



Position and Problems of Tribal Street Vendors (With Special reference of Santrampur Taluka of Mahisagar District, Gujarat)

Dr.Kamini Dashora

*Assistant Professor Department of Sociology
Adiwasi Arts and Commerce College, Santrampur, Dist-Mahisagar*

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I. INTRODUCTION:

Street vending is a global phenomenon and the most visible aspect of the informal sector. Like other informal sector, street vending is characterized by low level of income, easy of entry, self-employed and it involves large number of people. In cities and towns throughout the world, millions of people earn their living by selling wide range of goods and service on the street. Despite a general belief that street vending will recede as economy develop and income rise, it is actually on increase in many places.

Street vendors are often those who are unable to get regular jobs in the remunerative formal sector on account of their low level of education and skills. They try to solve their livelihoods problems through their own insufficient financial resource. They are the main distribution channel for a large variety of products of daily consumption like fruits, vegetables, readymade garments, shoes, household gadgets, toys, stationery, newspapers, and magazines and so on. If they were to be eliminated from the urban markets, it would lead to a severe crisis for fruit and vegetable farmers, as well as small scale industries which cannot afford to retail their products through expensive distribution networks in the formal sector. The importance of this sector cannot be undermined, especially considering that the government does not have the capacity to provide jobs to the millions of unemployed and underemployed people in India. Even the corporate sector is able to absorb only a tiny proportion of our expanding work force. Overall employment in the formal sector is actually declining, this means most people in India have to fend for themselves. People in the informal sector ought to be encouraged to grow and prosper if the governments want to reduce unemployment and poverty in our country. They contribute significant role in local economic growth and development of

the urban economies. Public authorities considered street vendors as a nuisance and as encroachers of sidewalks and pavements and do not appreciate the valuable services that street vendors provide to the general population of the world. Street vendors provide valuable services to the urban masses while making out a living through their own enterprise, limited resources and labour. Street vendors have been demanding protection from civic agencies and the state government so they can earn their livelihood without fear,

Street Vendors:

Street vendors belong to the group of entrepreneurs as they organize a business venture and assume the risk for it. They have a great contribution to the overall level of economic activity and to the provision of goods and their services.

According to National Policy on Urban Street 2009, the street vendors are considered as micro entrepreneurs. It clearly indicates the activities and motivations of the street vendors. They proposed that the general public is very much dependable in these street vendors for their daily needs. Street vending is thus not simply considered as a source of employment to them but they are considered as the inevitable part of the urban population. Among the diverse problems faced by them unemployment and poverty worry them a lot. Therefore protection of the rights of these poor people is necessary and it is the responsibility of the state as per the National policy on street vendors. By giving them proper education and training they can improve their entrepreneurial skills, so that they could increase their income level and have a better livelihood.

Concept of Street Vending:

Street vendors are also termed as street traders, hawkers, sidewalk traders and peddlers. The



terms that describe them are based on time or place where they work. Their usages vary according to locality and region. Their terming also differs from state to state and from country to country. Street Vendors act as distributors of goods and services at affordable rates to the customers with an option to assess the product according to their economic and social conditions.

McGee (1973) divided vendors according to three main types of locations:

- a. Vendors who sell in places where people assemble, such as markets and bus terminals
- b. Vendors who sell on the street. This type of vendor poses problems of congestion and obstruction.
- c. Vendors who sell in a bazaar.

A bazaar is equivalent to the seasonal or periodic market where vendors sell on a piece of public or private land. According to National Commission on Labour, street vendors are identified as self employed workers in the informal sector who offer their labour for selling goods and services on the street without having any permanent built-up structure. Street Vendors may allude to merchants with settled stalls, for example, Kiosks, Vendors who work from semi settled stalls like collapsing tables, cartons, collapsible stands, wheeled push trucks that are expelled from the avenues and put away overnight, merchants who offer from settled areas without a tall structure, showing stock on fabric or plastic sheets, or portable sellers who walk or oar their bikes through the lanes as they offer.

