

STREET VENDORS IN KERALA -VULNERABILITY, CAPABILITY, AND POTENTIALS

*Thesis
Submitted to the University of Calicut
for the award of the degree of*

Doctor of Philosophy in Commerce

Submitted By

PRAMOD. P

Under the Supervision of

Dr. Gopalakrishnan M. B.
Professor



**Post Graduate and Research Department of Commerce
Mar Thoma College Chungathara
August 2023**

MAR THOMA COLLEGE

CHUNGATHARA, MALAPPURAM DIST, KERALA - 679 334.

(Affiliated to the University of Calicut)

[Re-accredited by National Assessment and Accreditation Council with Grade: B]

Regd. under the Society Act XXI of 1860 Regn. No. 325/2004

Dr Gopalakrishan MB

Professor

Post Graduate and Research Department of Commerce

Mar Thoma College



☎ (Offi.) 04931 - 230510

(Principal) 04931 - 230306

Fax: 04931 - 230510

www.marthomacollegechungathara.org
E-mail: mtccchungathara@gmail.com

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “**Street vendors in Kerala - Vulnerability, Capability, and potentials**” prepared by **Pramod P** for the award of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Commerce of the University of Calicut is a record of bonafide research work carried out under my supervision and guidance. No part of the thesis has been submitted for any degree, diploma, fellowship or other similar title or recognition before. He is permitted to submit the thesis.

Chungathara

August 2023

Dr. Gopalakrishnan M. B.

Research Supervisor

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled “**Street vendors in Kerala - Vulnerability, Capability, and potentials**” done under the guidance and supervision of **Dr. Gopalakrishnan M.B**, is a record of bonafide research work done by me and that no part of the thesis has been presented for the award of any degree, diploma, fellowship, or other similar title or recognition before.

Chungathara
August 2023

Pramod P
Research Scholar

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am filled with a sense of recognition and admiration for all those who selflessly supported and assisted me from the beginning until the submission of my work.

I wish to commence by extending my sincere appreciation, indebtedness, and gratitude to my esteemed guide and mentor, Dr. Gopalakrishan MB, the esteemed Professor and Supervisor within the Post Graduate and Research Department of Commerce at Mar Thoma College, Chungathara. His patient direction, invaluable insights, motivating outlook, and essential recommendations have played a pivotal role in shaping the trajectory of my academic pursuit. He has illuminated the path, spurring me to seek accurate solutions. The culmination of this endeavor would have remained unattainable without his scholarly contributions and unwavering backing. It proves challenging to encapsulate the profound extent of my esteem and thankfulness for his contributions using mere words.

I am grateful to Rt.Rev. Dr Thomas Mar Theethos Episcopa, Manager, Mar Thoma College, Chungathara, for his extended support to carry out my research work. I am obliged to Dr.Rajeev Thomas, Principal and Research Supervisor, Mar Thoma College, Chungathara, for his motivation and service in completing my study. I express my heartfelt thanks to Dr. B. Johnson (Former Professor and Head, DCMS, University of Calicut) and Dr. B. Vijayachandran Pillai (Former Head, DCMS, University of Calicut) Dr. Aparna Sajeew (Assistant Professor, DCMS, University of Calicut), Dr. Vinodh Kumar (Principal, MES, KVM College, Valanchery) for their valuable guidance in selection of research problem.

I am also thankful to Dr Raina Thomas, Former Principal, Mar Thoma College, Chungathara, for her help and encouragement extended. I am also obliged to all my fellow research scholars in the department who have helped me in every possible way throughout the research endeavor. I place on record my sincere thanks to the faculties in the Post Graduate and Research Department of Commerce and office

staffs in Mar Thoma College, Chungathara for their motivation and help in completing my research work.

I am also indebted to Mr. Dr Vinod KM (Librarian, CHMK Library, University of Calicut), for the valuable guidance and Plagiarism Check for enhancing the quality of research.

I am expressing my heartfelt gratitude to my well-wishers, Praveen Balakrishnan, Dr. Surekha Y Pawar, and Sameer Mecheri, who have been a constant source of support, guidance, and encouragement throughout every phase of my study journey, aiding me in achieving success through unwavering assistance and invaluable direction to the successful completion of my work.

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to my dearest friend Seema K V, who has been a constant symbol of love in my life and she spends her time to motivate me to complete my thesis on time.

I owe my deepest gratitude to my teacher Smt. Neethu Mary Zacharia who sincerely made me a passionate scholar and supported me in every possible way to enhance my knowledge acquisition in the budding stage of my academic life.

I am extending my sincere gratitude to my friend Nethaji, who has dedicated his valuable time and efforts with love to ensure that this work is impeccably structured and of the highest quality.

I extend my heartfelt appreciation to Dr. Damodaran K K, Dr. Shafeer PS, Dr. S Jayadev, Dr. Bipin G, Dr. Sudheendran K, Dr. Shalini, Syam , Yoonu, Illyas, Viji. Rajiv , Ratheesh Kumar, Roshan , Dr. Jayaprakashan P P, Dr. Faseela T , Dr. Prakashan V P, Dr. Syam S, Athira, Sreekala, Dr. Sheethal, Biji, Fathima, Sreejith, Ajith, Abdurahman and my techers who motivated, with their invaluable assistance and inspirational support, which greatly enhanced the quality of this endeavor. I am profoundly grateful to my peers and students within the Department of Commerce at Sree Kerala Varma College, Thrissur, as well as all my friends who provided encouragement and aid throughout the completion of this undertaking.

I extend my gratitude to the street vendors who dedicated their precious time to respond to the questionnaire, as well as the street vendor associations, for their assistance in ensuring the timely completion of the data collection process even during the challenging period of the Covid-19 pandemic. I deeply appreciate the cooperation and support provided by the management and staff of KILA and KUDUMBASREE in Kerala, as they contributed vital information essential for the successful execution of this work.

