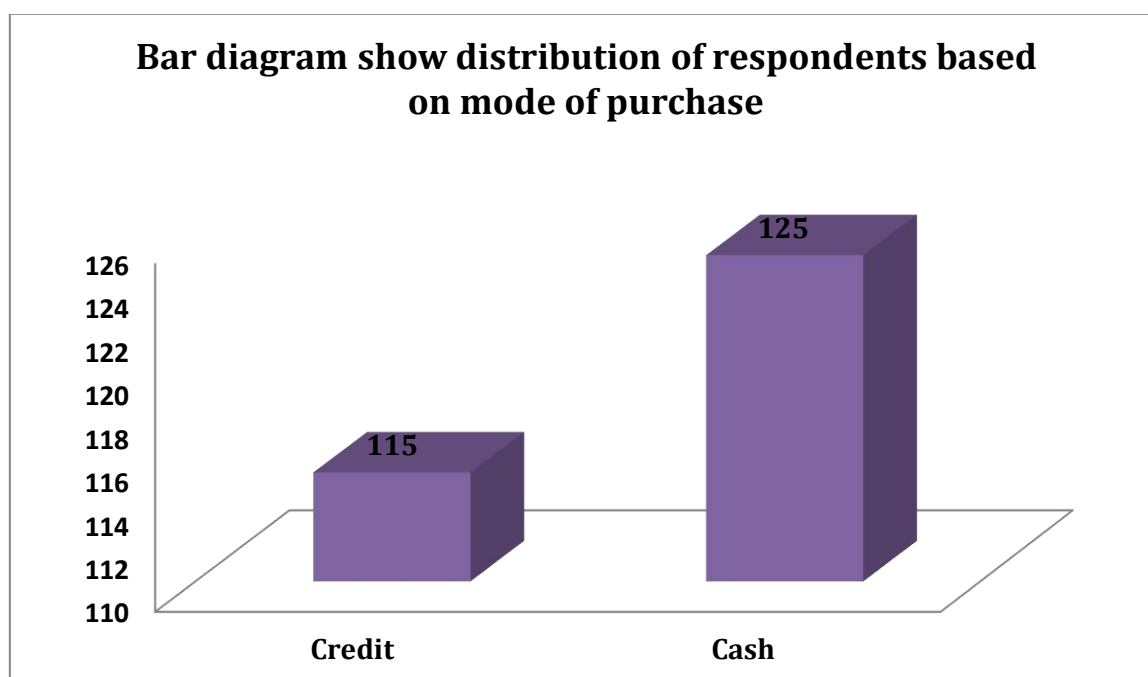


**Table 3.12: Basis of Purchase**

<b>Basis of Purchase</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Credit</b>	115	47.9
<b>Cash</b>	125	52.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Fieldwork

It is noticed from table 3.12 that 47.9 per cent of vendors purchase on credit basis while rest of them procure on cash basis. Vegetable vendors and fruit seller purchase on credit basis and they make repayment on weekly basis.

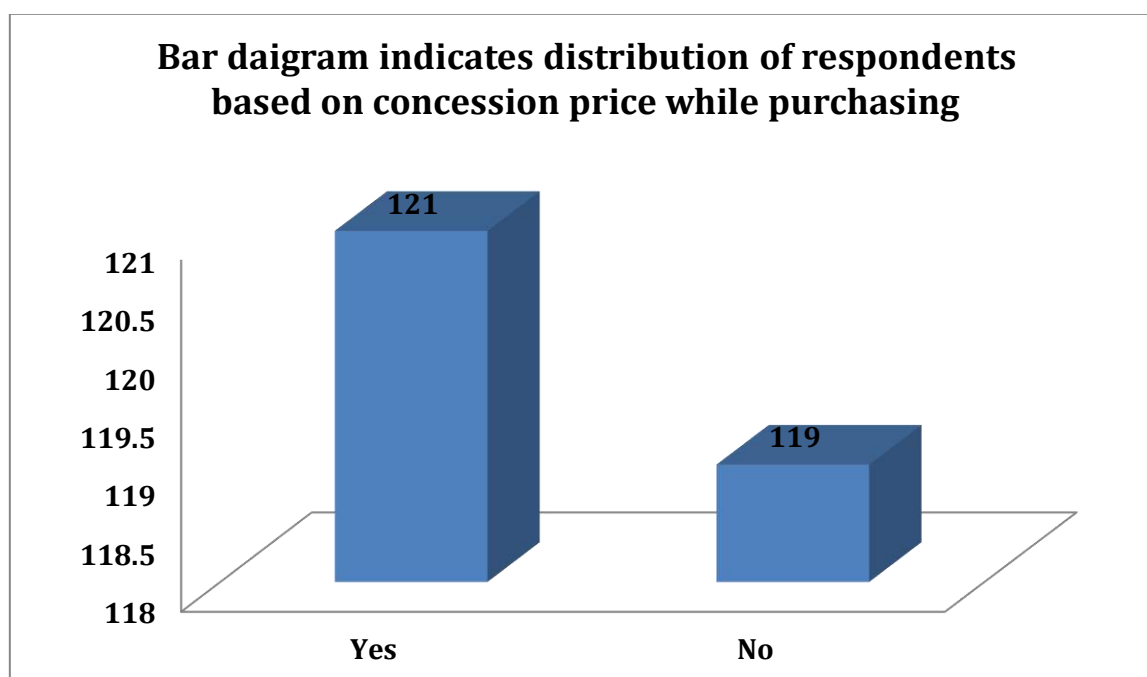


**Table 3.13: Concessional price**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Yes</b>	121	50.4
<b>No</b>	119	49.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work

Table 3.13 reveals that 50.4 per cent of vendors get concession at time of purchase of goods and remaining do not get concession. Vendors who sell on market days usually do not get concession.

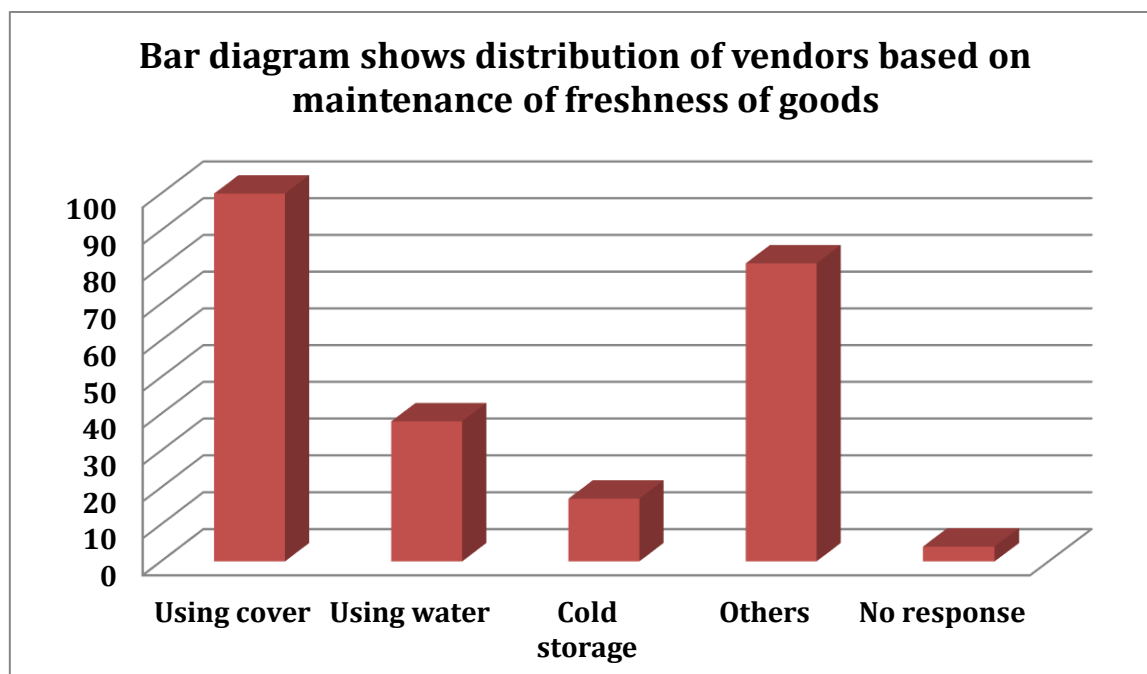


**Table 3.14: Maintaining of Freshness**

Method	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Using cover	100	41.7
Using water	38	15.8
Cold storage	17	7.1
Others	81	33.8
No response	04	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work

It is learnt from table 3.14 that 41.7 per cent of vendors use cover to keep their products fresh followed by 33.8 per cent who use other methods to protect goods from dust etc. 17 vendors use cold storage and they are ice-cream vendors. However, 1.6 per cent of them have not reacted.



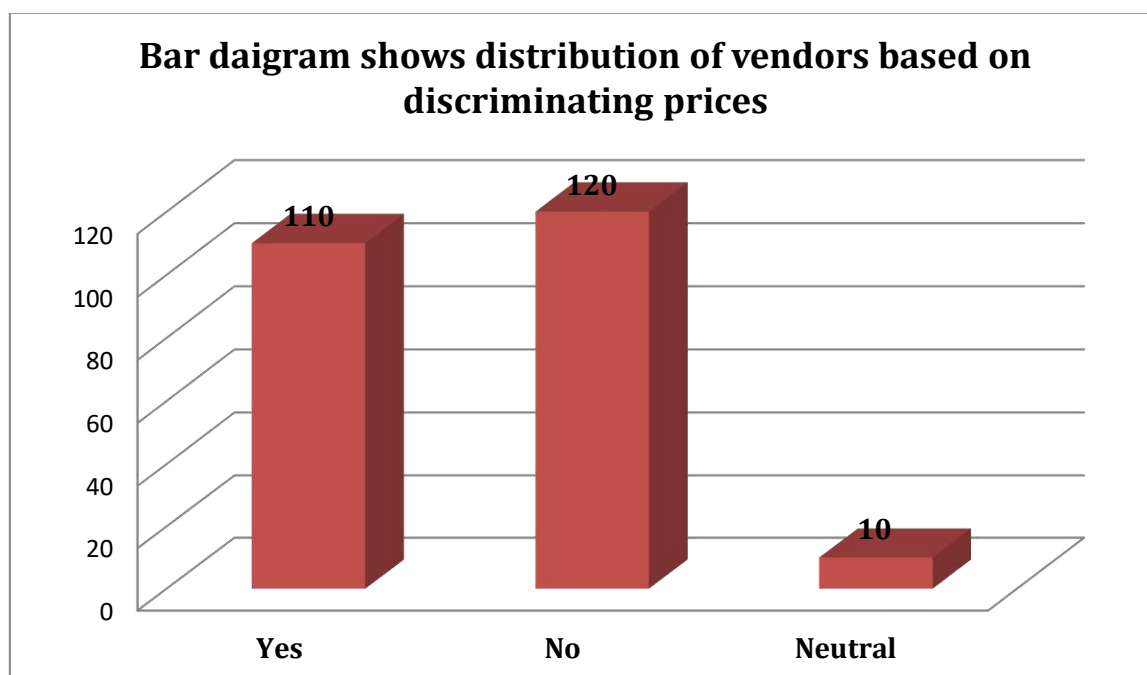


**Table 3.15: Price discrimination**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Yes</b>	110	45.8
<b>No</b>	120	50.0
<b>Neutral</b>	10	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work

It is evident from table 3.15 that 45.8 per cent of the vendors follow discriminating prices among customers as they have to exhaust produce. Usually, they are vegetables vendors, florists, and hoteliers. While 50 per cent of them, they don't discriminate price.

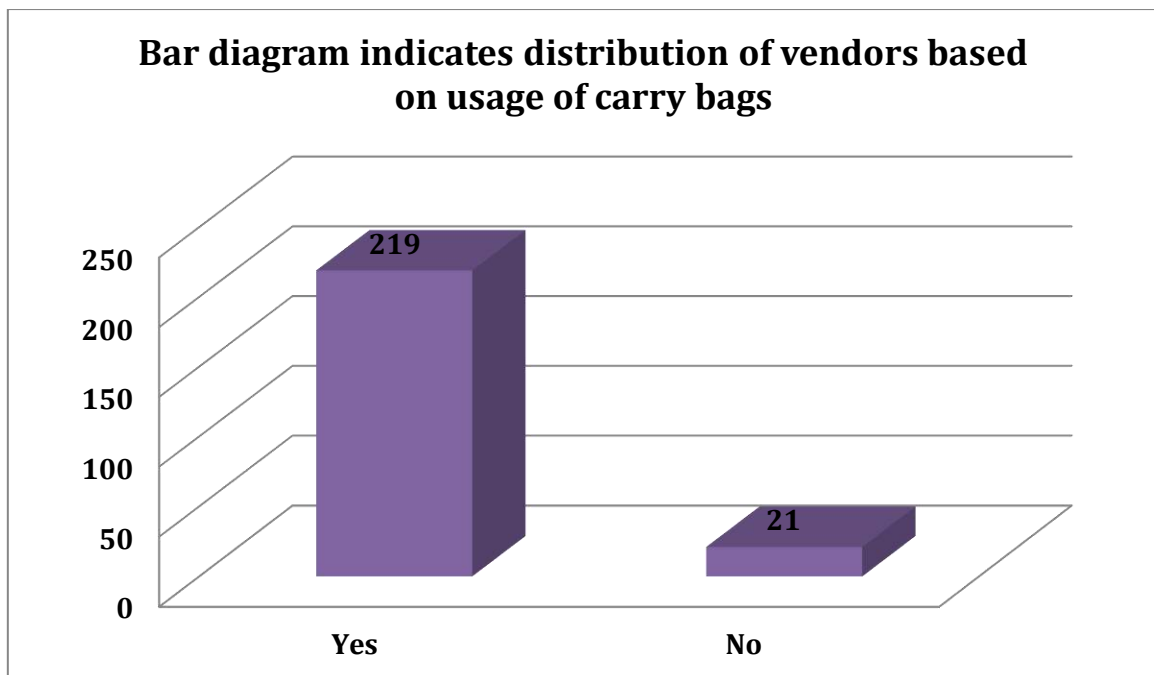


**Table 3.16: Use of Carry bags**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Yes</b>	219	91.3
<b>No</b>	21	8.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work

It is notices from table 3.16 that 91.3 per cent of vendors use polythin bags to pack the items. They are tea vendors who sell pakoda, fruit sellers and snack centers. 8.7 per cent of them do not use carry bags. It is revealed from discussion that they use carry bag which are less than 40 microns.