The National Policy for Urban Street Vendors, 2004 characterizes a road merchant as "a man who offers merchandise or administrations available to be purchased to general society without having a lasting developed structure yet with an impermanent static structure or portable slow down (or head stack). Road merchants might be stationary by possessing space on the asphalts or other open/private territories, or might be portable as in they move from place to place conveying their products on push trucks or in cycles or bins on their heads, or may offer their products in moving trains, transport and so forth. The term urban merchant in the approach incorporates the two dealers and specialist co-ops, stationary and in addition versatile sellers and joins all other nearby/area particular terms used to depict them, for example, vendor, pheriwalla, rehri-patriwalla, pathway dukandars, walkway brokers and so on.

The revised National Policy for Urban Street Vendors, 2009 defined a street vendor as 'a

person who offers goods or services for sale to the public in a street without having a permanent built-up structure.'

There are three basic categories of street vendors: (a) stationary; (b) peripatetic and (c) mobile.

Stationary vendors are those who carry out vending on a regular basis at a specific location, e.g. those occupying space on the pavements or other public places and/or private areas either open/covered (with implicit or explicit consent) of the authorities.

Peripatetic vendors are those who carry out vending on foot and sell their goods and services and include those who carry baskets on their head/slung on their shoulders and those who sell their goods on pushcarts.

Mobile street vendors are those who move from place to place vending their goods or services on bicycle or mobile units on 10 wheels, whether motorized or not. They also include vendors selling their wares in moving buses, local trains etc.

The term 'Urban Street Vendor' incorporates all other local/regional specific terms used to describe them, such as hawkers, pheriwallas, rehri-patriwallas, footpath dukandars, sidewalk traders, etc.

The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 characterizes road seller as a "man occupied with distributing of articles, products, products, nourishment things or stock of ordinary utilize or offering administrations to the overall population, in a road path, side walk, trail, asphalt, open stop or some other open place or private region or by moving from place to place and incorporates vendor, merchant, squatter and all different synonymous terms which might be nearby or district particular". Road merchants constitute a subset of those occupied with retail exchange, even a subset of the individuals who are independently employed in retail exchange. These independently employed sellers can be considered as small scale business people.

Policies in Plan and Action

Street Vendors act 2014 Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 is an Indian legislation aimed to regulate street vendors in public areas and protect their rights with following key highlights Town Vending Committee will be responsible for conducting of survey of all the vendors under its jurisdiction, and such survey must be conducted every five years. No street vendor will be evicted



until such survey has been made and a certificate of vending has been issued.

Research Area:

Santrampur, which used to be known as Brahampuri, is a town in Mahisagar District, Gujarat, India. It serves as the administrative headquarters for Santrampur tehsil and is located on the banks of the Suki river in the lap of the Aravalli hills. It is 155 km from the state capital at Gandhinagar.

As of 2011, Santrampur had a population of almost 19,000 people. The town is known for its historical tower built in the western part of the city. An open-air market, called Haat bazaar, take place on every Tuesday in the town. The town houses various heritage buildings, administrator offices and educational institutions.

Objectives of the Study:

The very general objective of this research was to describe the current status and problems of Street Vendors in Santrampur Taluka.

The Specific Objectives were:

1. To study the current status of urban street vending in Santrampur Taluka.
2. To identify the major constraints that the vendors face while operating their business.
3. To examine the environmental impact of street vending to society.
4. To study the current status of Occupational Hazards/Diseases among street vendors in Santrampur Taluka.
5. To study the needs & problems of in-migrants engaged in vending.
6. To study the awareness level on current Govt. schemes/programmes to uplift street vendors (rules like the 'The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014, 2016 etc.)

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The present study is an action research with descriptive and empirical nature. The registered and non-registered street vendors from urban area (Corporation and Municipality LSG Regions) of Santrampur Taluka of Gujarat State constitute the universe of this study. The sample size for the study was fixed as 150, after due deliberations and brainstorming sessions with different stakeholders. The sample frame clearly covers all subpopulation/categories of street vending community. In order to draw samples from the universe, the researcher used mixed sampling technique, the proper blend of Random Sampling

and Purposive (Judgmental) Sampling. Simple percentage and mean score calculation techniques were used here.