I express my sincere gratitude to my mother (Pushpa), father (Bhaskaran), younger brother of my father (Rajan) , my brother and his family(Pradeep, suchithra, Aadav and Anvi), sister and her family (Prameela, Prakashan, Anjana and Akshay), brothers of my father and their family for their continuous support throughout in my life and education period .

Last but not least, my wife (Veena), son (Alan) and daughter for their, tolerance, patience, and support and advice without which I could not have been able to complete my research work.

Pramod P

CONTENTS

	<i>Page No.</i>
CHAPTER – I	1-29
INTRODUCTION	
1.1. Introduction to Informal Sector	1
1.2. Importance of informal sector	2
1.3. Informal sector and street vendors	3
1.4. Working Environment of Street Vendors	4
1.5 The evolving of trade and development of street vendors in Kerala	5
1.6 Vulnerability, Capability and Potentials of street vendors in Kerala	6
1.7. Significance of the study	7
1.8. Statement of the Problem	9
1.9. Research questions	10
1.10. Scope of the Study	10
1.11. Objectives of the Study	11
1.12. Major hypotheses of the study	11
1.13. Research Methodology	12
1.13.1. Method of Research	12
1.13.2. Sample Design	13
1.13.3. Source of Data	16
A. Collection of Secondary data	16
B. Collection of Primary data	16
1.13.4. Tools / instruments for primary data collection	16
1.13.5. Variables identified	16
1.13.6. Pilot study	19
1.13.7. Reliability and Validity tests	19
1.13.7.1. Reliability test	20
1.13.8. Normality tests	21
1.13.8.1. Normality of data (Distributional assumption)	21

1.13.9. Period of study	22
1.13.10. Statistical tools and software packages used for data analysis	22
1.14. Conceptual Model used for the study	23
1.15. Operational definitions	23
1.15.1. Street vendor	23
1.15.2. Vulnerability	24
1.15.3. Capability	24
1.15.4. Potentials	24
1.15.5. Town vending committee	24
1.15.6. Vending zone	24
1.15.7. Local Authority	25
1.16. Limitations of the study	25
1.17. Chapterisation	25
1.18. Reference	28
CHAPTER - II	31-65
REVIEW OF LITERATURE	
2.1. Introduction	31
2.2. Reviews related to problems and prospects of street vendors	31
2.3. Reviews related to impact of street vending in the life of street vendors	41
2.4. Reviews related to working pattern of street vendors	43
2.5. Reviews related to hygiene practices followed by street food vendors	47
2.6. Reviews related to impact of street vending act and role of trade unions and the effectiveness of rehabilitation schemes of street vendors	50
2.7. Reviews related to women vendors	52
2.8. Reviews related to street vendors in Kerala	53
2.9. Research gap	55
2.10. Conclusion	55
CHAPTER – III	67-92
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	
3.1. Introduction	67
3.2. History of street vending	68
3.3. Street vendors in global perspective	71

3.4. Street vendors in Kerala	72
3.5. Types of itinerant retailers	73
3.6. Types of street vendors	75
3.6.1. Classification of vendors	75
3.6.1.1. Stationary vendors	75
3.6.1.2. Mobile vendors	75
3.6.1.3. Mobile vendors using motor vehicles	75
3.6.1.4. Other category of vendors	75
3.7. Policies in plan and action	76
3.7.1. Street vendors Act 2014	76
3.7.2. Town vending committee	76
3.7.3. Historical evolution of street vendor's rights	76
3.7.4. State legislation and policies	76
3.7.5. Main features of street vendors act 2014	77
3.7.5.1. Right to Vend	77
3.7.5.2. TVC	77
3.7.5.3. Street vending Plan	77
3.7.5.4. Redressal Mechanism	77
3.7.5.5. Prevention of Harassment	77
3.8. National Policy for Urban Street Vendors by Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation, Government of India	78
3.9. Kerala street vendors scheme 2018	78
3.9.1. Major Recommendations	79
3.9.2. Functions	79
3.10. National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)	81
3.11. Effect of Covid-19 on Street Vendors	82
3.12. PM Street Vendor Atma Nirbhar Nidhi Scheme	83
3.13. Getting used to a new normal	83
3.14. Challenges faced y the street vendors	84
3.15. Vulnerabilities of street vendors	87
3.15.1. Regulatory Vulnerability	87
3.15.2. Financial Vulnerability	88
3.15.3. Social Vulnerability	88

3.15.4. Environmental Vulnerability	88
3.15.5. Market related Vulnerabilities	88
3.15.6. Limited Skills development	88
3.16. Capabilities of street vendors	88
3.16.1. Strong Trading Skills	88
3.16.2. Local cultural and traditional knoweldge	89
3.16.3. Flexibility and adaptability	89
3.16.4. Social networks	89
3.17. Potentials of street vendors	89
3.17.1. Contribution to the local economy	89
3.17.2. Creativity and innovation	89
3.17.3. Advocacy and Activism	89
3.18. References	90

CHAPTER – IV **93-165**

SWOT ANALYSIS FACTORS EXPERIENCED BY STREET VENDORS IN KERALA

4.1. Introduction	93
4.2. Socio-demographic profile of street vendors	93
4.3. Objectives of the chapter	96
4.4. Tools for data analysis	96
4.5. SWOT analysis factors experienced by street vendors in Kerala	96
4.5.1 Extend of factors of SWOT analysis experienced by street vendors in Kerala	96
4.5.2 Factors of SWOT analysis – gender wise differences	97
4.5.3 Factors of SWOT analysis – age group wise differences	98
4.5.4 Factors of SWOT analysis – education qualification wise differences	100
4.5.5 Factors of SWOT analysis – locality wise differences	104
4.5.6 Factors of SWOT analysis – types of vendor wise differences	107
4.6. Strength factors experienced by street vendors	110
4.6.1 Extend of factors of Strength analysis experienced by street vendors of Kerala	110
4.6.2 Factors of Strength analysis – gender wise differences	111
4.6.3 Factors of Strength analysis – age group wise differences	112