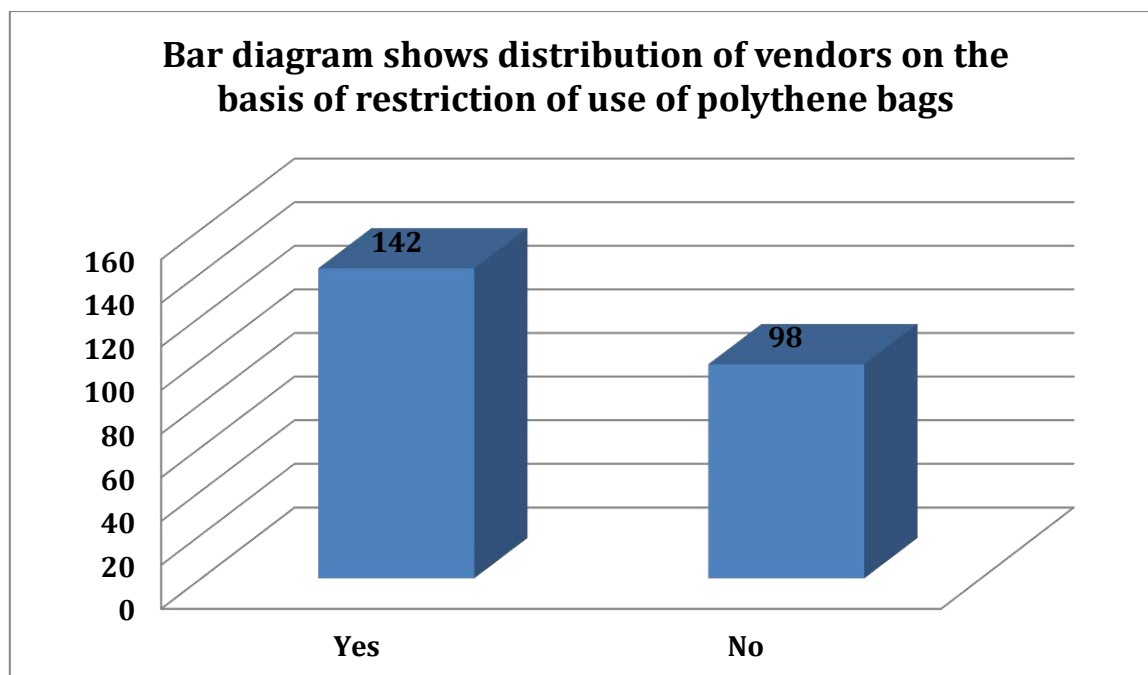


**Table 3.17: Restriction on use of Polythene bags**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Yes</b>	142	59.2
<b>No</b>	98	40.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work

It is known from table 3.17 that 59.2 per cent of vendors expressed that they have restriction over packing of goods. However, 40.8 per cent of them opined that they don't have restrictions. The restrictions are imposed by the local authorities as a measure of protection of environment.

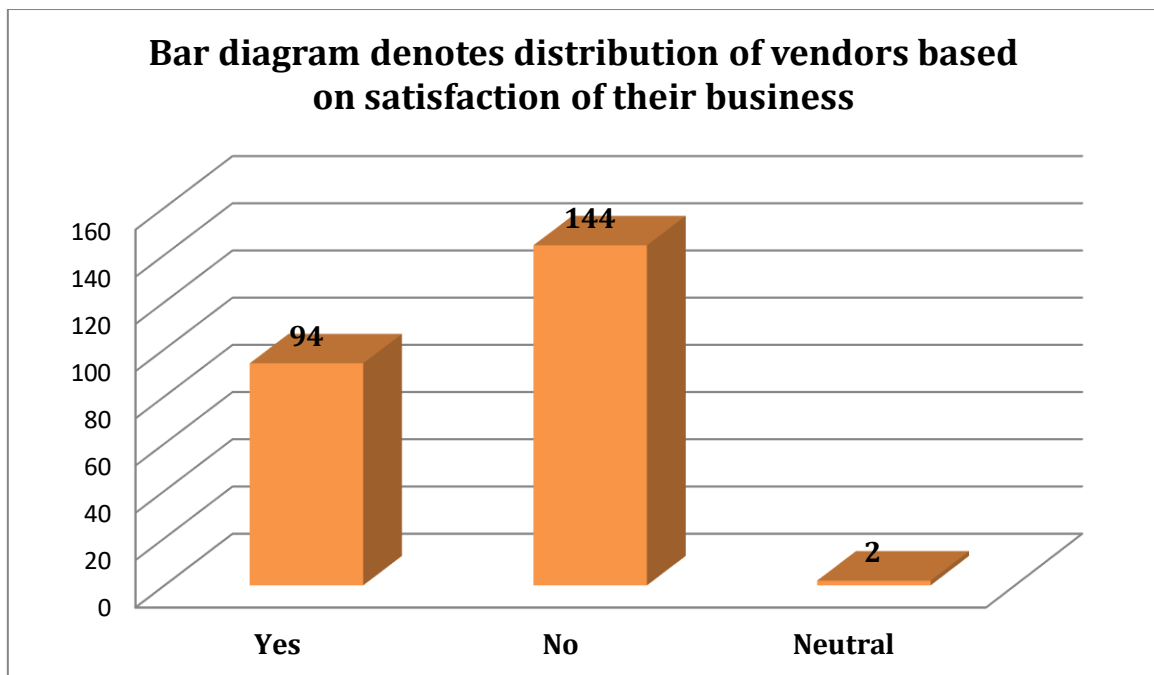


**Table 3.18: Satisfaction of business**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Yes</b>	94	39.2
<b>No</b>	144	60.0
<b>Neutral</b>	02	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work

Table 3.18 indicates that 60 per cent of vendors expressed that they are not satisfied with business. 39.2 per cent of them are satisfied with the business and remaining is neutral on this. Vendors are not satisfied due to high cost of purchase, market conditions and bargaining by customers.

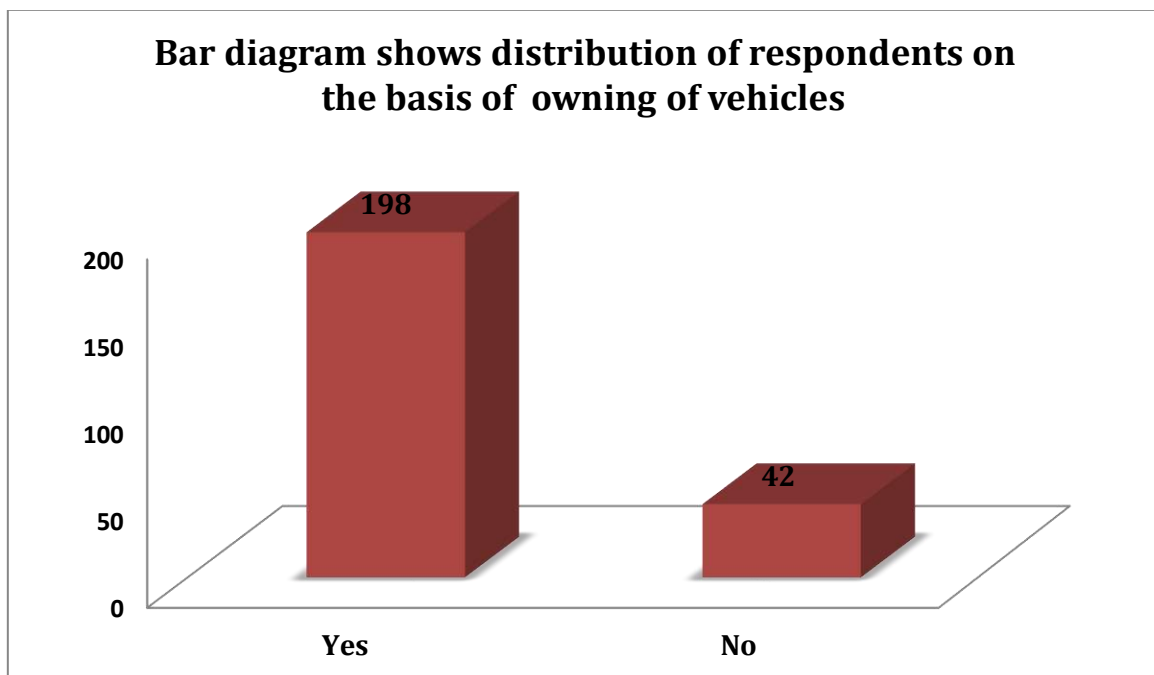


**Table 3.19: Owing of Vehicle**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Yes</b>	198	82.5
<b>No</b>	42	17.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work

It is observed from table 3.19 that 82.5 per cent of vendors own vehicle for delivering items. Normally, they are fruit sellers, florists, snack centers etc. 17.5 per cent of them do not own vehicle. These are cloth merchants, pan shops etc.

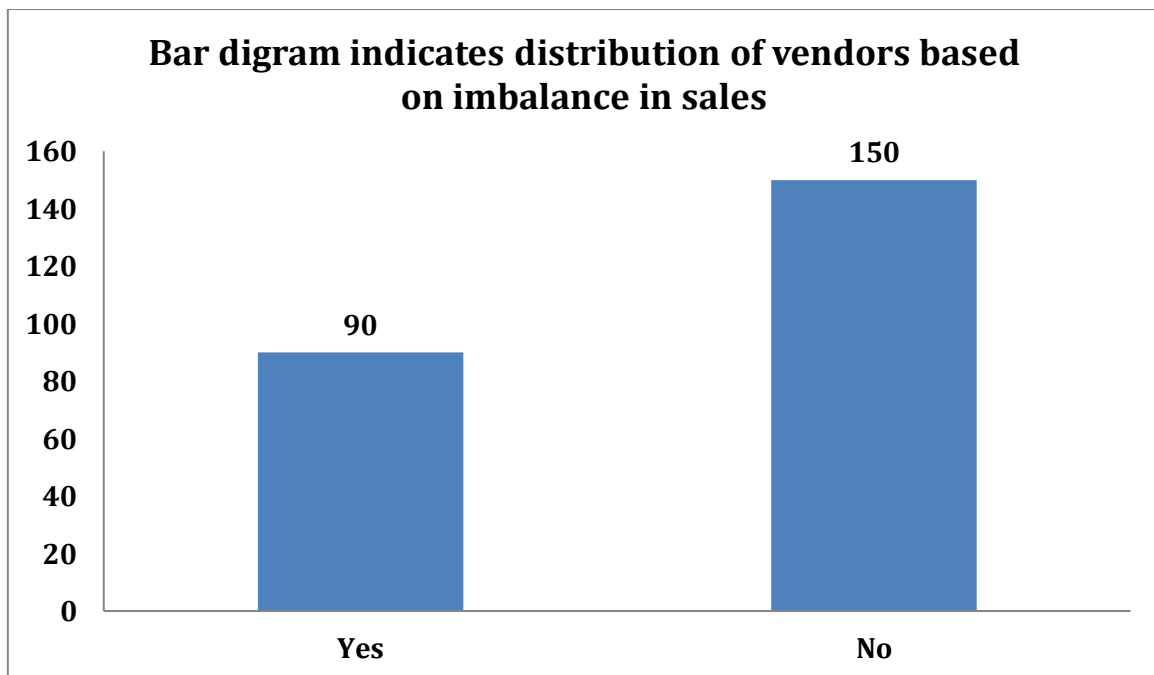


**Table 3.20: Imbalance in Sales**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Yes</b>	90	37.5
<b>No</b>	150	62.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work

It is perceived from table 3.20 that 37.5 per cent of vendors opined that they experience imbalance in sales while remaining of them expressed that there is no imbalance in sales. The imbalance in sales is because of festive seasons, fluctuation of market conditions. The imbalance is experienced by vegetable vendors and fruit sellers.

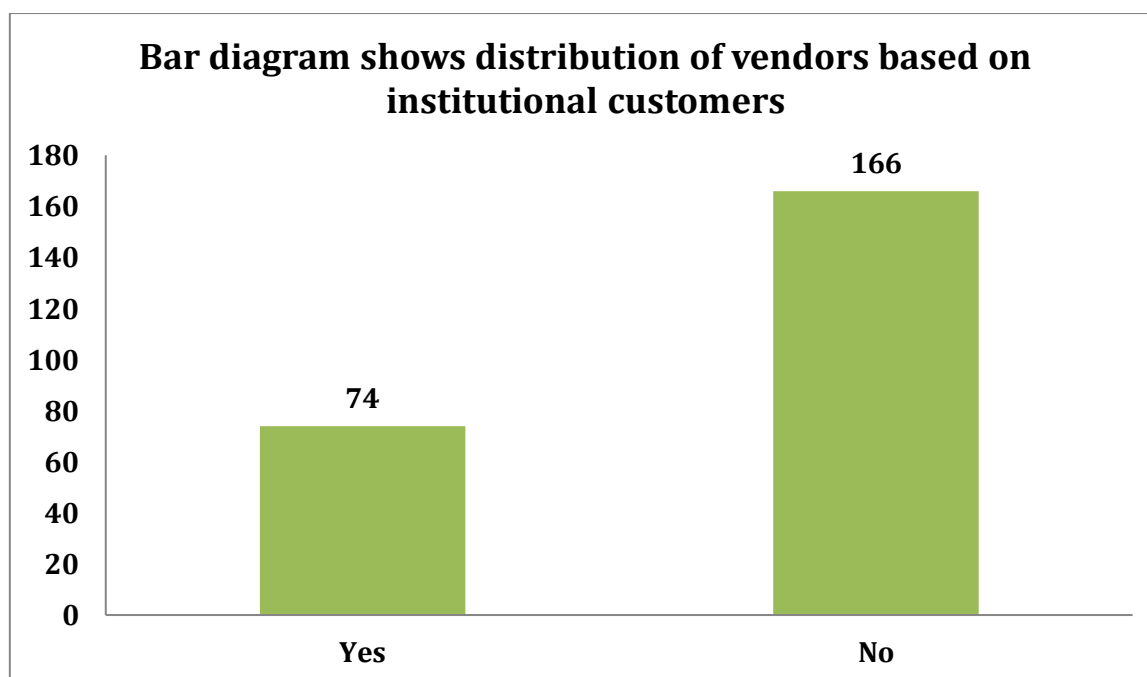


**Table 3.21: Institutional customers**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Yes</b>	74	30.9
<b>No</b>	166	69.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work

It is learnt from table 3.21 that 30.9 per cent of vendors have institutional customers such as colleges, marriage halls and banks. These vendors are hotels, florists and milk diaries. 69.1 per cent of them don't have institutional customers. They are vegetable vendors, ice-cream parlors, cloth merchants etc.

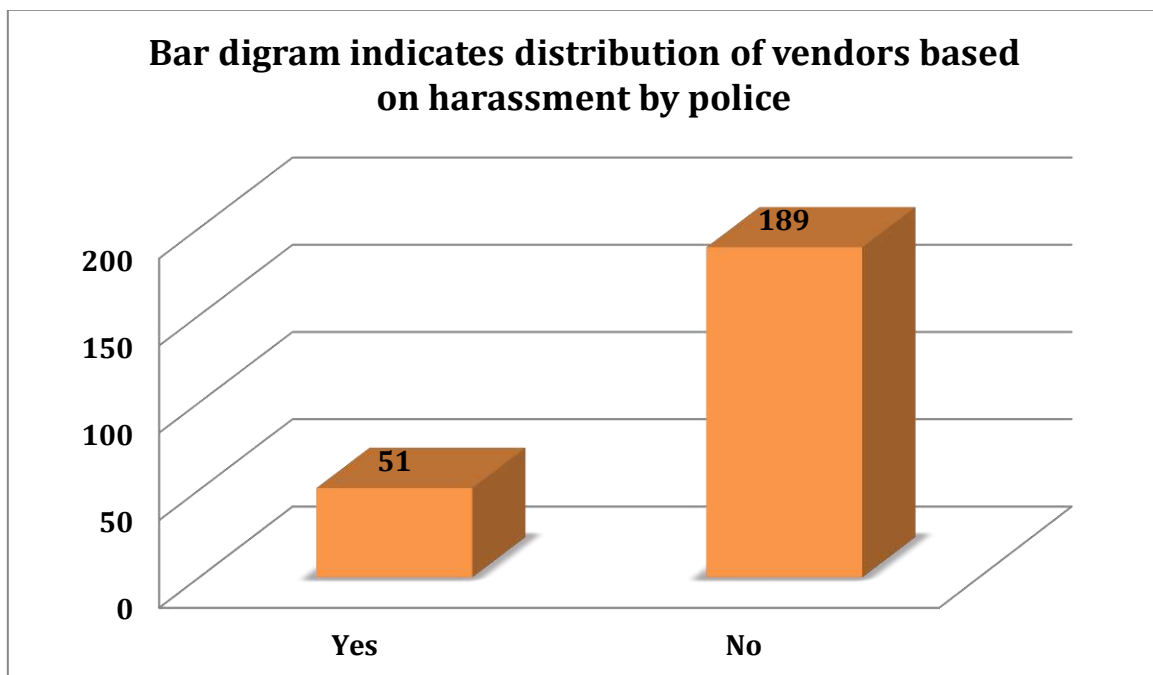


**Table 3.22: Harassment by Police**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Yes</b>	51	21.2
<b>No</b>	189	78.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work

It is revealed from table 3.22 that 21.2 per cent of vendors opined that they are harassed by policemen or municipal authorities and remaining of them expressed that they have not been annoyed by them. However, none of the vendors have lodged complaints against them.