Major Findings:

Street vendors can be stationary and occupy space on the pavements or other public/private areas, or could be mobile, and move from place to place carrying their wares on push carts or in cycles or baskets on their heads, or could sell their wares in moving buses. It is assumed that there are nearly 1 crore street vendors in India. They are mainly observed in Indian cities. It is an informal economy which is not regulated. The study clearly revealed the current status of local as well as in-migrant street vendors, in terms of their current needs & problems. The recent trends of street food vending are also reflected in the study, Most of them survived along with their nuclear family through this primary occupation. Most of them have basic education. Urban street vending is predominant in municipal areas. Even though the central government has come out with Street Vendors Act, (Protection of Livelihood & Regulation of Street Vending), 2014 the registration through Town Vending Committees (TVCs) are not upto the mark. Their licensing process is still under discussions. Strict & controlled programmes are to be implemented to convert BPL category of street vendors to APL.

Mobility of street vendors is the real difficult to track & study their current living & trading standards. This creates an ambiguity to identify the actual population of this community. Since they have got a long trading track, they are not at all willing to relocate from their current location. The promising factor is that a majority of them have election ID, ration card and Aadhar card. Few of them are yet to enter into the circle of banking activities.

Health issues, having only low capital for investment and family occupation are the major reasons for being in this. Women and differently abled people are also engaged in street vending. Since the daily income is so meager, they have to work continuously more than the normal (more than 8hours). The recent trend shows that the evening & night street trading is increasing phenomenally. The leading vending style is stationary mode, at least for that day. Being in a telecommunication era, street vendors are also trying to connect with the world properly. They do not have proper investments as securities for their future life (like own home and land, ornaments, fixed deposits, etc.).



Almost of them are doing their business independently. The alarming fact is that the majority of street vendors are struggling to survive. The living standards are also getting affected due to the income-expenditure imbalance.

Savings from their own trading is the primary investment for their business. Few of them have faced forced eviction. The influences of alcohol, cigarette, etc. are still there across street vending community. The popularity of SHGs is not at all visible among them. Since social services are intended to aid disadvantage, distressed and vulnerable persons, street vendors are much inclined towards their peer community.

The proper awareness on continuing education should be made among them. Since the streets of Santrampur are easily hit by natural calamities, the street vendors are the most affected community. The recent severe flood proved this fact. The status of street vendors are much affected by their demographic structures, family life, social security, health and hygienic conditions (physical state, mental/emotional state, enjoyment of life, working condition, overall quality of life and hygienic conditions), financial stability and trading conditions (registration status, space and location, nature of purchase, style of trading, nature of buyers, storage facility, relationship with stakeholders, influence of trade union, sales forecasting, political environment, economic environment, social environment, technological environment and legal environment).

It is observed that most of the street vendors in Santrampur engage in trading activities more than 8 to 10 hours. They cannot support the family or family members at their time of need. In terms of social security, the street vendors are not getting support from NGOs or any other resources. The government authority could not provide sufficient numbers of seminars or training and awareness programs on social security. The health condition of street vendors is a much contributing factor to the smooth and perfect trading practices.

The study shows that a considerable number of street vendors are affected with neck or backache, sore arms or legs, headaches, tensions, stiffness, lack of flexibility in spine, fatigue, low energy, colds, flu, nausea, constipation, menstrual discomfort, allergies, skin rash, dizziness, light-headedness etc. Most of them have never undergone any kind of medical check-ups during their vending period. May be due to the struggled living standards, they could have been able to handle mental/emotional stress. Like others, they are also

trying to manage their lives using their limited income.

The working conditions like access to clean and safe drinking water, toilet facility, medications, nutrient food etc. should be improved. Even though, the working conditions are average or below, the overall quality of the life is satisfactory. Street vendors should be properly educated regarding personal and working place hygiene. In spite of sound knowledge in banking practices, they are apparently weak in banking activities like internet banking, mobile banking, overdraft facilities, transactions through debit or credit card etc. To set off the mental or emotional stresses, they should be exposed to some quality/standard recreational activities.

The study clearly revealed that the lower/meager disposable income is a major factor for not meeting the common expenses like basic needs, medical needs, children's education, paying rent, transportation expenses, purchase expenses etc.

It is observed that the street vendors are facing difficulties while registering the TVC. Since, the street trading are much dependent on pedestrians, the street vendors are always trying to keep the vending space neat and clean. They are also trying to maintain rapport with nearby shop owners. They always purchase through legal channels and also enjoy sufficient credit facilities too. To get at a cheaper price, they purchase vending products from wholesalers and distributors. Suppliers are the pivotal agents to fix the selling price. Almost purchases are against cash. Daily and weekly modes are dominant purchase styles from suppliers. They are not offering repair or replacement to the products sold, because from the supplier side they do not enjoy the same.