4.6.4 Factors of Strength analysis – education qualification wise differences	116
4.6.5 Factors of Strength analysis – locality wise differences	123
4.6.6 Factors of Strength analysis – types of vendor wise differences	125
4.7. Weakness factors experienced by street vendors	128
4.7.1 Extend of factors of Weakness analysis experienced by street vendors of Kerala	128
4.7.2 Factors of Weakness analysis – gender wise differences	129
4.7.3 Factors of Weakness analysis – age group wise differences	130
4.7.4 Factors of Weakness analysis – education qualification wise differences	133
4.7.5 Factors of Weakness analysis – locality wise differences	137
4.7.6 Factors of Weakness analysis – types of vendor wise differences	141
4.8. Opportunity factors experienced by street vendors	145
4.8.1 Extend of factors of Opportunities analysis experienced by street vendors of Kerala	145
4.8.2 Factors of Opportunities analysis – gender wise differences	146
4.8.3 Factors of Opportunities analysis – age group wise differences	147
4.8.4 Factors of Opportunities analysis – education qualification wise differences	148
4.8.5 Factors of Opportunities analysis – locality wise differences	150
4.8.6 Factors of Opportunities analysis – types of vendor wise differences	152
4.9. Threat factors experienced by street vendors	154
4.9.1 Extend of factors of Threat analysis experienced by street vendors of Kerala	154
4.9.2 Factors of Threat analysis – gender wise differences	155
4.9.3 Factors of Threat analysis – age group wise differences	156
4.9.4 Factors of Threat analysis – education qualification wise differences	157
4.9.5 Factors of Threat analysis – locality wise differences	159
4.9.6 Factors of Threat analysis – types of vendor wise differences	162
4.10. Conclusion	165

CHAPTER - V	167-187
AWARENESS OF STREET VENDORS TOWARDS STATE LEVEL STREET VENDING ACTS AND REHABILITATION POLICIES	
5.1. Introduction	167
5.2. Objectives of the chapter	167
5.3. Tools for data analysis	167
5.4. Extent of awareness of street vendors towards state level street vending acts and rehabilitation policies	167
5.4.1 Extent of awareness analysis factors experienced by street vendors in Kerala	167
5.5. Awareness of street vendors towards state level street vending acts and rehabilitation policies across socio-demographic profile	171
5.6. Conclusion	187
CHAPTER – VI	189-209
PRE- AND POST-DEMONETIZATION CHANGES AMONG STREET VENDORS IN KERALA	
6.1. Introduction	189
6.2. Objectives of the chapter	189
6.3. Tools for data analysis	189
6.4. Pre- and post- demonatisation changes in street vendors in Kerala	189
6.5. Pre- and post- demonatisation changes in various categories of street vendors in Kerala	191
6.6. Conclusion	209
CHAPTER – VII	211-227
EFFECT OF REHABILITATION POLICIES OF GOVERNMENT AND TRADE UNION INTERVENTION ON EMPOWERMENT OF STREET VENDORS IN KERALA	
7.1. Introduction	211
7.2. Objectives of the chapter	211
7.3. Co-variants based confirmatory factor analysis for the reliability and validity for the research instrument	212
7.3.1 Assessment criteria of the CB-CFA models for final reliability and validity	212
7.4. Co-variants based structural equation modeling	216
7.4.1 Co-variants based structural techniques	216
7.4.2. Trade union intervention and bargaining power	217

7.5. Path analysis	220
7.6. The results both the path analysis and the testing of the hypotheses	221
7.7. Explanations of R ² values	222
7.8. Conclusion	224
7.9. Introduction	224
7.10. Conclusion	226
CHAPTER – VIII	229-285
PROBLEMS FACED BY STREET VENDORS IN KERALA	
8.1. Introduction	229
8.2. Objectives of the chapter	229
8.3. Tools for analysis	229
8.4. Problems faced by street vendors in Kerala	229
8.4.1. Extent of factors of problems faced by street vendors in Kerala	229
8.4.2. Factors of problems of street vendors – gender wise differences	231
8.4.3. Factors of problems of street vendors – age group differences	233
8.4.4. Factors of problems of street vendors – educational qualification based differences	241
8.4.5. Factors of problems of street vendors – locality wise differences	255
8.4.6. Factors of problems of street vendors – types of vendor wise differences	264
8.4.7. Factors of problems of street vendors – ownership wise differences	275
8.5. Conclusion	285
CHAPTER – IX	287-323
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS	
9.1. Introduction	287
9.2. Statement of the problem	288
9.3. Objectives of the study	289
9.4. Major hypotheses of the study	289
9.5. Research methodology	290
9.6. Chapterisation	291
9.7. Major findings of the study	291

9.7.1. To examine the Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat experienced by the street vendors in Kerala	291
9.7.2. To identify the awareness of street vendors towards state level street vending acts and rehabilitation policies	308
9.7.3. To examine pre- and post- demonetization changes among street vendors in Kerala	310
9.7.4. To extract the effect of rehabilitation policies of the government and trade union intervention on the empowerment of street vendors in Kerala	310
9.7.5. To investigate major problems faced by street vendors in Kerala	314
9.8. Conclusion	322
CHAPTER – X	325-330
RECOMMENDATIONS AND SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH	
10.1. Introduction	325
10.2. Recommendations	325
10.3. Implications of the study	329
10.4. Scope for further research	330
10.5. Conclusion	330
BIBLIOGRAPHY	331-342
APPENDIX	343-354