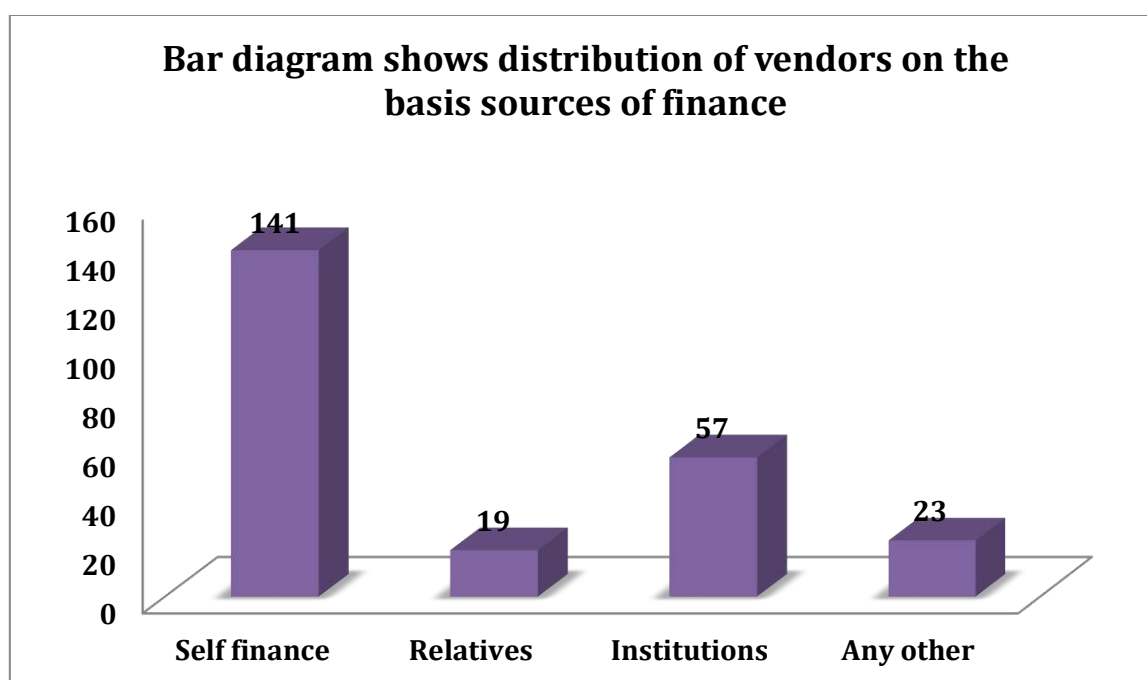


**Table 3.23: Sources of Finance**

Sources	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Self finance	141	58.8
Relatives	19	7.9
Institutions	57	23.8
Any other	23	9.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work

It is understood from table 3.23 that 58.8 per cent of vendors have invested their own funds, 23.8 per cent of them have borrowed funds from banks and financial institutions. 9.5 per cent of them have managed from other sources such as hand loans and money lenders and 7.9 per cent of them have borrowed from relatives.

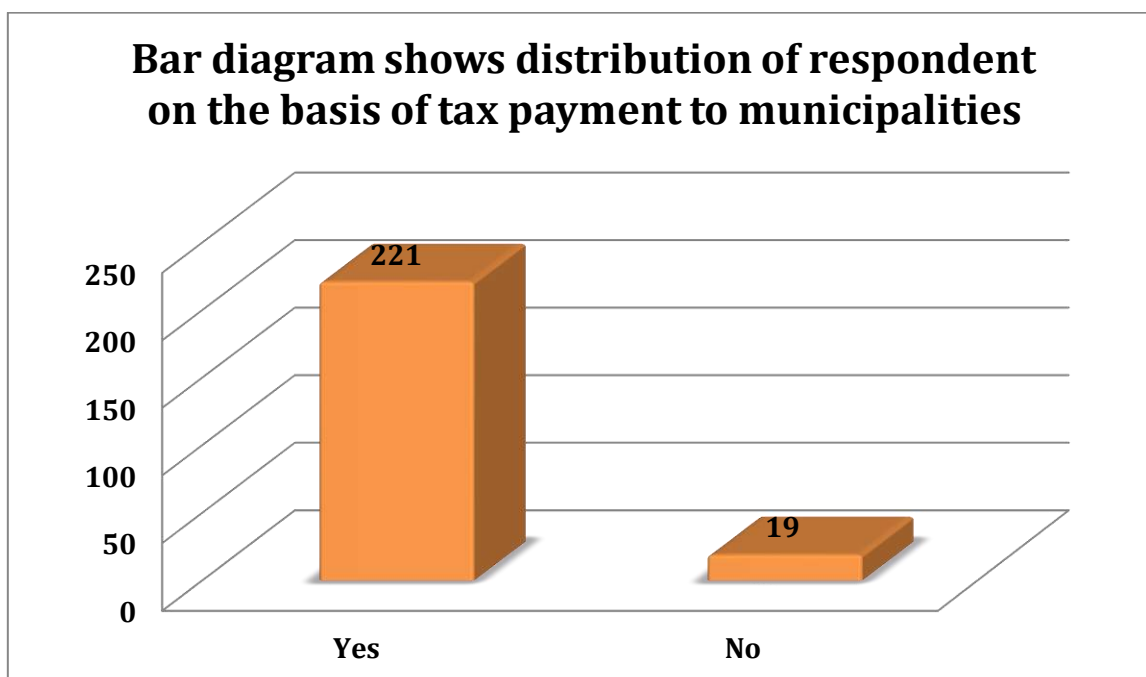


**Table 3.24: Tax to Municipal authorities**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Yes</b>	221	92.1
<b>No</b>	19	7.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work

It is known from table 3.24 that majority of vendors (92.11 per cent) pay tax to municipal authorities. Remaining of them does not pay taxes. They pay only nominal amount as tax.

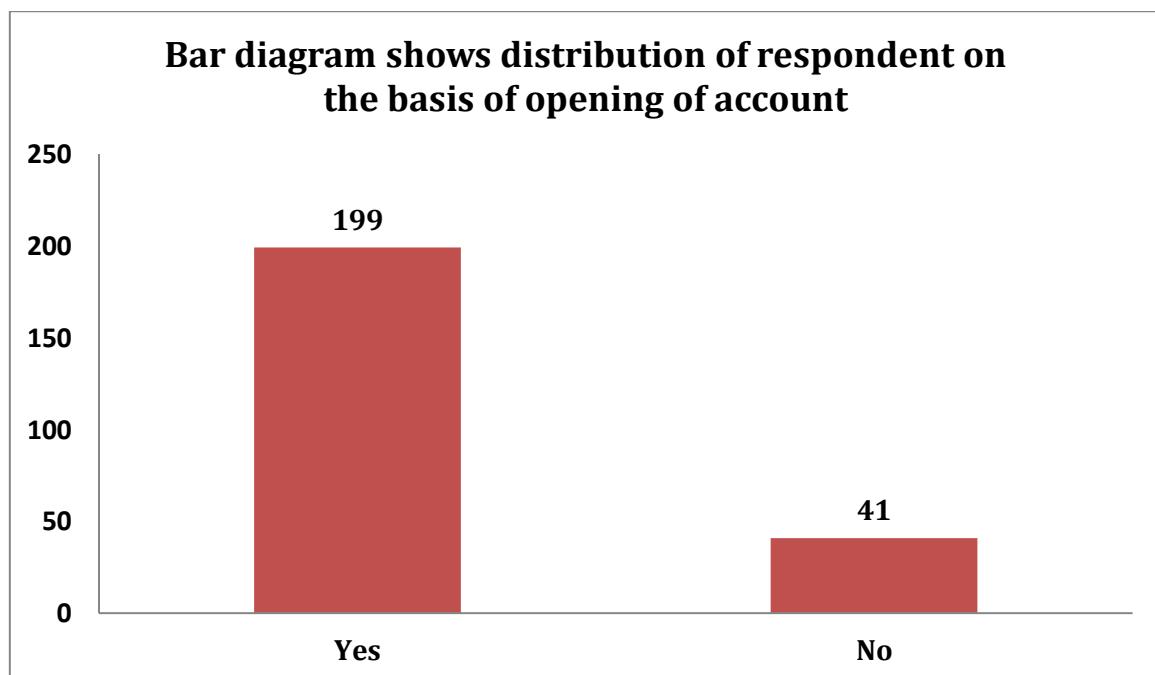


**Table 3.25: Opening of account**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Yes</b>	199	82.9
<b>No</b>	41	17.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work

It is noticed from table 3.25 that 82.9 per cent of vendors have opened account while remaining of them has not open account. They have open account in order to mobilize savings in the form of pigmy.

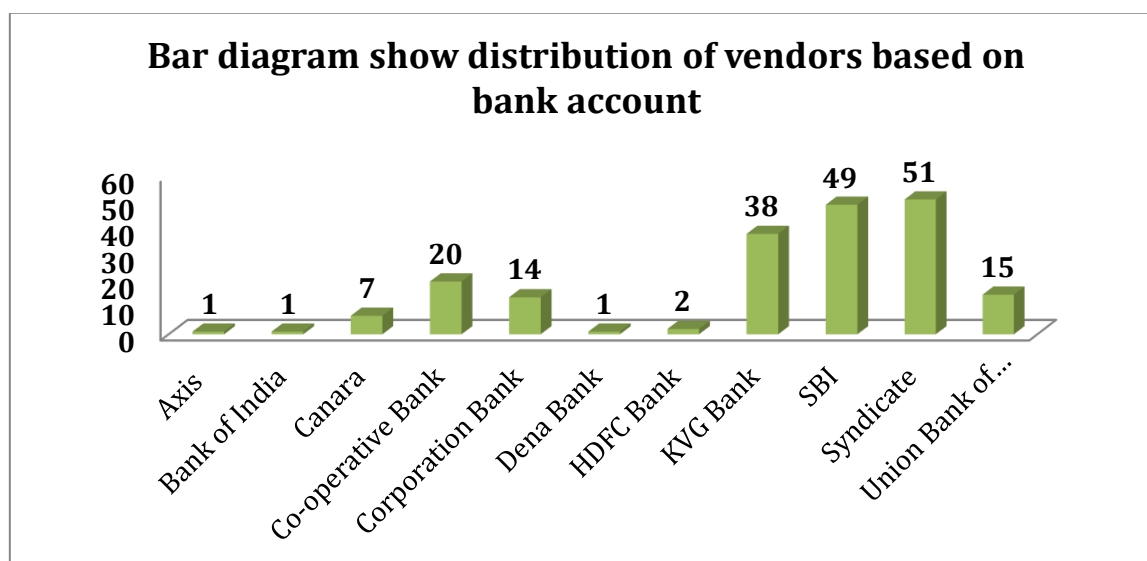


**Table 3.26: Names of the banks**

Name of the banks	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Axis	01	0.5
Bank of India	01	0.5
Canara	07	3.5
Co-operative Bank	20	10.1
Corporation Bank	14	7.1
Dena Bank	01	0.5
HDFC Bank	02	1.0
KVG Bank	38	19.1
SBI	49	24.6
Syndicate	51	25.6
Union Bank of India	15	7.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work

It is noted from table 3.26 that 25.6 per cent of vendors have opened account with Syndicate bank followed SBI and KVG. 10.1 per cent of them have opened account with co-operative banks as they found it convenient. Vendors are exposed to nationalized banks. They feel convenient to transact with co-operative banks as the procedural are less.

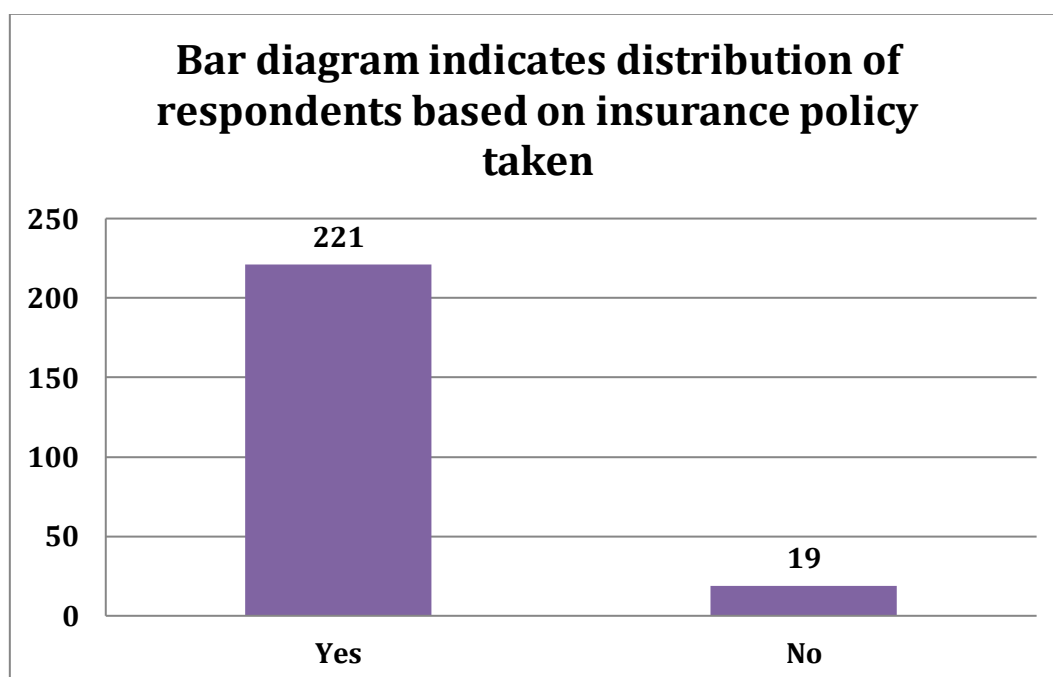


**Table 3.27: LIC Policy taken**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Yes</b>	221	92.1
<b>No</b>	19	7.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work

It is learnt from table 3.27 that 82.9 per cent of vendors have taken policy in order to protect their life. 17.1 per cent of them have not taken insurance. They are mainly dependent on Life Insurance Corporation as they believe it is owned by government.