Normally, street vendors hold a positive relationship with the customers. Storage of products is one of the difficulties they are facing. This result in street vendors being forced to rent/share for storage spaces with the fellow traders. Street vendors are always practicing to hold better relationship with suppliers, customers, partners, government officials, nearby shop owners and peers.

A good number of street vendors are expecting a proper support through government policies and laws. Majority of them are affected by bandhs, hartals and other strikes. Street vendors in Santrampur are affected by GST and demonetisation. Organised retail shops are the real threats to survival of street vendors. Usually street vendors are used to target low and average income families, youth, housewives and working men. Very



few of them use Paytm type digital gateways to transact with customers and suppliers.

The interesting fact is that a few street vendors have started to market their products and services through social media. The government or concerned agencies should take proper steps to make the street vendors aware of the laws and rules which favour them. The street vendors are lying in the bottom of the low level vending pyramid. They are also facing a lot of difficulties during their vending period. The study also tries to dig the major constraints faced by street vendors while operating their trading.

The major challenging areas are health, work, financial instability and social factors. The street vendors are working daily for more than 8 hours to survive. Most of them seem to be worried about their family and life. They cannot spend much time with their family members. It may be because of the good culture of Kerala that the street hawkers are getting better treatment though not always from the public in their vending place. It seems that few are struggling to repay their credits availed. It's quite common that they had clash with fellow vendors for occupying vending zone and on the price at which they sell. Most of the vendors feel that seasonal changes affect their working condition due to the lack of proper storage facilities. As it is everywhere, women street vendors are not so safe at night time. Due to the extended work time, street vendors are prone to health problems intermittently. They find difficulty to have food, to sit, and to take periodic breaks while vending. They are also missed health check-ups, even in needy times. Access to public toilet facilities is always a problem across Santrampur. Few are suffering from hearing difficulty due to their work atmosphere. Some suffer from body pain and hypertension due to their working condition. Skin rashes, rheumatic problems, cold & flues, mental ill-health like, acute distress etc. are quite common among them. Primary investment to procure goods and money for children's education are two major bottle neck issues they encounter. Some of them faced difficulty to avail loan and to earn enough for basic needs of life.

They are not irritated by the bargaining practices by the customers. They also try to cater to all domains of people with affordable prices. They allow customers to choose their products, unlike other organised shops. They try to keep the surroundings clean to prevent spread of diseases. Easy access to the common public is the crux behind the colour of urban street vending. Health and hygienic conditions of street vendors are to be

addressed properly by the respective authorities. This research clearly pitched at this spot. The most common health related difficulties among street vendors in Kerala are : skin rashes, allergies, cracked heels, musculoskeletal diseases, difficulty in walking/bending, elbow/joint pain, respiratory diseases, breathing difficulty, sore throat, cough, infectious/contagious diseases like fever, malaria, frequent headache, diarrhoea, air borne & water borne diseases. Frequent injuries due to lifting/carrying objects are another threat. Acute vascular disorders and Cardiac problems like rapid heartbeat, hypertension etc are also quite common. With respect to behaviour problems, most of them suffer from anxiety disorder and mood swings. Some are disturbed by noise in the surroundings while few get angry easily. Mental illness is also common. Physical problems like allergic issues, urinary problems, Sunburn etc are to be treated seriously.

With respect to psychological problems, Sleeping disorders are too common among them. Anxiety about future makes them lose their temper during trading. There are both economic and social imbalances among states in India and this leads to internal migration in general to Kerala too. In-migrant street vendors are part and parcel of Kerala's street vending community. Like others, they are also facing various problems. The study also is trying to shower light on it to unveil those issues. Among in-migrants also Street vending is male dominated. Most of them have only an educational qualification of lower primary and belong to the age category of 14-25. Majority of them are from Tamil Nadu and mostly engaged in vending street food and stationary items. It is clear that they belong to BPL category. Most of them stayed in rented spots. Most of them are able to earn daily profit of less than 500. They do not get sufficient time to take care of their family. A few of them are affected by medical problems during vending like sunburn, skin rashes, body pain etc. Few of them use masks or gloves during vending. Toilet facility is not available in vending zones. Mobility is the most seen phenomenon among in-migrant street vendors. They are keeping average health and hygienic standards. The vending activities are mostly affected by bad weather conditions like recent floods. The trading materials are kept in rented areas on a sharing basis. They expect more support from LSG authorities and law enforcers. Their survival is mostly affected during bandhs, hartals and other strikes. They are much anxious about future. They struggle to repay their credits. Most of them face difficulty to find money