LIST OF TABLES

<i>Table No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
1.1.	Selected districts, municipalities and grama panchayaths	13
1.2	Sample of street vendors	15
1.3	The identified variables	17
1.4	Reliability analysis on pilot study and full-scale data: internal consistency analysis of the twelve constructs by Cronbach's alpha based on pilot study (N 60) and full-scale data	20
1.5	Normality of data by Kolmogorov-Smirnov test	21
4.1	Demographic profile of street vendors in Kerala	93
4.2	Friedman test for significant difference among mean ranks of SWOT analysis factors for street vendors in Kerala	96
4.3	Mann Whitney U test for significant difference between male and female street vendors with respect to factors of SWOT analysis	97
4.4	Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among various age groups of street vendors with respect to factors of SWOT analysis	98
4.4.1.	Strength – Age group wise difference	99
4.4.2.	Strength – Age group wise difference	99
4.5	Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among educational qualifications of street vendors with respect to factors of SWOT analysis	100
4.5.1.	Strength – Educational qualification wise difference	101
4.5.2.	Weakness – Educational qualification wise difference	102
4.5.3.	Opportunities – Educational qualification wise difference	103
4.6.	Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among localities of street vendors with respect to factors of SWOT analysis	104
4.6.1.	Strength – Locality wise difference	105
4.6.2.	Weakness – Locality wise difference	105
4.6.3.	Opportunities – Locality wise difference	106
4.6.4.	Threat – Locality wise difference	106
4.7.	Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among types of vendors with respect to factors of SWOT analysis	107
4.7.1.	Strength – Types of vendor wise difference	108
4.7.2.	Weakness – Types of vendor wise difference	109
4.7.3.	Opportunity – Types of vendor wise difference	109

4.8.	Friedman test for significant difference among mean ranks of strength factors of street vendors in Kerala	110
4.9.	Mann Whitney U test for significant difference between male and female street vendors with respect to factors of strengths of street vendors	111
4.10.	Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among various age groups of street vendors with respect to factors of strengths of street vendors	112
4.10.1.	Require very little initial outlay – Age wise difference	113
4.10.2.	Flexibility to plan business – Age wise difference	113
4.10.3.	Fixed place is not needed – Age wise difference	114
4.10.4.	Low transaction time – Age wise difference	115
4.11.	Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among educational qualifications of street vendors with respect to factors of strengths of street vendors	116
4.11.1.	Require very little initial outlay – Educational qualification wise difference	117
4.11.2.	Flexibility to plan business – Educational qualification wise difference	118
4.11.3.	Low stress level – Educational qualification wise difference	119
4.11.4.	Fixed place is not needed – Educational qualification wise difference	120
4.11.5.	Low price – Educational qualification wise difference	121
4.11.6.	Low transaction time – Educational qualification wise difference	122
4.12.	Kruskal Wallis test for significant difference among localities of street vendors with respect to factors of strengths of street vendors	123
4.12.1.	Fixed place is not needed – Locality wise difference	124
4.12.2.	Low transaction time - Locality wise difference	124
4.13.	Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among types of vendors with respect to factors of strengths of street vendors	125
4.13.1.	Fixed place is not needed – Types of vendor wise difference	126
4.13.2.	Low price – Types of vendor wise difference	127
4.13.3.	Low transaction time – Types of vendor wise difference	127
4.14.	Friedman test for significant difference among mean ranks of weakness factors experienced by street vendors in Kerala	128
4.15.	Mann Whitney U test for significant difference between male and female street vendors with respect to factors of weakness of street vendors	129

4.16.	Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among various age groups of street vendors with respect to factors of weakness of street vendors	130
4.16.1.	Lack of management deals – Age wise difference	131
4.16.2.	Low management base – Age wise difference	132
4.16.3.	Outdated products – Age wise difference	132
4.17.	Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among the educational qualifications of street vendors with respect to factors of weakness of street vendors	133
4.17.1.	Lack of management deals – Educational qualification wise differences	134
4.17.2.	Low management base – Educational qualification wise differences	135
4.17.3.	Outdated products – Educational qualification wise differences	136
4.18.	Kruskal Wallis test for significant difference among the localities of street vendors with respect to factors of weakness of street vendors	137
4.18.1.	Lack of management deals - Locality wise difference	138
4.18.2.	Low management base - Locality wise difference	139
4.18.3.	Outdated products – Locality wise difference	140
4.19.	Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among various types of vendors with respect to factors of weakness of street vendors	141
4.19.1.	Lack of management deals - Types of vendor wise difference	142
4.19.2.	Low management base – Types of vendor wise difference	143
4.19.3.	Low profitability – Types of vendor wise difference	143
4.19.4.	Outdated products – Types of vendor wise difference	144
4.20.	Friedman test for significant difference among mean ranks of opportunity factors experienced by street vendors in Kerala	145
4.21.	Mann Whitney U test for significant difference between male and female street vendors with respect to factors of opportunities of street vendors	146
4.22.	Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among various age groups of street vendors with respect to factors of opportunities for street vendors	147
4.23.	Kruskal Wallis test for significant difference among the educational qualifications of street vendors with respect to factors of opportunities of street vendors	148
4.23.1.	Lack of much Govt. regulations – Educational qualifications wise difference	149

4.24.	Kruskal Wallis test for significant difference among the localities of street vendors with respect to factors of opportunities of street vendors	150
4.24.1.	Lack of much Govt. regulations - Locality wise difference	151
4.25.	Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among various types of vendors with respect to factors of opportunities for street vendors	152
4.25.1.	Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among various types of vendors with respect to factors of opportunities for street vendors	153
4.26.	Friedman test for significant difference among mean ranks of threat factors faced by street vendors in Kerala	154
4.27.	Mann Whitney U test for significant difference between male and female street vendors with respect to factors of threats of street vendors	155
4.28.	Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among various age groups of street vendors with respect to factors of threats faced by street vendors	156
4.29.	Kruskal Wallis test for significant difference among the educational qualifications of street vendors with respect to factors of threats faced by street vendors	157
4.29.1.	High inventory turnover –Educational qualification wise difference	158
4.30.	Kruskal Wallis test for significant difference among the localities of street vendors with respect to factors of threats faced by street vendors	159
4.30.1.	High inventory turnover – Locality wise difference	160
4.30.2.	Health - Locality wise difference	161
4.31.	Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among various types of vendors with respect to factors of threats faced by street vendors	162
4.31.1.	High inventory turnover – Types of vendor wise difference	163
4.31.2.	Drastic changes in consumer taste and preference – Types of vendor wise difference	164
4.31.3.	No scheme for street vendors – Types of vendor wise difference	164
5.1.	Chi-Square test for extent of awareness towards state level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies. (N: 383)	168
5.2.	Factors considered for awareness and socio-demographic profile for cross analysis	171