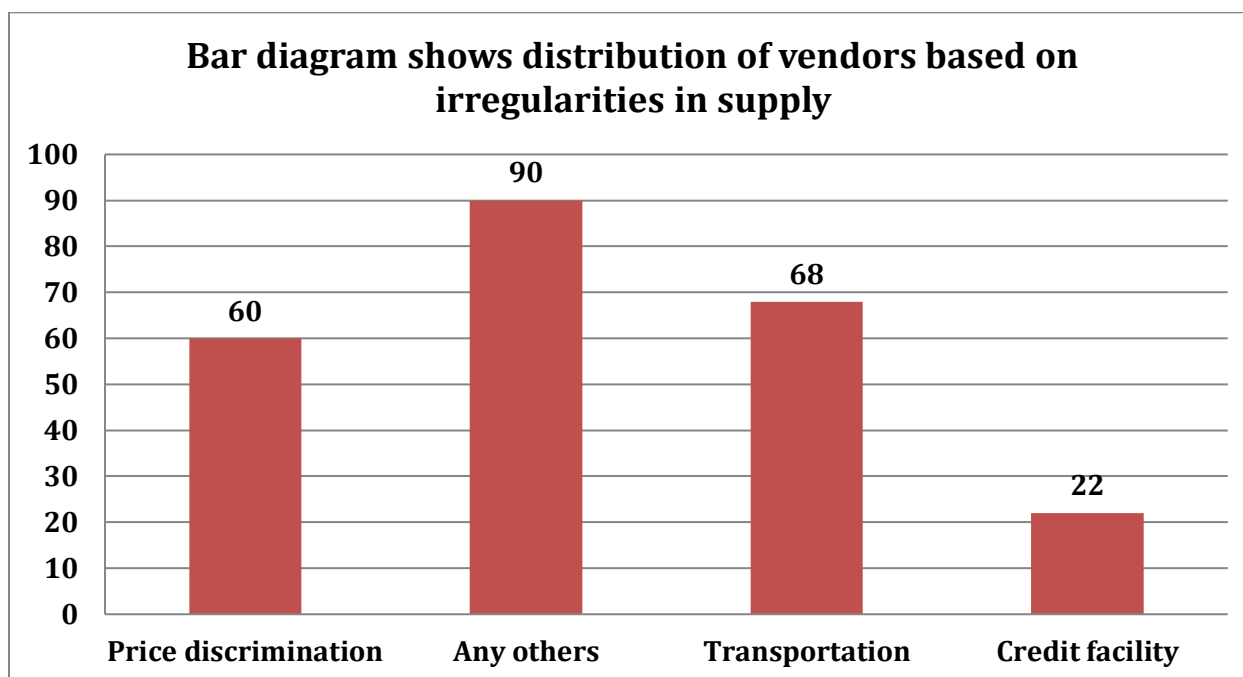


**Table 3.28: Irregularities in Supply**

<b>Reasons</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Price discrimination</b>	60	25.0
<b>Any others</b>	90	37.5
<b>Transportation</b>	68	28.3
<b>Credit facility</b>	22	9.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work

It is evident from table 3.28 that 37.5 per cent of vendors have expressed that there are other reasons such non-availability of goods for irregular supply followed by transportation and price discrimination. 9.2 per cent of vendors find irregularity in supply of goods due credit facility.

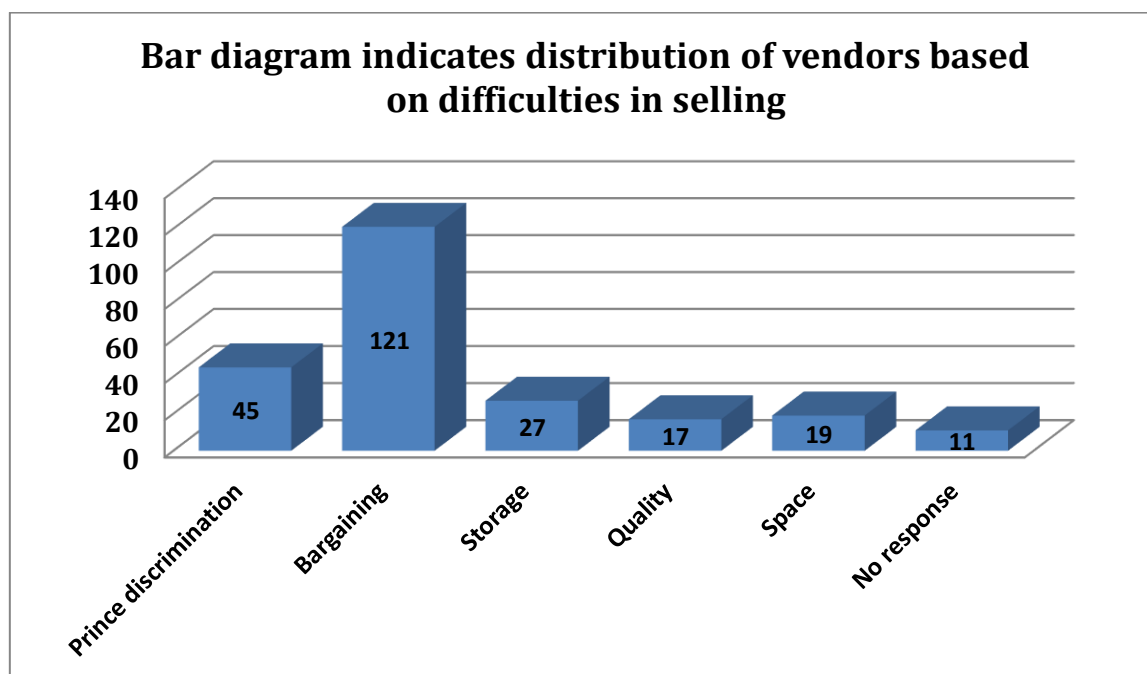


**Table 3.29: Difficulties in Selling**

Difficulties	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Prince discrimination	45	18.7
Bargaining	121	50.4
Storage	27	11.3
Quality	17	7.1
Space	19	7.9
No response	11	4.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work

It is revealed from table 3.29 that 50.4 per cent of vendors have found bargaining by customers is major difficulty followed by storage (11.3 per cent). 18.7 per cent of them opined that they find difficulty in discriminating of prices. However, 4.6 per cent of vendors did not express their difficulty.

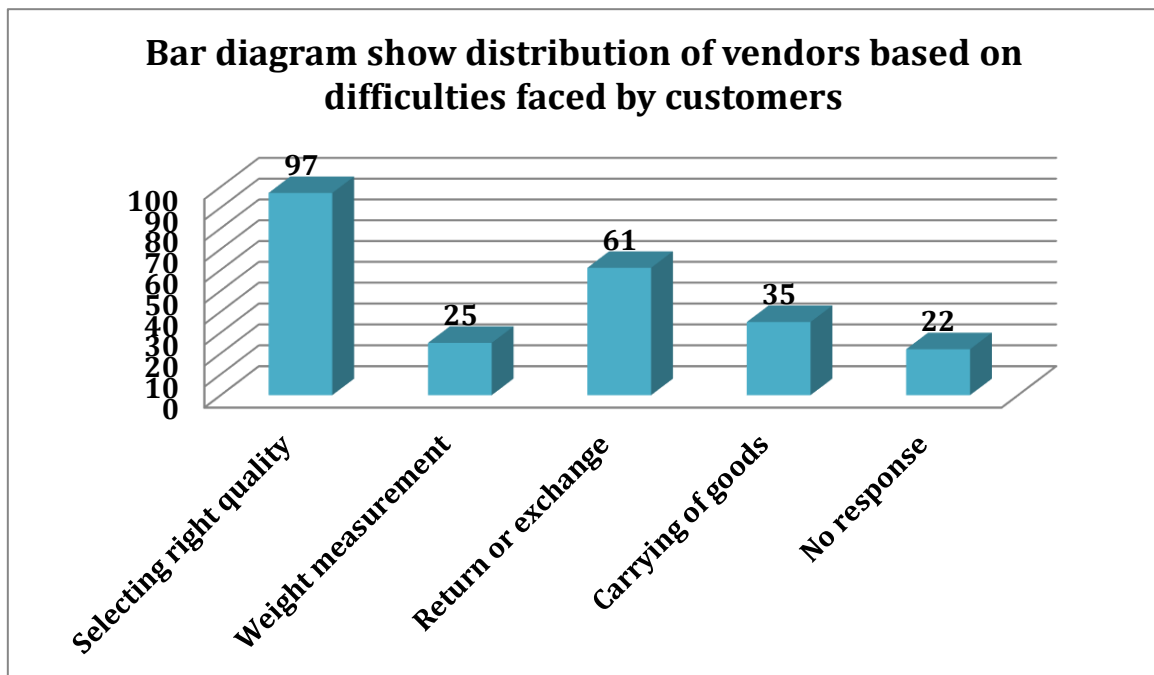


**Table 3.30: Difficulties faced by customers**

<b>Difficulties</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Selecting right quality</b>	97	40.4
<b>Weight measurement</b>	25	10.4
<b>Return or exchange</b>	61	25.4
<b>Carrying of goods</b>	35	14.6
<b>No response</b>	22	9.2
<b>Total</b>	240	100

Source: Filed work

It is known from table 3.30 that 40.4 per cent of vendors told that their customers experience difficulty in selecting right quality goods. 14.6 per cent of them expressed that their customers insist for carry bags to carry goods and 10.4 per cent of vendors' customers create problem of weight measurement. It is concluded that lack of selling skills among vendors create difficulties for their customers.



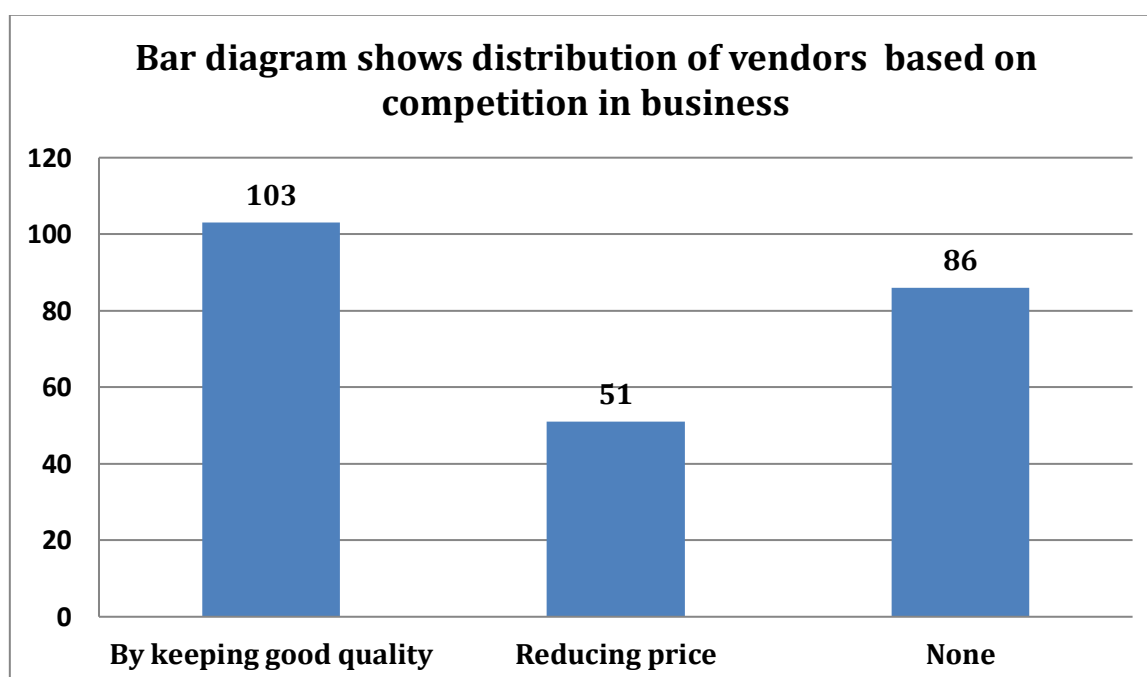


**Table 3.31: Competition in business**

<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>By keeping good quality</b>	103	42.9
<b>Reducing price</b>	51	21.3
<b>None</b>	86	35.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work

It is noticed from table 3.31 that 42.9 per cent of vendors maintain good quality goods to face competition while 21.3 per cent of them reduce price of goods to be in the race of competition. However, 35.8 per cent of them did not express anything.

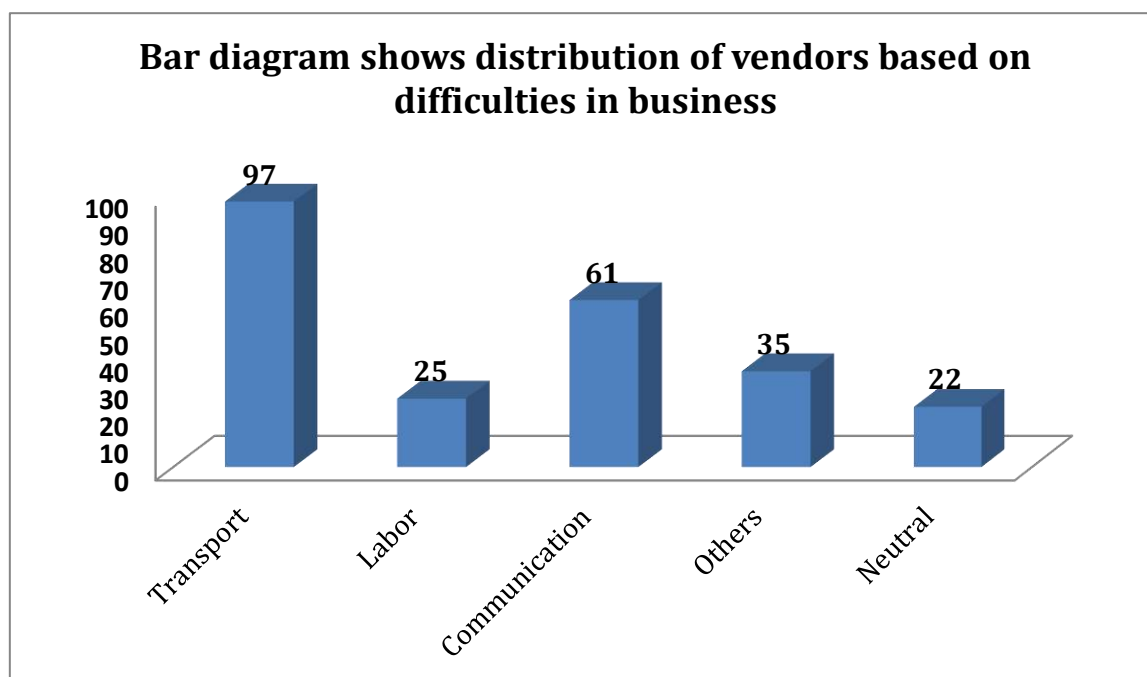


**Table 3.32: Difficulties in business**

Nature of difficulty	Number of Respondents	Percentage
<b>Transport</b>	97	40.4
<b>Labor</b>	25	10.4
<b>Communication</b>	61	25.4
<b>Others</b>	35	14.6
<b>Neutral</b>	22	9.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work

It is perceived from table 3.32 that 40.4 per cent of vendors have faced transporting of goods to their selling places. Usually, they are vegetable vendors. 10.4 per cent of them has found problem of labor and such vendors are engaged in hotel or petty tea stall business. Communication is problem for 24.4 per cent vendors and them Chinese fast food stall and Pani Puri stalls.