for primary investment. They always try not to encroach footpaths, not to cause difficulty to pedestrians or vehicular traffic and try to dispose waste properly. They also seem to be affected by occupational diseases like skin rashes or allergies, cracked heels, difficulty in walking and bending, continuous standing and elbow or joint pain, musculoskeletal diseases, respiratory diseases like breathing difficulty and sore throat, diarrhoea, air & water borne diseases, allergic issues, body pain, sunburn, urinary diseases, cardiac & acute vascular problems etc. Like other local street vendors, immigrant street vendors also undergo mental ill-health, hypertension, anxiety, depression etc. Daily survival is the bare minimum requirement. But building their own homes is the motive behind their migration. Almost all of them are unskilled.

They are also unaware of the condition that they should not have been prosecuted and convicted or penalized earlier for any reason connected with vending and the restriction that certificate of vending cannot be passed to legal heir. Clauses for cancellation or suspension of the certificate of vending can and the notice period for the cancellation of certificate of vending are also unknown to them. For the last few years, central and state government has been trying to implement laws and schemes to uplift street vendors. Street vendors are an integral part of urban economies and they offer easy access to a wide range of goods and services in public spaces. But, they seem to lack social protection and are prone to many health issues as they are vending on roadsides. Sometimes, they are regarded as public nuisance as they encroach footpaths. So, these laws and schemes are put forward to regulate and protect street vendors. The central government law and state government scheme also, intended to give recognition to the street vendors. But it seems that, it has not reached its target. Many vendors are still unaware of a law existing to support them, while some have vague knowledge about schemes and act.

A major observation to be made on the awareness level of street vendors on these laws/schemes is the ignorance on the same. Majority seem to be unaware of Town Vending Committees, certificate of vending and issue of ID cards. Vendors remain ignorant on the benefits provided by these laws and schemes. Vending zone is an attractive element introduced by the government which is under implementation. It gives them a particular place to vend, taking into consideration the difficulty to find a space for vending. Sometimes, they will be evicted, if they encroach busy paths. Hence provision of a vending zone will be a great

advantage to the vendors, provided, vending space allotted, is near to a busy area. Provision of ID cards and certificate of vending are subjected to certain conditions. Hence, it is important to give awareness about it to the vendors, as it is specifically focusing them. The study revealed the lack of awareness of the laws/schemes, intended to protect them.

Challenges faced by Street Vendors:

1. Street Vendors faces many problems as they are vulnerable population, who are neither protected by government, NGOs, labour union nor by any labour law. They are deprived by laws made by government in respect of labour union,
2. The street vendors always suffer competition with other street vendors because of fluctuation in market prices, insecure and irregular employment. Their incomes are often minimal and their sales fluctuate. Another reason for decrease in income of street vendors is that they are forced to pay 15 to 20 percent of their daily income as bribes to local police.
3. Street vendors are usually associated with encroachment of public spaces, causes traffic congestion, inadequate hygiene, and poor waste disposal. Safety of food has been increasingly become a concern in regard to street vendors. No Government agency is authorized to verify the content of food as they are not regulated by any government agency.
4. The government does not recognize the contribution of street hawkers towards economic and social well-being of urban population. They survive without government support. But lately, government has passed "Street Vendors Bill 2013", which protects the rights of street vendors, Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation [2002].
5. Negative impact of online shopping on retailers and street vendors- Online shopping is a form of electronic commerce whereby consumers directly buy goods or services from a seller over the internet without an intermediary service. Online shopping has become the trend and the new mode of purchasing. There are around 1000s of online marketing enterprises selling cosmetics, clothes, shoes, accessories, vitamin supplements, etc. literally the entire range of consumer items. The trend is very clear; retail shop demand will fall and even shrunk. Online shopping is indeed having an adverse impact on the retail sector.
6. Uncertainty and insecurity: The basic problems of street vendors is insecurity and uncertainty as their profession is considered illegal, but according to government of India assessment done in 2004 shows



around 2.5% of local poor urban population survive by working in this occupation. If government provide license to street vendors, they can be protected by harassment and eviction by local authorities and local police.