5.3.	Mann Whitney U test for significant difference between male and female street vendors with respect to the factors of awareness towards state level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies.	173
5.4.	Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among the various age groups of street vendors regarding the factors of awareness towards state level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies.	175
5.5.	Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among the educational qualifications of street vendors regarding the factors of awareness towards state level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies.	177
5.6.	Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among the locality of street vendors regarding the factors of awareness towards state level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies.	19
5.7.	Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among the types of vendors regarding the factors of awareness towards state level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies.	182
5.8.	Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among the types of ownership regarding the factors of awareness towards state level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies.	184
6.1.	Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-demonetization and Post-demonetization in street vendors in Kerala (overall)	190
6.2.	Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-demonetization and Post-demonetization changes in male street vendors in Kerala.	191
6.3.	Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-demonetization and Post-demonetization in female street vendors in Kerala.	192
6.4.	Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors with age group of 20 to 35	193
6.5.	Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors with age group of 36 to 50	194
6.6.	Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors with age group of 51 to 65	195
6.7.	Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors with education up to 4 the class	196
6.8.	Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors with 5 th to 7 th educational level	197

6.9.	Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors with 8 th to 10 th educational level	198
6.10.	Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors with plus two level educations	199
6.11.	Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors who vending in the panchayath area	200
6.12.	Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors who are vending in the Municipality area	201
6.13.	Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors who are vending in the Corporation area	202
6.14.	Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-and Post-demonetization changes among the street vendors with sheltered	203
6.15.	Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors with temporarily sheltered	204
6.16.	Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors with no sheltered	205
6.17.	Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors who are running their business as sole proprietorship	206
6.18.	Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors who are running their business as partnership	207
6.19.	Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors those who is as wage employee	208
7.1.	Model fit indices of the CFA model	215
7.2.	Final Reliability and Validity the constructs in the CFA Model	215
7.3.	Discriminant Validity among trade union interventions, bargaining power, awareness of rights, rehabilitation policies of Govt. and empowerment constructs.	216
7.4.	Hypotheses for model building	217
7.5.	Model fit indices for Structural Equation Model.	220
7.6.	Values of path analysis and R ² for the Structural Equation Modelling	220
7.7.	Mediating testing in the model using bootstrapping procedure for testing the significance of the mediation effect	222

7.8.	Result summary of hypothesis testing	223
7.9.	Model fit indices for Structural Equation Model.	225
7.10.	Path value of structural model for rehabilitation policies of the Government and empowerment of street vendors	225
8.1.	Friedman test for significant difference among mean ranks of problems faced by street vendors in Kerala	230
8.2.	Mann Whitney U test for significant difference between male and female street vendors with respect to problems faced by them	231
8.3.	Kruskal -Wallis test for significant difference among various age groups of street vendors with respect to problems faced by street vendors	233
8.3.1.	Unsecured earnings - Age wise difference	235
8.3.2.	Brutal actions by authorities – Age group wise difference	235
8.3.3.	Legal recognition and improper regulations – Age group wise difference	236
8.3.4.	Lack of awareness about the rights – Age group wise difference	237
8.3.5.	Entry of shopping malls – Age group wise difference	237
8.3.6.	Conflict with other vendors – Age group wise difference	238
8.3.7.	Air pollution, Water pollution and Noise pollution – Age group wise difference	238
8.3.8.	Solid waste – Age group wise difference	239
8.3.9.	Price fluctuations – Age group wise difference	239
8.3.10.	Mental and physical pressure due to uncertainty about future – Age group wise difference	240
8.4.	Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among educational qualifications of street vendors with respect to problems faced by street vendors	241
8.4.1.	Working capital required – Educational qualification wise differences	243
8.4.2.	Unsecured earnings – Educational qualification wise differences	244
8.4.3.	No legal recognition and improper regulations – Educational qualification wise differences	245
8.4.4.	Lack of awareness about the rights – Educational qualification wise differences	246
8.4.5.	Entry of shopping malls – Educational qualification wise differences	247
8.4.6.	Lack of basic facilities and poor working conditions – Educational qualification wise differences	248
8.4.7.	Lack of social security – Educational qualification wise differences	249

8.4.8.	Conflict with other vendors – Educational qualification wise differences	250
8.4.9.	Air pollution, Water pollution, Noise pollution – Educational qualification wise differences	251
8.4.10.	Low level of unionization – Educational qualification wise differences	252
8.4.11.	Weather conditions – Educational qualification wise differences	252
8.4.12.	Solid waste – Educational qualification wise differences	253
8.4.13.	Mental and physical pressure due to uncertainty about future – Educational qualifications wise differences	254
8.5.	Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among localities of street vendors with respect to problems faced by street vendors	255
8.5.1.	Space need to sell – Locality wise difference	257
8.5.2.	Working capital required - Locality wise difference	258
8.5.3.	Unsecured earnings - Locality wise difference	258
8.5.4.	Brutal actions by authorities - Locality wise difference	259
8.5.5.	Lack of awareness about the rights - Locality wise difference	260
8.5.6.	Inability to access govt. schemes - Locality wise difference	260
8.5.7.	Entry of shopping malls - Locality wise difference	261
8.5.8.	Lack of basic facilities and poor working conditions - Locality wise difference	262
8.5.9.	Lack of social security - Locality wise difference	262
8.5.10.	Low level of unionization - Locality wise difference	263
8.6.	Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among types of vendors with respect to problems faced by street vendors	264
8.6.1.	Working capital required - types of vendors wise difference	266
8.6.2.	Unsecured earnings - types of vendors wise difference	267
8.6.3.	Brutal actions by authorities - types of vendors wise difference	268
8.6.4.	No legal recognition and improper regulations – Types of vendor wise difference	268
8.6.5.	Lack of awareness about the rights – Types of vendor wise difference	269
8.6.6.	Entry of shopping malls – Types of vendor wise difference	270
8.6.7.	Lack of basic facilities and poor working conditions – Types of vendor wise difference	270
8.6.8.	Lack of social security – Types of vendor wise difference	271
8.6.9.	Conflict with other vendors – Types of vendor wise difference	272