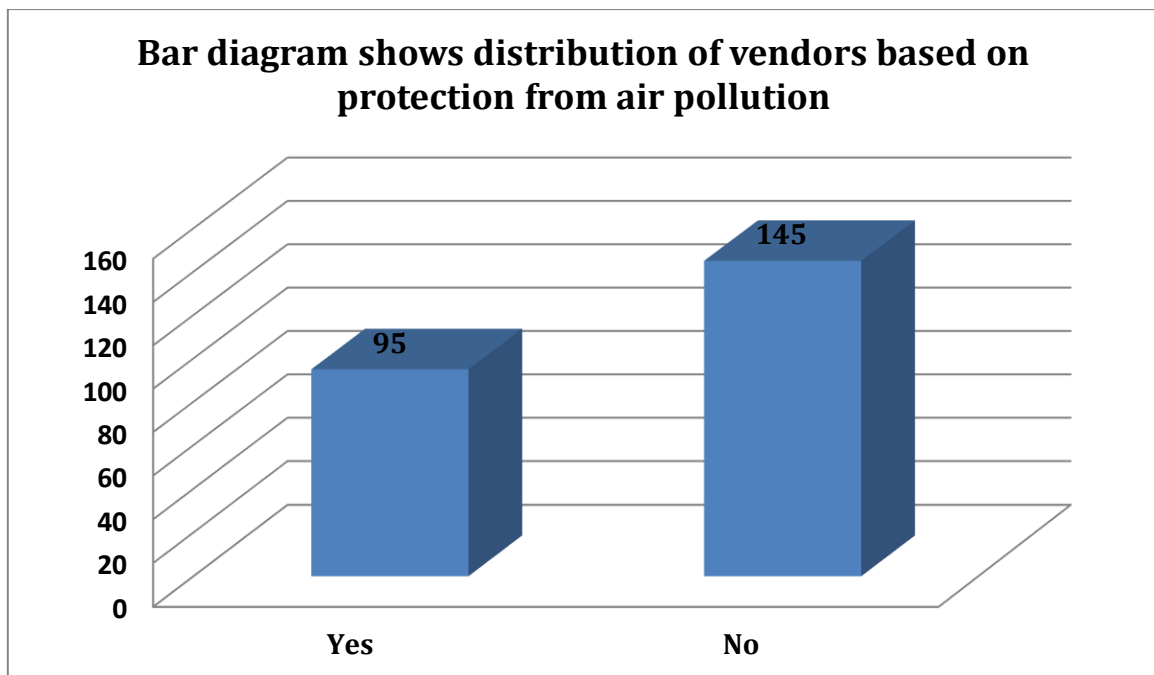


**Table 3.33: Protection from Air pollution**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Yes</b>	95	39.5
<b>No</b>	145	60.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work

It is noticed from table 3.33 that 39.5 per cent of vendors protect themselves from air pollution by using masks or handkerchiefs. Remaining of them does not protect them from air pollution. This affects their health. The problems aroused due to road widening and heavy traffic.

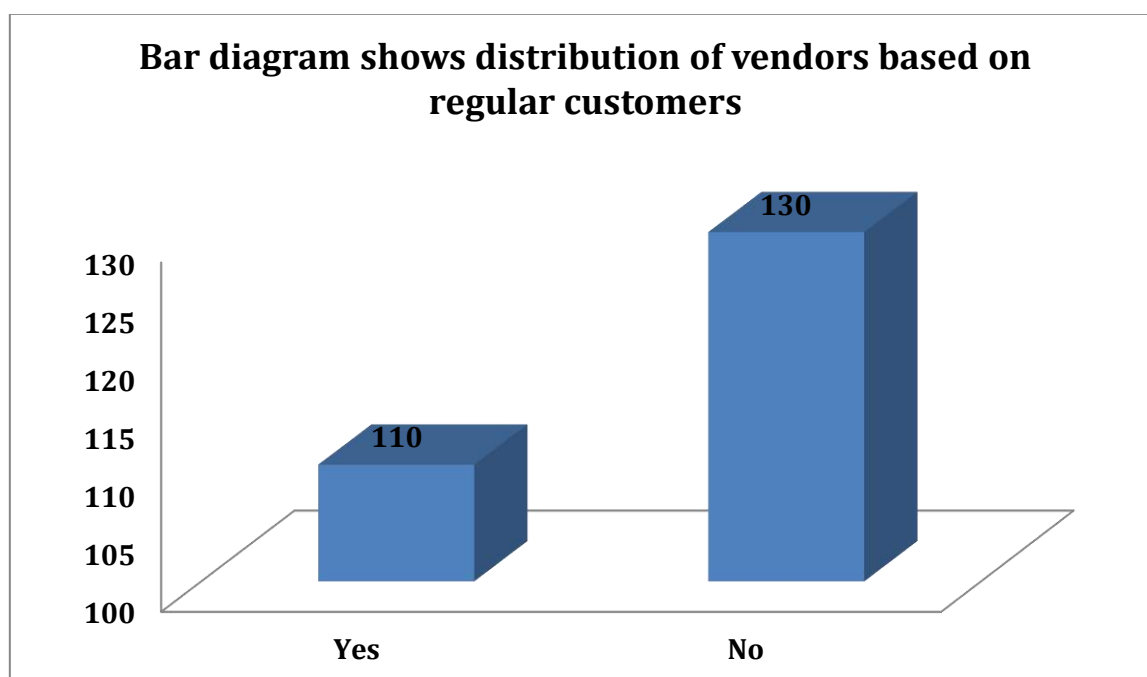


**Table 3.34: Regular Customers**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Yes</b>	110	45.8
<b>No</b>	130	54.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work

It is learnt from table 3.34 that 45.8 per cent of vendors have regular customers and remaining of them doesn't have regular customers. Such vendors usually sell on market days.

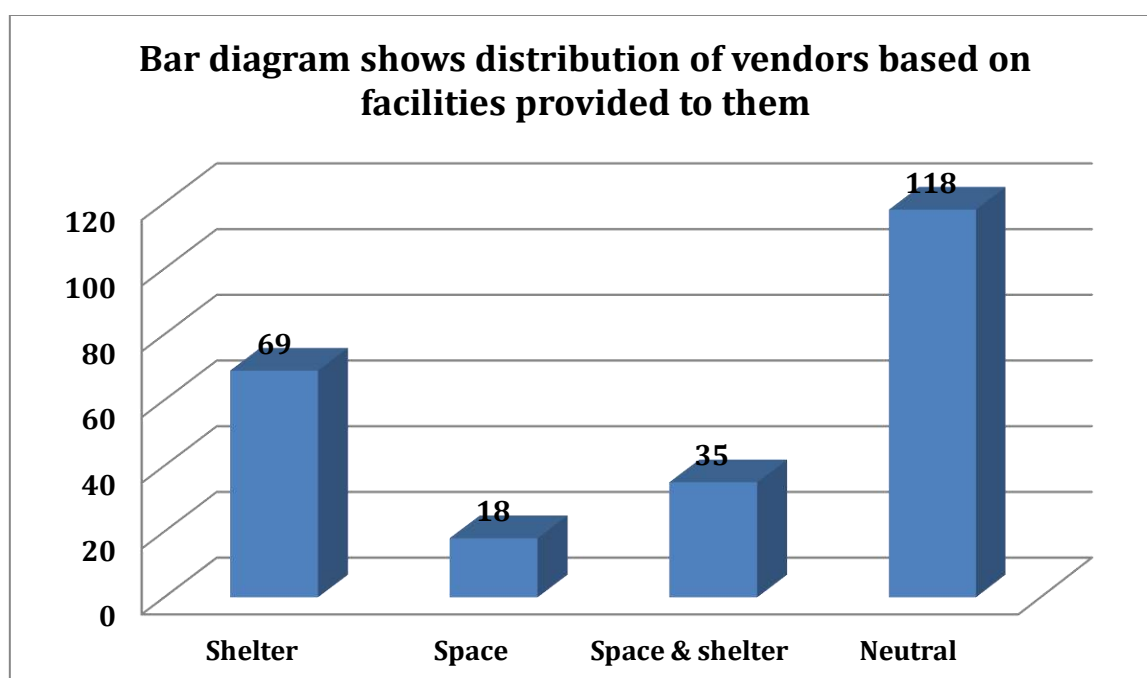


**Table 3.35: Facilities provided**

Type of facility	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Shelter	69	28.8
Space	18	7.5
Space & shelter	35	14.6
Neutral	118	49.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work

It is noted from table 3.35 that 49.4 per cent of vendors have not availed any kind of facility provided by local authorities. 28.8 per cent of them have got shelter and 14.6 per cent of them availed space and shelter. These facilities are provided to vendors for a certain period against rent or lease.

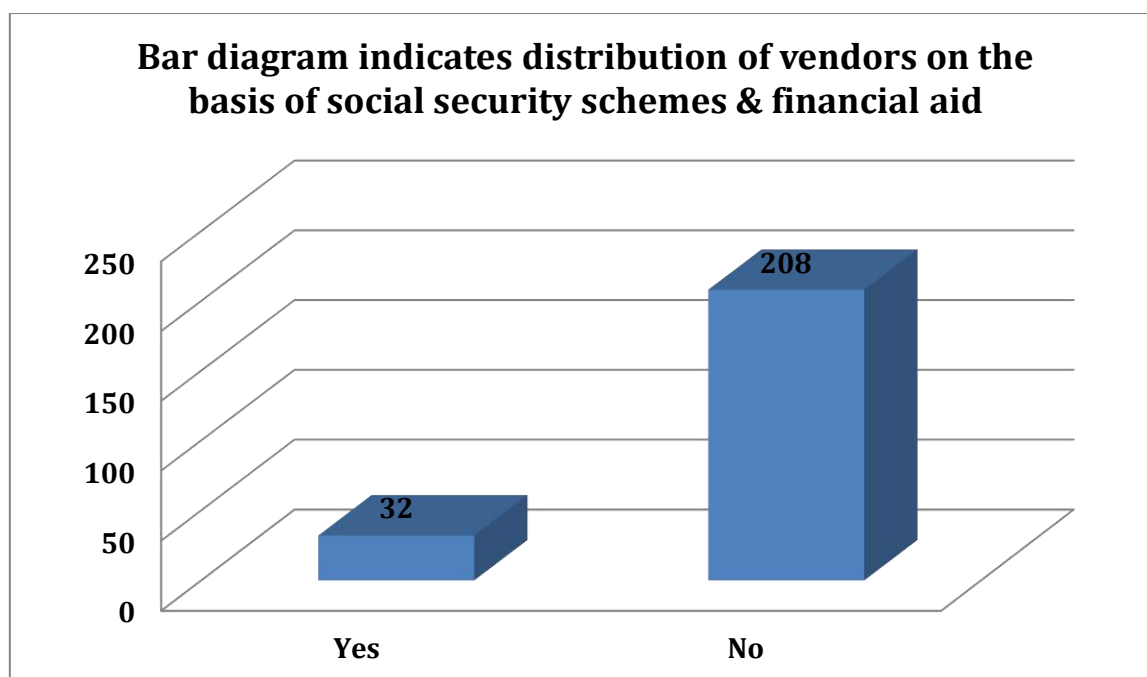


**Table 3.36: Social Security schemes and financial aid**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Yes</b>	32	13.3
<b>No</b>	208	86.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work

It is evident from table 3.36 that only 13.3 per cent of the vendors have availed social security schemes of government such as BPL cards old age pension and widow pension. Majority of vendors have not availed any such schemes. It is concluded that they need to be educated regarding such schemes.

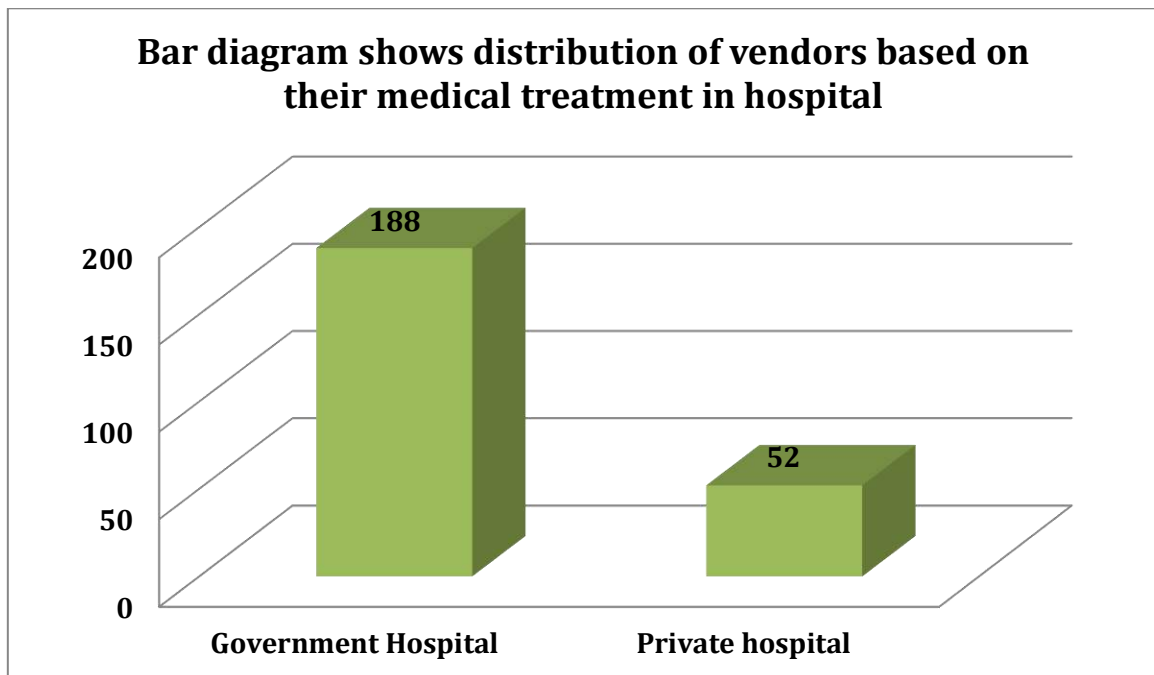


**Table 3.37: Medical treatment**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Government Hospital</b>	188	78.3
<b>Private hospital</b>	52	21.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work

It is cleared from table 3.37 that 78.3 per cent of vendors get ailment for their ill health in government hospital whereas 21.7 per cent of them are treated in private hospitals. It is concluded that majority of vendors depend on government hospital for their illness. These vendors cannot afford the high cost of treatment of private hospitals and hence, they depend on government hospitals.

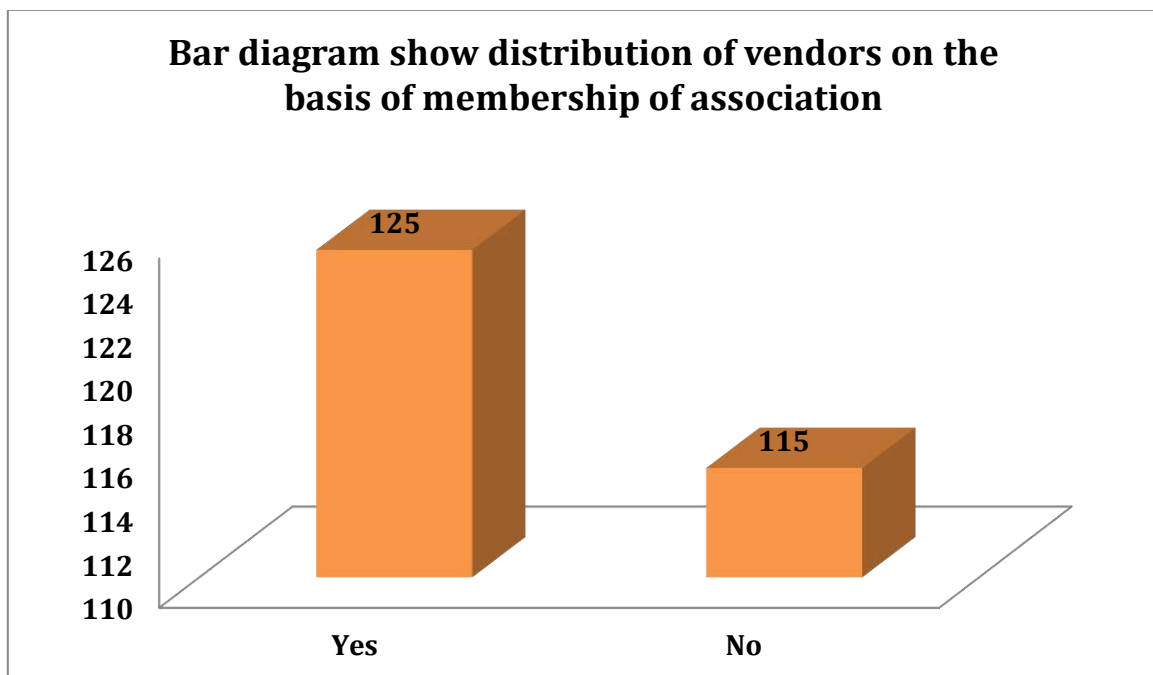


**Table 3.38: Member of Association**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Yes</b>	125	52.1
<b>No</b>	115	47.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work

It is witnessed from table 3.38 that 52.1 per cent of vendors are the members of association while remaining of them is not part of such association. It is revealed from the personal discussion that their association has not got legal status.