7. Bicycles, pedestrians and bus traffic attract street vendors. Often the side roads and pedestrian paths are occupied by people selling food, drinks and other articles which are in demand by road users. Vendors often locate themselves at 4 places which are natural markets for them. A careful analysis of the location of vendors, their numbers at each location and the type of services provided clearly shows that they are needed since they work under completely 'free market' principles. If their services were not required at those locations, they would have no incentive to be there. Road and city authorities, however, view their existence as illegal, 8. With increasing urban migration and the shrinking formal sector, hawking and street vending have emerged as one of the critical means of earning a livelihood for the urban poor in India. Today, vending is an important source of employment for a large number of urban poor as it requires low skills and small financial inputs. People engaged in vending tries to solve their problems through their own meager resources. Unlike other sections of the urban population they do not demand that government create jobs for them, nor do they engage in begging, stealing or extortion. It appears that irrespective of the location and type of vendors, they try to live their life with dignity and self-respect through regular vending activities.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS:

The following recommendations are put forward on the light of the observations, stake holder discussions, data analysis, inferences, and findings.

- i. The concerned govt. departments should do/finish the census survey to enumerate all categories of street vendors in Kerala as soon as possible.
- ii. The steps are to be taken to enhance the Self Help Group (SHG) cultural activities among street vendors in specific vending zones.
- iii. Continuing education schemes could be implemented among street vendors, which will boost their academic as well as non-academic standards.
- iv. Since the financial instability is the major threat, there should be proper education, exposure and awareness of:
a. Proper handling of bank accounts
b. Exposure on schemes or benefits of banking services
c. Training on the benefits of

digitalization, GST, digital transactions, payment gateways, money wallets like Paytm, Rupay, etc. d. Proper education on the evil impacts of over interest loans, chitties, etc. e. Make them confident and equip them to save properly from their daily income. f. Financial support to build own houses, own land, two/three wheelers, etc. g. Sufficient timely support to educate their children decently

v. Strong awareness programs should be implemented at the earliest on:
a. The existence and benefits of rules like Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 (Central Act 7 of 236 2014) and The Kerala Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) rules -2016.
b. Benefits of Town Vending Committees (TVCs)
c. Registration and Licensing procedures through LSGs
d. Concept of legal and restricted vending zones
e. Renewal procedures for certificate of vending

vi. LSG or related authorities/agencies should take care of the facts like :

- a. Toilet facility
- b. Safe drinking water facility
- c. Encroachment of vending spaces
- d. Proper storage facility
- e. Proper cleaning of drainage systems close to vending zones
- f. Taking care of aged street vendors
- g. Security to women vendors

vii. Skill based training on :

- a. Soft skill enhancement
- b. Strong Work Ethics
- c. Timely enhancement of positive attitude, communication, time management, self-confidence, ability to accept and learn from good and bad experiences, social skills etc.

viii. In terms of health & hygiene conditions, the authorities should :

- a. Take care of their physical state to address body pain, fatigue or low energy, menstrual discomfort, skin rashes, headaches etc.
- b. Take care of mental and emotional health of street vendors like others to curtail the ill-effects of short-temper, over-excitement, depression, indecisiveness and anxiety
- c. Promote recreational activities to entertain their lives smoothly
- d. Improve the hygienic conditions like personal hygiene, social hygienic factors, etc.
- e. Hold special medical camps/clinics to handle occupational diseases or hazards separately.



f. Conduct special clinics by Community medicine departments of Govt. Medical Colleges or Taluka Hospitals/dispensaries for musculoskeletal diseases, Respiratory diseases, Infectious or Contagious diseases, special fevers/fluës, mental diseases, etc.

ix. Needs and problems of in-migrants should be addressed properly.

The actions should be taken to :

a. Improve the living standards of in-migrants

b. Upkeep the correct database of in-migrants to avoid crimes.,

This will also help them to handover the govt. schemes and benefits timely and properly. The authorities should ensure the ownership of identification documents like Election ID, Aadhar card, Ration card, vehicle license, Medical cards, Bank accounts etc. c. Build proper shelters to them near to vending zone

d. Alleviate the feeling of alienation from the local community and agencies e. Accommodate the in-migrants into the legal framework of LSGs through TVCs

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