8.6.10.	Air pollution, Water pollution, Noise pollution – Types of vendor wise difference	272
8.6.11.	Solid waste – Types of vendor wise difference	273
8.6.12.	Mental and physical pressure due to uncertainty about future – Types of vendor wise difference	274
8.7.	Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among types of ownership with respect to problems faced by street vendors	275
8.7.1.	Working capital required - types of ownership wise difference	277
8.7.2.	Unsecured earnings - types of ownership wise difference	278
8.7.3.	Brutal actions by authorities - types of ownership wise difference	278
8.7.4.	Legal recognition and improper regulations - types of ownership wise difference	279
8.7.5.	Lack of awareness about the rights - types of ownership wise difference	280
8.7.6.	Entry of shopping malls - types of ownership wise difference	280
8.7.7.	Conflict with other vendors - types of ownership wise difference	281
8.7.8.	Air pollution, Water pollution, Noise pollution - types of ownership wise difference	282
8.7.9.	Weather conditions - Types of ownership wise difference	282
8.7.10.	Solid waste - types of ownership wise difference	283
8.7.11.	Price fluctuations - types of ownership wise difference	284
8.7.12.	Mental and physical pressure due to uncertainty about future - types of ownership wise difference	284
9.1	Results summary of hypotheses testing for exploring the effect of trade union interventions on the bargaining power of street vendors in Kerala using awareness of the rights of street vendors as a mediator	311

LIST OF FIGURES

<i>Figure No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
1.1.	Conceptual of framework for the study	23
7.1.	Confirmatory Factor Analysis on trade union interventions, bargaining power, awareness of rights, rehabilitation policies of Govt. and empowerment	214
7.2.	Hypothesized conceptual model for effect of trade union interventions on the bargaining power of street vendors in Kerala using awareness of the rights of street vendors as a mediator.	218
7.3.	Tested model for effect of trade union interventions on the bargaining power of street vendors in Kerala using awareness of the rights of street vendors as a mediator.	219
9.1.	Tested model for effect of trade union interventions on the bargaining power of street vendors in Kerala using awareness of the rights of street vendors as a mediator.	312
9.2.	Structural model for rehabilitation policies of the Government and empowerment of street vendors	313

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AGFI	-	Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index
AITUC	-	All India Trade Union Congress
ATM	-	Automated Teller Machine
AVE	-	Average Variance Extracted
AWR	-	Awareness of the Rights
BMS	-	Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh
BPV	-	Bargaining Power of the Street Vendors
CFA	-	Confirmatory Factor Analysis
CFI	-	Comparative Fit Index
CITU	-	Centre of Indian Trade Unions
CR	-	Composite Reliability
DSR	-	Design Science Research
EFA	-	Exploratory Factor Analysis
ESV	-	Empowerment of Street Vendors
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GFI	-	Goodness of Fit Index
ID cards	-	Identity cards
ILO	-	International Labour Organization
INTUC	-	Indian National Trade Union Congress
KCC	-	Kampala City Council
KILA	-	Kerala Institute of Local Administration
LSGs	-	Local Self-Government Institutions
NASVI	-	National Association of Street Vendors of India
NDP	-	Net Domestic Product
NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organization
NULM	-	National Urban Livelihoods Mission
PMSVA Nidhi	-	Prime Minister Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi
RMSEA	-	Root Mean Square Error of Approximation

RPG	-	Rehabilitation Policies of the Govt
SEM	-	Co- variance Based Structural Equation Modelling
SEM	-	Structural Equation Modelling
STU	-	Swatantra Trade Union
SWOT	-	Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats
TUI	-	Trade Union Intervention
TVC	-	Town Vending Committee
ULB	-	Urban Local Bodies
WIEGO	-	Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Introduction to Informal Sector

The informal economy is crucial to the economic development of every nation. In rising nations, the entire unorganized sector is responsible for one-third of the national income. The informal sector lessens the difficulties of unemployment. The goal of the businessmen in this sector is to support themselves, not to boost their profits. Some informal company proprietors in our country—vegetable vendors, agents, brokers, sidewalk dealers, etc.—earn more than their official workers.

The term "informal sector" describes economic activities, such as the manufacturing and shipping of products and services, carried out by operating units of households. These activities differ significantly from those of the formal economy in technological terms, economies of scale, the use of labour-intensive processes, and the virtual absence of well-maintained accounting records. It encompasses many dispersed operating divisions with high birth and death rates and significant mobility. It is unofficial in the sense that they are not subject to any legal restrictions from the government. In order to develop appropriate policies, it is vital to monitor the size, makeup, and performance of this sector over time.

The prevalence of a large majority of unofficial or unstructured labour employment is a defining feature of the Indian economy. According to a survey conducted by the National Survey Organization (NSSO) in 2021–22, there were 53.53 million people employed nationwide, with about 5.89 million working in the organized sector and the balance of 47.64 million in the unorganized. The agriculture sector employs 23.27 crore of these unorganized sector workers, with the remaining jobs being spread among the manufacturing, construction, and service sectors.