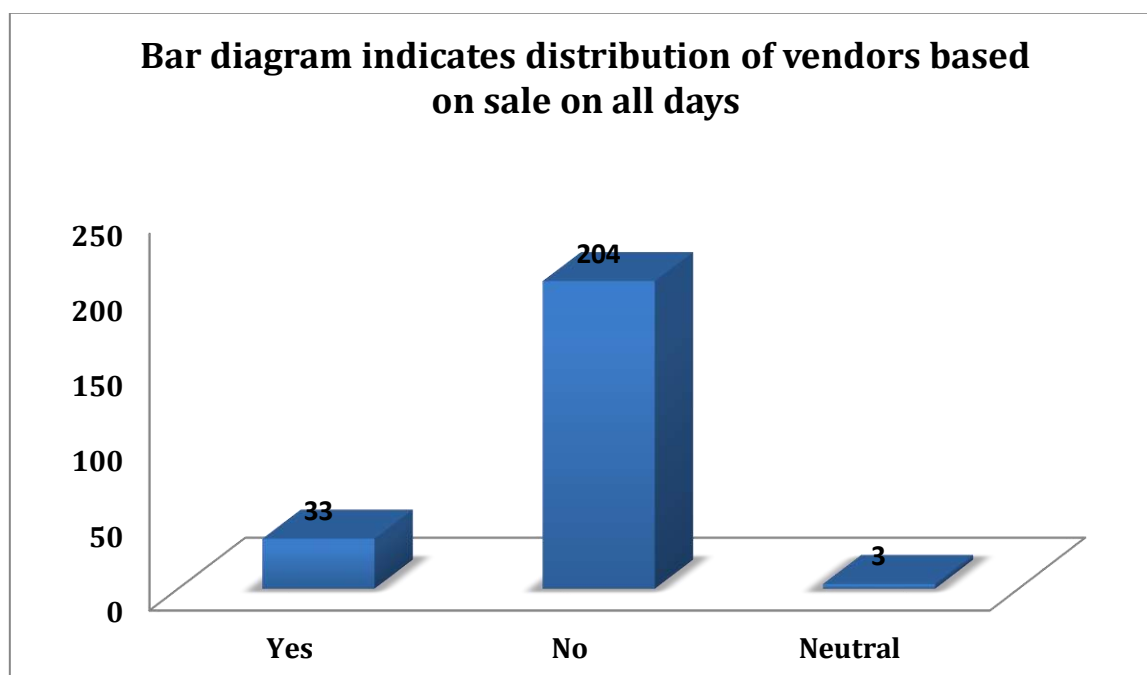


**Table 3.39: Sale on all days**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Yes</b>	33	13.8
<b>No</b>	204	85.0
<b>Neutral</b>	03	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work

It is revealed from table 3.39 that 85 per cent of vendors don't sell on all days followed by 33 per cent who sells on all days and 1.2 per cent of them were neutral. It is concluded that majority of vendors sell on market days.

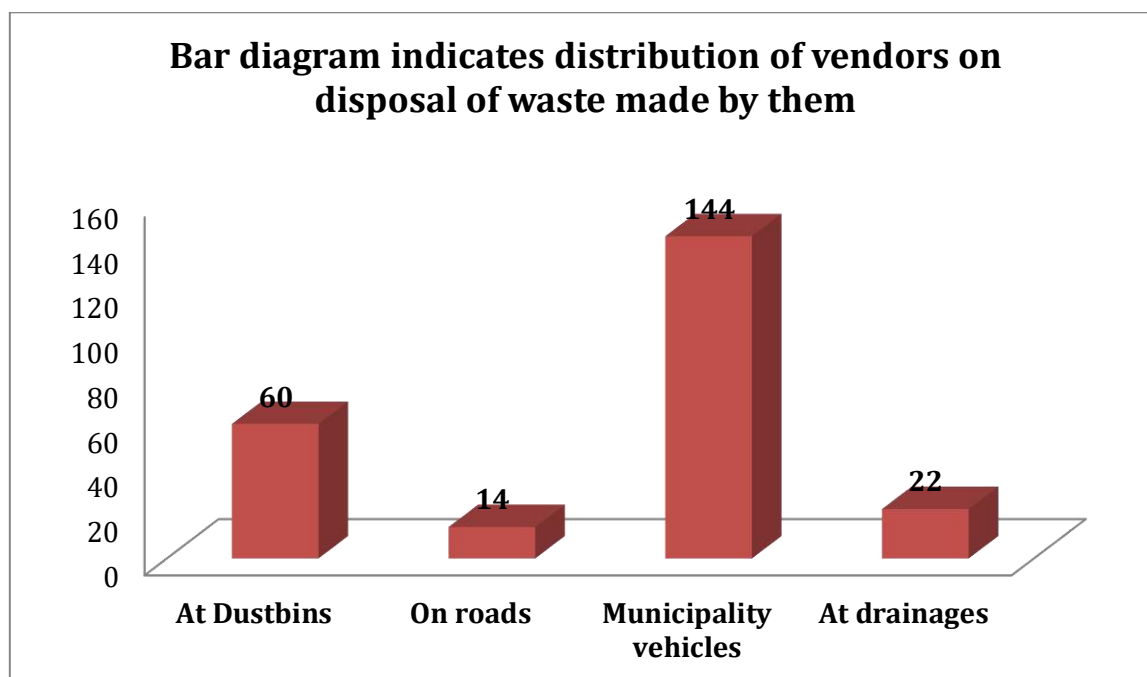


**Table 3.40: Disposal of waste**

<b>Place</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>At Dustbins</b>	60	25.0
<b>On roads</b>	14	5.8
<b>Municipality vehicles</b>	144	60.0
<b>At drainages</b>	22	9.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work

It is found from table 3.40 that 60 per cent of vendors dispose of the waste in municipality vehicles followed by 25 per cent who uses dustbins, 9.2 per cent of them throw waste in drainages and only 5.8 per cent of them put waste on roads. It is concluded that local authorities have taken care of waste management.

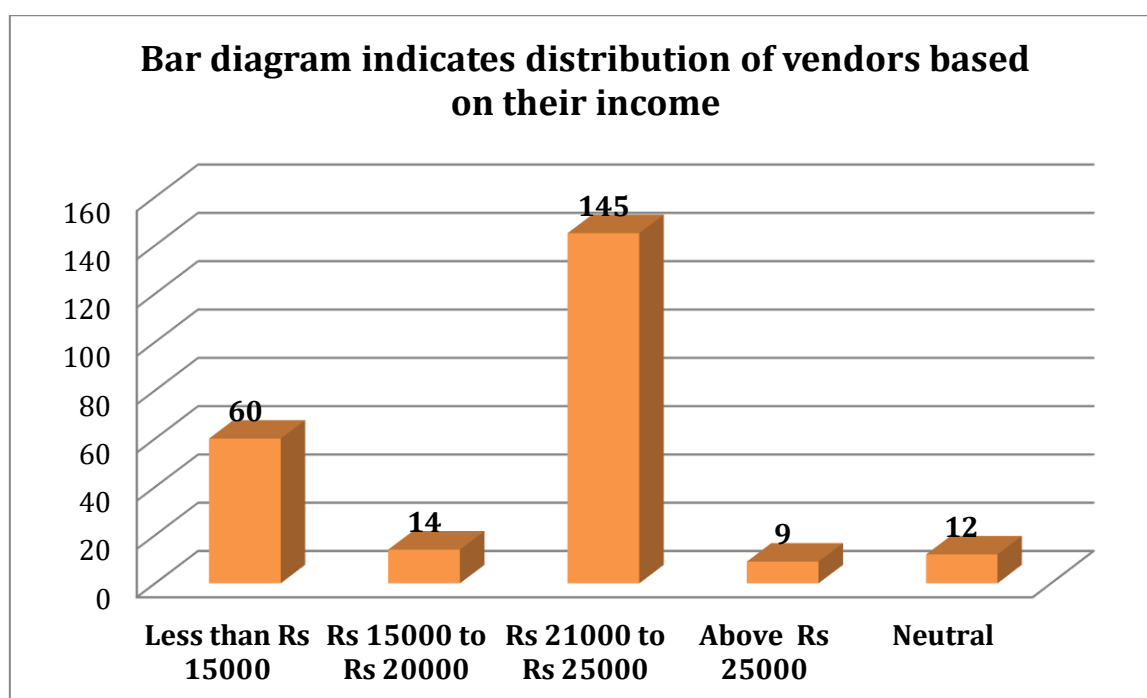


**Table 3.41: Income of Vendors**

Level of Income	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Less than Rs 15000	60	25.0
Rs 15000 to Rs 20000	14	5.8
Rs 21000 to Rs 25000	145	60.4
Above Rs 25000	09	3.8
Neutral	12	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work

It is evident from table 3.41 that 60.4 per cent of vendors have income of Rs 21000 to Rs 25000 followed by 25 per cent who have income less than Rs 15000. Only 3.8 of them have more than income of Rs 25000. However, five per cent of them did not reveal their income.

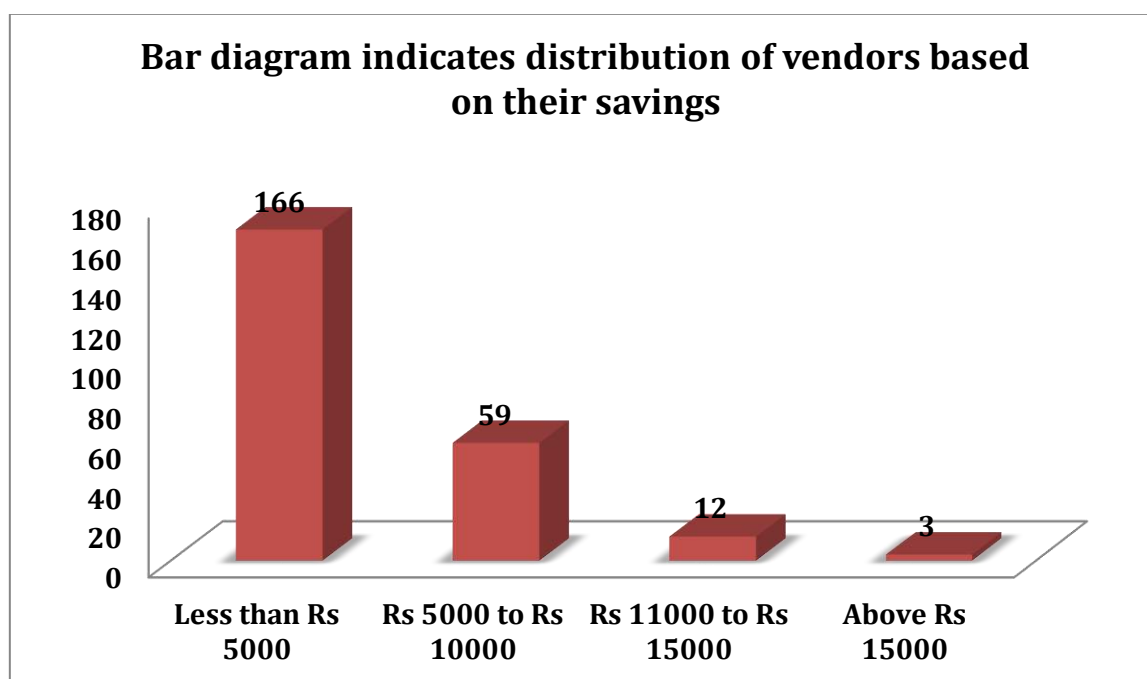


**Table 3.42: Savings of Vendors**

Amount of Savings	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Less than Rs 5000	166	69.2
Rs 5000 to Rs 10000	59	24.6
Rs 11000 to Rs 15000	12	5.0
Above Rs 15000	03	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field work

It is drawn from table 3.42 that 69.2 per cent of vendors save less than Rs 5000 followed by 24.6 per cent who save Rs 5000 to Rs 10000. The amount of savings will be made in the form of pigmy deposit in bank or post office and insuring their life.



### Testing of Hypotheses

$H_0$ : There is no significant association between categories of vendors and education

$H_1$ : There is significant association between categories of vendors and education

**Table 3.43: Categories of vendors and level of education**

Categories of vendors	Level of Education				Total
	Illiterate	Primary	Higher Secondary	Degree & above	
<b>Snacks</b>	33 (82.5)	05 (12.5)	01 (2.5)	01 (2.5)	<b>40 (100)</b>
<b>Vegetable/ Fruits vendors</b>	70 (78.7)	16 (18.0)	01 (1.1)	02 (2.2)	<b>89 (100)</b>
<b>Tea Stall</b>	09 (81.8)	02 (18.2)	00 (0.0)	00 (0.0)	<b>11 (100)</b>
<b>Others</b>	43 (81.1)	07 (13.2)	02 (3.8)	01 (1.9)	<b>53 (100)</b>
<b>Florists</b>	13 (81.3)	02 (12.5)	00 (0.0)	01 (6.3)	<b>16 (100)</b>
<b>Pan shops</b>	15 (71.4)	03 (14.3)	02 (9.5)	01 (4.8)	<b>21 (100)</b>
<b>Cloth merchants</b>	05 (50.0)	04 (40.0)	01 (10.0)	00 (0.0)	<b>10 (100)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>188 (78.3)</b>	<b>39 (16.3)</b>	<b>07 (2.9)</b>	<b>06 (2.5)</b>	<b>240 (100)</b>
<b>Chi-square test</b>					
	<b>Value</b>	<b>Df</b>	<b>Asymp. Sig (2 sided)</b>		
<b>Pearson Chi-square</b>	<b>14.573</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0.691</b>		
<b>Likelihood ratio</b>	<b>13.168</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0.781</b>		
<b>Number valid cases</b>	<b>240</b>				

Source: Filed work

Figures in parentheses indicate percentage to the total of rows.

It is found from table 3.34 that 89 of vendors belong to vegetable and fruit vending. 188 vendors are illiterates. As the calculated value of the table 0.691 which is greater than critical value 0.05 and hence the null hypothesis is rejected. It indicates that there is no significant association between categories of vendors and their education. The education of vendors influences the nature of vending.