In India, each community has its own business. In rural, urban, and city locations, community-based entrepreneurs are increasingly prevalent (Example: clothing, spas

etc.). The informal sector contributes to the concealed growth of the Indian economy. The majority of Indians living in rural and urban areas continue to work in their families' enterprises because there are few employment prospects. Most family businesses in India are part of the informal economy. The money they made through this business went toward paying off debt for their families, building their own savings, and paying for their kids' education. The government should thus take the necessary steps to formalize this enterprise.

1.2. Importance of informal sector

In regard to value addition, savings, investments, and other economic activities, the informal sector makes up the majority of the economy. The informal sector accounts for more than 30% of our national income, compared to the formal sector's contribution of 12 to 14%. In industries like manufacturing, construction, transportation, trade, hotels, and restaurants, as well as commercial and personal services, informal groups play a significant role.

The informal sector accounts for the majority of economic activity when it comes to value addition, savings, investments, and other economic activities. Compared to the formal sector's contribution of between 12 and 14%, the informal sector contributes more than 30% of our nation's income. Informal organizations play a vital part in a variety of commercial and personal services as well as the manufacturing, construction, transportation, commerce, hotel, and restaurant industries.

In India, the unorganized sector plays a vital role in reducing poverty by providing employment opportunities to those who are underemployed or unemployed due to a lack of the necessary skills required for getting jobs in the organized sector. The unorganized sector involves manufacturers, traders, and other services and contributes more than 60% of the overall NDP and GDP of the country. The unorganized sector promotes entrepreneurship by providing ample opportunities for starting new ventures and supporting the creativity and innovations of potential ventures in India. An unorganized people show more flexibility because they are free from all restrictions that are applicable.

By giving work chances to those who are underemployed or unemployed because they lack the essential skills to obtain positions in the organized sector, the unorganized sector in India significantly contributes to the reduction of poverty. Over 60% of the nation's NDP and GDP are contributed by the unorganized sector, which includes producers, merchants, and other service providers. The unorganized sector encourages entrepreneurship by offering many options for launching new businesses and by fostering the ingenuity and innovations of potential initiatives in India. Additionally, because they are not subject to any applicable constraints, unorganized people exhibit greater flexibility.

1.3. Informal sector and street vendors

The most noticeable segment of the unorganised sector is street vendors. Since the beginning of time, India has had a street vending industry. Most of the urban poor in the area of Indigul, Tamil Nadu, make a living by working in the unorganised sector. Many people travel to their cities in search of employment and a means of subsistence due to poverty and a lack of decent employment opportunities in rural areas and smaller towns. These people typically lack the education and low skill levels needed for high-paying jobs in the formal economy. Also, there are very few permanently protected jobs in the formal economy.

As a result, even those with the necessary skills cannot find suitable employment. Because it requires little financial investment, few skills, and no entry-level barriers, hawking and street vending are among the ways of earning a living for these people. Due to the affordable prices of the goods being sold, these fewer wealthy areas can mostly purchase their basic necessities from street vendors. Also, these street vendors supply the daily needs of 2/3 of the population. In this way, street vendors subset of the urban poor—are viewed as a hindrance to urban development. The Policy Document of Urban Market Stalls, 2004, by the Indian Government defines a "street vendor" as a person who sells goods to the general public from a temporary static structure, mobile stall, or head load rather than from a permanently constructed structure. Street vendors can either be stationary, taking up space on the sidewalks or in other public or private areas, or they can be mobile, moving from

location to location while having to carry their goods on push carts, bicycles, or bins on their heads, or they can sell their wares inside moving trains, buses, or other vehicles. The term "urban vendor" in this policy paper refers to both merchants and providers, both fixed and mobile vendors, as well as any other local or regional term used to characterise them such as "hawker," "dukandars," "rehri-patriwalas," "sidewalk vendors" etc. (Pappaswari et. al.).

1.4. Working environment of street vendors

Every day, the street vendors put in around ten hours of labour. The bulk of them prepare for up to five hours each day. Following the journey to the wholesale vegetable markets, the vegetables are sorted and washed. When at work, vendors deal with a variety of problems from the public and the police. They are not actually sheltered from weather conditions including heat, rain, and dust because there are no storage places. Non-perishable household goods vendors must also travel to wholesale markets to get their items at a lesser price. A street seller often spends up to 15 hours per day working on their job when preparation time and selling time are considered. (CUE study, 2014).

The bulk of urban informal labourers reside in underdeveloped areas without access to social safety, basic health care, or welfare services, and often work in unhygienic conditions. This group of labourers also resides in a Mumbai slum, where they lack sufficient living space. Unfavourable living and working environments contribute to illness susceptibility and poor health. The working environment is highly uncomfortable in terms of hours worked. As was covered in the section before, vendors who sold raw materials, such as fruit and vegetable merchants, had large margins. Yet, their working environment is terrible.

They put in 365 days a year of work, starting at five in the morning and working until about twelve at night. Women sell vegetables in greater numbers than men. Protecting Employees at work: street vendors frequently strive to benefit the urban population in addition to trying to make a living. Article 39(a) of the constitution declares that "any people, men and women, have an equal right to an appropriate means of livelihood". As a result, it is the state's duty to protect this group of

people's right to a living. Therefore, everyone's and every worker's entitlement to "decent labour" is essential. But the things work differently.

They are perceived as illicit and unwanted beings. As a result, they consistently face harassment at work from local law enforcement and government officials. But intimidation, bribes, and other various elements add to their load. According to this poll, each street vendor pays between 15% and 20% of their monthly income in bribes to the BMC and local police.