## Chapter IV

### Role of Government in Protection of Roadside Vendors

There are many issues of legal about roadside vendors as they operate in public place. According to article 19(1) (g) of the Indian constitution being self employed, roadside vendors can exercise right to carry on trade or business. But the clause 6 of Article 19 of the Indian constitution provides that the public streets are primarily meant for passing or re-passing without any unreasonable obstructions. The Supreme Court judgment on the PIL clearly mentions that the hawkers play a definite role in ‘modern urban society’ and their activity must be sufficiently regulated so that it does not become an obstruction and adds to public comfort and utility. Usually, the problems arise due to the interference of policemen and municipal authorities. These natural markets are viewed as ‘encroachments upon public space’ leading to overcrowdings, traffic jams and road accidents.

The United Progressive Alliance (UPA) came to power in 2004 and in its National Common Minimum Programme, expressed its commitment to protect unorganized/informal sector workers accordingly. National commission for Enterprises in the unorganized sector was set up under the chairmanship of (Late) Dr/ Arjun sengupta in September 2004. While the NCEUS was engaged in identifying the problems faced by small and micro-enterprises, the Prime Minister’s Office (PMO) has the concerns of urban street vendors as they constituted a significant section of urban working poor. The National Policy on Urban Street Vendors was drafted in 2004. The policy was formulated in 2006 where the street vendors were recognized as urban service providers. It stated ‘Town Vending Committee (TVC) should be made responsible for the allocation of space to street vendors and other aspects such as registration, issuance of identity cards; monitoring the facilities; identifying areas for vending with no restriction; setting the terms and conditions for hawking; taking corrective action against defaulters and collecting revenue. The new policy differed from the earlier one in mode of operation of TVCs. The policy of 2006 stated that TVCs were to be constructed on a ward-wise and changes were introduced in its composition as well.

However, subsequently in 2009, the policy was revised (GOI 2009) which contained specific recommendations. Nevertheless, both initial and revised ones are more or less same. The policy recommended the formation of TVCs at the city/town level. The model law on street vending in 2009 also highlighted that given the limitation on the total commercial vending space, it was not possible to provide each vendor the right to a permanent vending location.

Thus, the vendors could be given the right to use commercial space for income generating purposes for a particular period during the day. Committee may decide the amount to be charged from vendors after considering the local conditions. The functions of TVCs were expanded to include monitoring the quality of products sold by vendors, maintaining health and hygiene and safety conditions at the vending and so forth.

Street vending as profession has been in existence in India since time immemorial. However, their number has increased manifold in the recent years. According to a study, Mumbai has the largest number of street vendors numbering around 2, 50,000, while Delhi has around 1,00,000. Women constitute a large number of street vendors in almost every city. Some studies estimate that street vendors constitute approximately 2 per cent of the population of a metropolis. The total number of street vendors in the country is estimated at around one crore. Urban vending is not only a source of employment but provides 'affordable' services to the majority of urban population. The role played by the hawkers in the economy as also in the society needs to be given due credit but they are considered as unlawful entities and are subjected to continuous harassment by policy and civic authorities. This is reported to be continuing even after the ruling of Supreme Court that if properly regulated according to the exigency of the circumstances, the small trader on the sidewalks can considerably add to the comfort and convenience of the general public, by making available ordinary articles of everyday use for a comparatively lesser price. An ordinary person not very affluent, while hurrying towards his home after a day's work can pick up these articles without going out of his way to find a regular market. The right to way to carry on trade or business mentioned in Article 19(1) of the constitution, on street pavements if properly regulated cannot be denied on the ground that the streets are meant exclusively for passing and no other use.

Further, Articles 39(a) and (b) of the Constitution clearly mention that the state shall in particular direct its policy so that:

- (a) The citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood.
- (b) The ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to sub serve the common goods.

Street vendors provide valuable services to the urban population while trying to earn a livelihood and it is the duty of the state to protect the right of this segment of population to earn their livelihood. This policy aims to ensure that this important section of the urban population finds recognition for its contribution to society and is conceived as a major initiative for urban poverty alleviation.

Informal sector is becoming the main source of livelihoods for the poor. It is a fact that street vendors are considered one of the most marginalized, poor and vulnerable group of workers in the urban informal economy. Their activities are broadly characterized by easy entry, strong social network, dominance of informal credit market and extensive rent seeking. With the passing of street vendors (Protection of livelihood and Regulation of street Vending (2014), the hopes are that the activity would be regulated, protected and brought under the folds of legality. Not only will the livelihood of vendors be protected but also the dignity and decency of work will be ensured to them. The concept of decent work is considered as most comprehensive measure in work which ensures workers' basic is considered as most comprehensive measure of work which ensures social dialogue. Providing legal frame work was first and foremost way of achieving decent work for street vendors. In spite of legal frame work, it is difficult to examine whether the concept of decent work exists or not. After the Act, some basic characteristics of street vendors are enduring some structural changes. These are: entry to activity will now become regulated to some extent; informal credit will be replaced by formal institutional credit and rent seeking will be substituted positive aspects or changes that one can aspire to have from this legality. However, in the process of legality power relation, traditional market characteristics bargaining power and livelihood strategy will also be restricted.

### **Legal recognition:**

The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act 2014 is a stepping stone for providing constitutional privileges. The act ensures adequate means of livelihood to an emerging segment of the urban informal sector. This act is comprehensive as it assures security of livelihood security to the street vendors of the country. It is evident that the core of all struggles and disputes between the state and roadside vendors was primarily over public space utilization are more or less addressed in the act and the responsibilities of the local authorities and other stake holders are clearly outlined. Undoubtedly, the Act upholds street vendors' right to work and carry out their livelihood in the designated public places, at the same time regulating the activity so that welfare of all is ensured. Presently, the local authorities deal with roadside vendors in cities across India. Witnesses of corruptions and vested interests involved making the system volatile.



Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act 2014:

The bill marks a culmination of efforts to legitimize the livelihood right of street vendors in way of acknowledging their importance in the urban economy:

- The first step in this effort from any branch was taken way back in 1980s when the Supreme Court had ruled on the constitutional validity of the right of street vendors to carry on their business by selling their services and goods on street.
- This was followed by the adoption of National Policy on Urban Street Vendors, 2004. Since the policy on was not legally binding, several municipal bodies in various states chose to ignore it.
- Following this, the policy was revised by the government in 2009 and brought out in the form of National Policy on Urban Street Vendors 2009; the same year it brought a Model Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood & Regulation of Street Vending) Bill 2009 which distributed to all the states for legislation but was never enacted by the states.
- This led to demand of a central law form a number of activist groups including National Association of Street Vendors of India (NASAVI) which would apply uniformly to all the states and also give national recognition to the economic activity of street vending.

### **Need for an Act:**

There are around ten million street vendors in India. They sell virtually every reasonable good and service from food and clothes to sunglasses and news papers or magazines. Street vendors are often migrants from rural area who don't have the skills to do a job in the formal sector or are laid off workers. They provide affordable and convenient services to the common man in towns and cities.

However, inappropriate license ceiling in most cities like Mumbai which has ceiling of fourteen thousand licenses means more vendors hawk their good illegally which also makes them prone to the bribery and extortion culture under local police and municipal authorities besides harassment, heavy fines and sudden evictions. In Kolkata, the profession was a cognizable and non-bailable offense. It is thus important the government supports street vendors by protecting them from the routine harassment and extortion of money by police and municipal officials and makes the economic activity of vending more secure for them.

### **Salient features of the Act:**

The Street Vendors Act 2014 aims to protect the livelihood of street vendors by providing them a conducive and scare free atmosphere to carry on their business without fear of harassment, eviction or extortion from police and municipal officials and at the same time regulating the activity of street vending for the management of public spaces and traffic. The following are the specific provisions of the bill

### **Town Vending Committee:**

The act provides for the creation of a Town Vending Committee in each local authority. TVC will be headed by Municipal Commissioner or Chief Executive Officer as chairperson. It will have other members as decided by the state government, representing the local authority medical officer, planning authority, traffic police, Non-Government Organization etc along with street vendors' market association. At least, 40 per cent members will be members representing the street vendors to be selected through election of which one-third shall be women. The act makes provisions for due representation to SCs, STs, Minorities, OBCs and persons with disabilities.

### **Street Vendors Survey:**

The Town Vending Committee will conduct a survey of all existing Street Vendors within the area under its jurisdiction. It has also been mandated to carry out such survey in at least five years. Subsequently, early street vendors identified under the survey will be issued a certificate of vending (license) by the TVC. This certificate would allow the vendors to carry out their business activities legally. The entire process of carrying out a survey before handing over licenses is to prevent arbitrary number of licenses being issued which is the case in most cities as of now.

### **Vending zones:**

A maximum of 2.5 per cent of the total population of a ward or town or city will be given licenses for street vending. All vending activity will be carried out in the vending zones. In cases, where the number of identified street vendors is more than the available licenses in a particular vending zone, licenses will be given on the basis of draws or lottery. The remaining vendors will be given licenses in any adjoining vending zone.

**No eviction:**

No street vendor will be evicted before the survey is completed and vending licenses are issued. In case of death of street vendor, his family member will be allowed to continue the vending activity until the validity of the license.

**Protection from Harassment:**

One of the sections of the act makes provisions for protection from harassment by police and other authorities.

**Procedure for relocation, eviction and confiscation of goods:**

The new act makes the procedure for relocation, eviction and confiscation of goods street vendors friendly. The provisions regarding relocation have been outlined clearly as follows:

- Relocation should be avoided as far as possible, unless there is an urgent and clear need for the land in question.
- Affected vendors should be involved in the process of planning and implementation of their rehabilitation.
- It should be made sure that the living standards are improved or at least remain the same as pre-evicted levels after their relocation.
- Street vendors shall not be relocated from natural markets where they have carried on their business for at least fifty years.

**Concept of the natural market:**

The focus of the bill is one natural market which has been defined as means a market where sellers and buyers have traditionally congregated for the sale and purchase of products or services. Under the act, the Natural Market has to be identified by the TVC. The act makes sure that the vendors are not evicted from such market.

**Grievance Redressal Mechanism:**

The street vendors act has made provisions for independent grievance redressal mechanism composed of retired judicial officers. It also provides for a timely return of seized goods of street vendors. Perishable goods are mandated to be returned on the same day while non-perishable goods will have to be returned two days of the claim being made.

### **Duty of the street vendors:**

The act provides for duty of the street vendors towards maintenance of cleanliness and public hygiene, maintenance of civic amenities in vending zones in good condition and payment of maintenance charges for the civic amenities and facilities provided in the vending zones. It provides for a penalty on street vendors if they contravene any of the terms and conditions for the purpose of regulating street vending. The act makes it mandatory for the rules to be notified, within one year of its commencement and scheme to be notified within six months of its commencement to prevent any delay in its implementation.

### **Provisions under the Municipal Laws:**

#### **Karnataka Municipal Councils Act 1964:**

The municipal council is obligated to make adequate provision for constructing altering and maintaining public streets and markets including separate and suitable place for vending vegetables.

Under Section 216 of the said Act, whoever sets up any encroachment or obstruction in a public street shall be punished with fine, which may extend to Rs 25. The Municipal Council has the power to remove any such obstruction or encroachment as also encroachments in any open space belonging to the government.

#### **Karnataka Municipal Corporation Act 1976:**

288A Prohibition of structures or fixtures which cause obstruction in public assets:

No person shall except with the written permission of the commissioner under Section 288 erect or set up any wall, fence, rail, post, step, booth or other structures or fixtures in or upon any public street or upon or over any open channel, well or tank in any street so as to form an obstruction or an encroachment upon or a projection over or to occupy any portion of such street, channel well drain or tank.

#### **288B Prohibition of deposit etc of things in public interest:**

No person shall except with the written permission with the written permission of the commissioner place or deposit upon any public street or upon any open channel, drain or well in any street or in any public space, any stall, chair bench, box, ladder bale or other things so as to form an obstruction thereto or encroachment thereto.

### **288C License for sale in public places:**

Except under an in conformity with the terms and conditions of a license granted by the commissioner in this behalf, no person shall hawk or expose for sale in any public place or in any public street any article whatsoever whether it be for human consumption or not.

288D Commissioner may without notice remove encroachment:

Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the commissioner may without notice, cause to be removed:

- a) Any wall, fence, rail, steps, booth or structure of fixture which is erected or setup in contravention of the provisions of the Section 288 A;
- b) Any stall, chair, bench box, ladder, bale or any other thing whatsoever placed or deposited in contravention of Section 288B;
- c) Any article, whatsoever, hawked or exposed for sale in any public place or in any public street in contravention of Section 288C and any vehicle, package, box, board, shelf or any other thing in or on which such articles is placed or kept for the purpose of sale.

### **Karnataka Highways Act 1964:**

#### **Prevention of unauthorized occupation of highway:**

1. No person shall occupy or encroach on any highway within highway boundary without obtaining the previous permission in writing of the Highway Authority or an officer authorized in this behalf by the Highway Authority.
2. The Highway authority or an officer authorized by the Highway Authority in this behalf may with due regard to the safety and convenience or traffic and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the state government and on payment of such rent or other charges as may be prescribed under such rules permit any person
  - i) to place a temporary encroachment on any highway in front of any building owned by him or make a temporary structure overhanging the highway or
  - ii) to put up a temporary owning or tent pendal or other similar erection or a temporary stall or scaffolding on highway or
  - iii) to deposit or cause to be deposited building materials, goods for sale or other article on any highway or
  - iv) to make a temporary excavation for carrying out any repairs or improvements to the adjoining building:

provided that no such permission shall be deemed to be valid beyond of one year, unless expressly renewed by the Highway Authority or the authorized officer.

3. The permission so granted shall clearly specify the date up to which the person is authorized to occupy the highway, the periods for which occupation is authorized and the exact portion of the highway permitted to be occupied and shall also be accompanied by a plan or sketch of that portion of the highway if necessary.
4. The person in whose favor such a permission has been given shall produce the permit for inspection whenever called upon to do so by the Highway Authority or any officer by a general or special order empowered in that behalf and shall at the end of the period specified in the permit release the land occupied by him after restoring to it the same state as before the occupation by him.
5. The Highway Authority or the officer issuing the permission shall maintain a complete record of such permission issued and shall cause a check up to be made in every case at the expiry of the period up to which occupation has been authorized to ensure that the land has actually been vacated.

### **Prevention of encroachment:**

1. When as a result of check of highway boundaries made or otherwise it transpires that an encroachment has taken place on a highway, the Highway Authority or the officer under sub section (1) of Section 21 shall serve a notice on the person responsible for the encroachment or his representative requiring him to remove such encroachment and restore the land its original condition before the encroachment within the period specified in the notice.
2. The notice shall specify the land encroached upon and the time limit within such encroachment shall be removed and shall also state that failure to comply within the specified period shall render the person liable to prosecution and also to summary eviction.
3. If the encroachment is not removed within the time limit specified in the notice and no valid cause is shown for non-compliance, the Highway Authority or the authorized officer referred to in sub section (1) may prosecute such person for his having made or caused the encroachment and for his failure to remove it within the specified time.
4. Where the encroachment is made for the purpose of exposing articles for sale, opening temporary booths for vending or other like purpose of a trivial nature, the Highway

Authority or the authorized officer referred to in sub section (1) may with the help of the police, if necessary have such encroachment removed without issuing notice as required by sub section (1) or in lieu of removal of encroachment, may give the person responsible the encroachment option of executing a lease in favor of the Highway Authority on payment of rent for the area encroached.

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4. Where the encroachment is made for the purpose of exposing articles for sale, opening temporary booths for vending or other like purpose of a trivial nature, the Highway Authority or the authorized officer referred to in sub section (1) may with the help of the police, if necessary have such encroachment removed without issuing notice as required by sub section (1) or in lieu of removal of encroachment, may give the person responsible the encroachment option of executing a lease in favor of the Highway Authority on payment of rent for the area encroached.

5. When the encroachment is of a temporary nature and can easily be removed, but is not such as can be described as trivial within the meaning of sub section (4), the highway authority or the authorized officer referred to in sub section (1) may in addition to or in lieu of prosecuting the person responsible for the encroachment under sub section (3) have the encroachment summarily removed with the assistance of the police, if necessary.
6. Where the encroachment is of such a nature that its immediate removal is considered essential in the interests of safety of traffic on the highway, the Highway Authority or the authorized officer referred to in sub section (1) may in addition to the prosecution of the person under sub section (3), either-
  - i) have such protective work as may be feasible at a reasonable cost carried out so as to minimize the danger to traffic on the highway or
  - ii) have the encroachment removed with the help of the police if necessary.

#### **Recovery of Cost of removal of encroachment:**

1. Whenever the Highway Authority or the officer authorized under sub section (1) of Section 21 has under provision of Section 23, removed any encroachment or carried out any protective works in respect of any encroachment the expenditure involved shall be recovered from the person responsible for the encroachment in the manner hereinafter provided.
2. A bill representing expenditure incurred shall be served by the Highway Authority or the authorized officer referred to in sub section (1) on the person responsible for the encroachment or his representative with a direction to pay up the amount within the specified period to the authority mentioned in the bill.
3. The bill shall be accompanied by a certificate from the Highway Authority or the authorized officer referred to in sub section (1) to the effect that the amount of expenditure indicated in the bill represents the charge incurred and such a certificate shall be conclusive proof that the charge had actually been incurred.
4. The material, if any, recovered as a result of the removal of any encroachment shall be handed over to the person responsible for the encroachment, on payment of the amount of the bill by him, but in the event of his failure to pay up the amount within the specified period, the materials may be auctioned and after deducting the amount of the bill from the proceeds, the balance if any shall be paid to such person.



5. If the proceeds of the auction sale do not cover the total amount billed for the excess over the amount released by the sale of the materials or if there are no materials to be disposed of and the billed amount has not been paid by the person responsible for the encroachment within the specified period, the entire amount of the bill shall be recovered from such person as an arrear of land revenue.

### **The Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act 2008:**

The significant features of the Act are under:

- Section (2) provides for the definitions, including those relating to unorganized worker, self-employed and wage worker:
- Section 3(1) provides for formulation of schemes by the Central Government for different sections of unorganized workers on matters relating to (a) life and disability cover; (b) health and maternity benefits; (c) old age protection (d) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government.
- Section 3(4) provides formulation of schemes relating to provident fund, employment injury benefits, housing, educational schemes for children, skill up-gradation, funeral assistance and old-age homes by the State Governments.
- Section 4 relates to funding of the schemes formulated by the Central Government.
- Section 5 envisages constitution of National Social Security Board under the chairmanship of the Union Minister for Labor & Employment with Member Secretary and 34 nominated members representing Members of Parliament, unorganized workers, employers of unorganized workers, civil society, Central Ministries and the State Governments with provision for adequate representation to persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the minorities and women. The functions of the national Board, inter alia, include: to recommend to the Central Government suitable schemes for different sections of unorganized workers; monitor the implementation of schemes and advise the Central Government on matters arising out of the administration of the Act.
- Section 6 has provision for constitution of similar Boards at the State level.
- Section 7 relates to funding pattern of the schemes formulated by the State Governments.
- Section 8 prescribes record keeping functions by the district administration. For this purpose, the State Government may direct (a) the district panchayat in rural areas; and (b) the urban local bodies in urban areas to perform such functions.

- Section 9 provides for setting up of constitution of Workers' Facilitation Centre to (i) disseminate information on social security schemes available to them, and (ii) facilitate the workers to obtain registration from district administration and enrolment of unorganized workers.
- The Unorganized Workers' Social Security Rules, 2009 under the Act have been framed.

## **The Karnataka Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorized occupants Act) 1971:**

### Section 5 Eviction of unauthorized occupants

- 1) If, after considering the cause, if any shown by any person in pursuance of a notice under Section 4 and 3 (any evidence produced by him in support of the same and after personal hearing, if any given under clause (b) of sub section (2) of section 4), the estate officer is satisfied that the public premises are in unauthorized occupation, the estate officer may make an order of eviction, for reasons to be recorded therein, directing that the public premises shall be vacated, on such date as may be specified in the order, by all persons who may be in occupation thereof or any part thereof, and cause a copy of the order to be affixed on the outer door or some other conspicuous part of the public premises.
- 2) If any person refuses or fails to comply with the order of eviction 2 (on or before the date specified in the said order or within fifteen days of the date of its publication under sub section (1) whichever is later), the estate officer or any other officer authorized by the estate officer in this behalf 2 (may, after the date so specified or after the expiry of the period aforesaid, whichever is later, evict that person) from and take possession of the public premises and may for that purpose, use such force as may be necessary.

## **The Karnataka Police Act 1963:**

The activities of hawkers are regulated and checked under Section 92 of the Karnataka Police Act 1963, which state: "Prevention of certain street offences and nuisance" under this, the police have the right to imprison offenders who "cause obstruction by exposing anything for sale or setting out anything for sale or upon any stall, booth board, cask, basket or in any other way whatsoever contrary to any regulation made and published by the commissioner or a Deputy Magistrate."

## Chapter V

### FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

This is final chapter of the project work which provides the summary of entire work and conclusion based on the results obtained in the previous chapters.

In chapter I

In Chapter II

In Chapter III

In Chapter IV

- Male domination in families urged to undertake vending as the sample size consists of 78.3 per cent males.
- 139 respondents who are the above age of thirty-five years have shouldered the responsibilities of family by undertaking roadside vending.
- Graduate vendors have chosen roadside vending due to the commitment of family or family business.
- Most of the vendors have temporary shelter. This provides flexibility in their business.
- Vendors who have more than ten years of experience have started vending at an early age.
- Most of vendors purchase goods by themselves. They are fruit vendors, florists and pan shops.
- Majority of the vendors take the advantage of conditions of market at the time of purchase. This enables to increase the level of profit.
- The vendors who deal in above seven varieties are vegetables vendors and grocery vendors on market day.
- Roadside vendors cannot afford higher prices for purchase of raw materials.
- Vendors of Hukkeri and Sankeshwar locations have ample opportunities. Sankeshwar is commercial centre and National Highway 4 passes through the town. Hukkeri is the taluka headquarter.
- Half of the vendors purchase on credit basis and they make repayment on weekly basis. Usually, these vendors are vegetable and fruit vendors. They avail small amount of credit.
- Vendors who sell only on market days do not get concession at the time of purchase.
- They adopt different ways to keep the freshness and quality of their products.

- Half of the vendors don't follow price discriminating policy.
- They use carry bags which are of less than forty microns for packing purpose.
- Local authorities have imposed restrictions on packing of goods. This is as measure of protection of environment.
- Vendors don't have satisfaction of their business due to high cost of purchase, market conditions and bargaining by customers. But still, they continue the same as it is their bread and butter.
- Most of the vendors make use of their own vehicles for carrying their goods. They are fruit vendors, florists, snack centers etc.
- There is an imbalance in sales because of festive seasons, fluctuation of market conditions etc. Normally, this is experienced by vegetable vendors and florist.
- Most of the vendors don't have institutional customers. These vendors ice-cream parlors, clothe merchants, vegetable vendors etc.
- Majority of the vendors have not been harassed by the police and municipal authorities. Even those have been harassed are hesitant to lodge complaints against them.
- A large number of vendors are not accustomed to formal finance due to higher rate of interest. The requirement of funds is managed by themselves.
- Many of them have opened accounts in banks to mobilize savings in the form of pigmy. They have opened account with State Bank of India followed by Karnataka Vikas Grameen Bank. Vendors are exposed to banking.
- Vendors have insured their life with Life Insurance Corporation as they assumed that it is owned by government.
- The non-availability of goods, transportation and price discrimination are the reasons for irregular supply of goods.
- Negotiation of price is the major problem of selling goods followed by storage problem.
- Lack of selling skills among vendors created difficulties for their customers. They use conventional weight measurement equipments. Sometime, this creates hassles between them and consumers.
- Maintaining of quality of goods is the main reason for competition.
- Transportation and communication are the major difficulties in performing business followed by labor problem especially by hotels and petty tea shops.
- They don't protect themselves by air pollution. This has caused health problems.

- The vendors don't have regular customers because they don't have fixed place of business. Such vendors are vegetable vendors, fruit vendors and florist.
- Many of the vendors don't have facilities. Those have availed space and shelter against rent and shelter. The cost of this is not afforded by them. This has increased their operating cost.
- The vendors are not aware of social security measures like Below Poverty Line cards, widow pension, Atalji Pension Yojana etc.
- Vendors depend on government hospitals for their medical ailments. They presume that private hospital charge them heavily.
- Majority of them have their association but they don't have legal status.
- A large number of vendors sell on market days.
- Vendors dispose of waste in municipal vehicles. Municipal authorities have taken care of waste management.
- A large percentage of vendors has income of Rs 21000 to Rs 25000 per month followed by who have monthly of less than Rs 15000.
- A majority of vendors saves less than Rs 5000 per month. The amount of savings will be made in the form of pigmy, deposit in bank or post office and insuring their life.
- There is no significant association between categories of vendors and education. The education of vendors does not influence on the nature of vending.
- There is an association between savings and sex of vendors. The male and female have different attitude towards savings.
- There is significant association between income and gender of vendors.
- The location of vendors and their incomes are not associated. The income of vendors depends on their efficiency.
- There is a significant association between the type of shelter and categories of vendors.

## **Suggestions**

### **Provision of Masks:**

The local authorities should provide hand gloves and masks in order to protect roadside vendors from health hazards. These local authorities can have tie up with Non Government Organizations for distribution of the same. This enables them to maintain their health and further involve in their business.

### **E-literacy campaign:**

Now the economy is moving towards cashless. During the period of demonetization, the roadside vendors have suffered loss. There is need for motivating them to make use of e-wallets like pay tm, Google pay, phone pay etc. Majority of vendors use smart phones. Hence, they are in need of operating e-wallets. The Banks, local authorities and NCC & NSS of colleges should join their hands in conducting campaigns for increasing e-literacy for these vendors.

### **Provision of carriers vehicles at concessional rent:**

Local authorities should have memorandum of understanding with Goods Carrier Association. The vehicles should be provided along with driver to roadside vendors in movement of goods at concessional rent. This should be on no profit no loss basis.

### **Provision of subsidized canteen:**

In the study area, there is only one subsidiary canteen run by the government at Hukkeri. One or more such canteen is to be started at Sankeshwar town at central place. The services of canteen must be hygienic, healthy and nutrition. Usually, these subsidized canteens are used by the unorganized sector. The number of coupon issued to public should be increased from 500 to 1000.

### **Simplification of pension:**

Union government has proposed pension in its budget 2019. This ambitious social security scheme targets ten crore informal sector workers in five years. The number of Common Service Centers (CSC) should be increased from 3.13 lakh to 5 lakh to cover the informal sector. The participation age into the scheme can be increased from 18 to 25 years while the maturity age should be reduced from 60 to 50 years.

**No frill accounts:**

The banks should open no frill accounts for these roadside vendors. The accounts which are operating under Jan Dhan Yojana should be converted into no frill accounts. This enhances financial literacy among the vendors. They should be encouraged to use Rupay cards.

**Alternative for packing:**

Presently, most of the vendors make use of plastic carry bags for packing of goods. Local authorities have imposed restrictions on its use. This has adversely impacted on these vendors. Local authorities should promote use of paper bags and jute bags by providing them to vendors at concessional prices. Local authorities should also educate the public regarding usage of paper and jute bags. Vendors should also insist their customers to bring cloth bags from their homes.

**Awareness about rights of the vendors:**

There is less awareness about the association among the vendors. Though they are the members of association but they don't have legal status. Hence, there is need to create awareness about the existence of association of vendors at the national level. The Bar councils should make efforts to educate these vendors about their rights, duties and responsibilities. These associations help them to protect their interest.

**Establishment of bank for roadside vendors:**

Presently, the roadside vendors are away from formal finance. Though, they have opened their accounts in nationalized and co-operative banks but they have not availed loan from these banks due to high rate of interest. Hence, it is necessary for the government to establish an exclusive bank for roadside vendors. This bank should provide loans to them at reasonable rate of interest. It should launch attractive deposit schemes for them to make deposit in such banks.

**Provision of solar and battery weight measurement equipments:**

The roadside vendors are using conventional weight measurement equipments. Because of lack of transparency in weight, it has created lot of problems to vendors. So, the government should provide solar and battery based weight measurement equipment to vendors. This ensures transparency in weight to customers. These solar and battery built weight equipments have low maintenance.

### **Social security's schemes drive:**

Most of the vendors are unaware of social security schemes. Many of them don't have BPL cards, not subscribed to APY etc. Local authorities in association with Food Supply and Postal departments should organize a drive to enroll them for such social security schemes. This helps them to avail the welfare measures of government.

### **Health check up drive by NGOs for roadside vendors:**

The roadside vendors don't protect themselves from air pollution and noise pollutions. This affects on their health. NGOs like Lions Club and Rotary Clubs should conduct health check up drives for these vendors half years in association with government hospitals. These NGOs have expertise of doctors which can provide treatment for the ills of vendors.

### **Provision of coolers to vendors:**

The roadside vendors are struggling store the perishable goods. This has adversely affected on their sales. These vendors are fruit vendors, florists, vegetable vendors and ice-cream parlors. They cannot afford the cost of coolers also. They are also not accustomed to formal banking. Hence, the government should provide subsidy to purchase coolers to these vendors. The coolers can be placed either the place of business or at the residence of vendors.

### **Conducting of Survey every year:**

Presently, the government is conducting survey of roadside vendors at an interval of five years. During this period, some of vendors may wind up their business and some other might have started business. There is no ready data available with local authorities or district office. Hence, it is necessary to conduct the survey of roadside vendors on yearly by these authorities. This enables the researchers to carry out their further research.



## Conclusion

In India, the economy still depends on roadside vendors. They are unorganized. The share of the unorganized sector is more than thirty per cent. The manufacturing activity share of the unorganized sector ranges near to forty percent.

The in-depth analysis of the socio-economic facets of the roadside vendors in the study area has led to the unambiguous conclusion that their economic condition is really deplorable and there is need for concrete action plan to ameliorate the socio-economic conditions of roadside vendors. They do not enjoy either the dignity or the right to work. They face lot of problems with regard to marketing of goods and services, business skills and leading the life happily. They are unaware of the social welfare measures of the government. They are not treated equally on par with organized sector by the government. They are away from main streamline of banking. They are exploited by the money lenders and the organized sector. They are not provided with basic amenities by the local authorities. The government doesn't have a concrete plan for their development. Their contribution to the economic development cannot be ignored.

The findings of the study focus on improvement of their health conditions, business and social aspects of their life. The government organizations and Non-government organizations should join their hands together for the formulation of policies for the betterment of roadside vendors. The unorganized sector and organized sectors should go hand-in-hand to accelerate the growth of economy.

These roadside vendors are the lifelines in metro and cosmopolitan cities. Hence, it is imperative to protect their interest through the enactment of acts and welfare measures of the government.

### **Further scope of study:**

The present research work can be extended in future to study on the following problems:

- To compare and study socio-economic status and profile of various types of vendors within district and within state.
- Similar study can also be taken up for other districts of Karnataka state/other states of India.

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