1.5. The evolving of trade and development of street vendors in Kerala

In Kerala, people first form social groups in order to get the food they need to survive. People used to congregate in one place at that time to share and trade excess and necessary goods. The possibilities and opportunities for trade and commerce have increased with the adoption of money as the medium of exchange for goods and services. In the past, middlemen would buy goods from farmers and other producers, carrying them on their heads as they sold them to families.

After a couple of years, they began exchanging goods by congregating in a specific location on specific days of the week. These locations eventually developed into cities and markets in various regions of the world. Those who were financially stable built large buildings and began conducting business in them, while those who were unable to secure substantial investments were forced to do so in the streets. Primarily, these dealers are the forerunners of recent street sellers around the globe. Little streets transformed into crowded commercial areas where people could buy, sell, and receive services. With the urbanisation of many areas of India, these vendors' issues and opportunities have worsened. Although the government recognises street vendors as a group of traders that offer affordable essential food products and other items to the public, not all authorities are willing to act effectively to promptly address their complaints (Kumar, 2016)

Spices like pepper, cardamom, turmeric, and other goods were in high demand in Europe and other parts of the world because of the climate of Kerala and the accessibility of water resources. One of the principal uses of spices, which were in

high demand, was the preservation of meat. As trade increased and trading communities grew, people began to gather salt and fish from the shore and barter them for paddy and other agricultural goods in other parts of Kerala. During that time, they traded fish and oils for dear flush, sugarcane, and avil for honey and tapioca. At that time, the peddlers move from one location to another while transporting vegetables and other agricultural products and exchanging them. And also, another group of traders conducted business in festival areas and moved from one festival area to another to exchange confectionary items, flowers, betels, garlands, cloths, coconuts, and areca nuts with each other.

1.6. Vulnerability, capability and potentials of street vendors in Kerala

In Kerala, street vendors play a significant part in the socioeconomic situation of the state by giving many people a means of subsistence who, for a variety of reasons, are unable to obtain employment in the organised sector. They are active in many sections of the state, from metropolitan centres to rural areas, festival sites to popular tourist destinations, and they offer a wide range of products for sale, from clothes and accessories to food and beverages. Low- and middle-income populations are being catered to by street vendors who charge fair pricing for their products and services. However, they also face several obstacles and limitations that negatively impact their ability to support themselves and their vending careers.

Due to the unregulated environment of street vendors, which results in a lack of legal protection and recognition, they are subject to problems in both their vending and personal lives. The public and the local government viewed them as social nuisances for disrupting pedestrians by operating a business in a public space, which also resulted in evictions and the confiscation of items without being notified. To find a place to sell and prevent being thrown out of their vending places, they are forced to pay bribes to the police and municipal authorities. Their inability to access basic amenities like drinking water, electricity, storage facilities, and rest areas in their vending areas will lead to a variety of health issues and diseases. Due to the absence of a limited choice of goods and digital payments, they face severe competition from organized retailers.

In spite of many issues and vulnerabilities, street vendors in Kerala exhibit an amazing ability to protect their rights and interests. They possess strong entrepreneurial skills that enable them to identify untapped market opportunities and offer reasonably priced goods and services in order to compete with the organised sector. Street vendors constantly offer innovative, environmentally friendly products consisting of reusable bags, bamboo products, and cloth masks in response to shifting market trends, consumer preferences, and legislation. In addition, they protect and promote local heritage and culture by selling traditional local goods.

Street sellers in Kerala have a great deal of potential to improve the state's economy and society in addition to these qualities. Opportunities for employment in this particular informal sector are presented to unskilled employees, women, and other economically disadvantaged persons who are finding it difficult to find job in the official sector. People from all socioeconomic backgrounds can easily access street vending due to its inexpensive initial costs in comparison to other enterprises, flexibility in terms of working hours and location, and ease of transferring from one area to another. The central and state governments have introduced the Street Vending Act of 2014 and the Kerala Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act of 2018 to alleviate the vulnerabilities and difficulties faced by street vendors and to harness their abilities and potential for supporting the growth of the state's economy and society.

1.7. Significance of the study

In India, the unorganized sector contributes more than 60% of the GDP and more than 60% of the total NDP at current prices. In Kerala, to secure the flow of money within a specific region and promote economic activity in the local economy, street vendors frequently collect their goods from neighbouring manufacturers, small retail stores, and local markets. In addition to selling culturally significant goods, they serve as a channel for promoting tourism in Kerala by attracting visitors from abroad and offering the unique delicacies that are readily accessible there.

The street vendors in Kerala serve as a driving force by offering job opportunities to those who are unable to find jobs in the informal sector, particularly marginalized

groups such as women, dalits, and other backward groups because they lack the essential skills and educational background. They exhibit flexibility in terms of timing, location, and product by altering the offerings that they make in response to shifting demand and seasonal fluctuations and relocating their operations as needed.

But street vendors in Kerala are facing a number of challenges and obstacles in addition to the advantages and attractions mentioned above, including a lack of legal recognition, harassment, and evictions from various authorities; difficulties in accessing assistance and credit from government institutions; a lack of awareness about their rights; difficulty finding space for vending; a lack of social security and welfare programmes, and hostility from the general public.

In Kerala, various trade unions that are affiliated with different political parties have been conducting protests and campaigns to ensure the well-being of street vendors in the state. It has been helpful to the trade unions to identify their role in increasing bargaining power, raising awareness about rights, and forming more strategies to ensure the survival of the street vendors in Kerala. Even though vendors confront a variety of vulnerabilities, they also have unique capabilities and potential that could ultimately help them sustain their vending operations.

This study helps policymakers to identify the major strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats faced by the street vendors in Kerala and take proper actions to minimize their weaknesses and exploit opportunities to make them successful vendors. The local self-governments have been unable to legalize them despite the fact that both the central and state governments of Kerala have implemented street vending acts to protect street vendors' rights, mitigate various forms of harassment, and introduce rehabilitation policies and programmes to ensure better vending and personal lives. This study helps the government evaluate the impact of the implementation of vending acts and various rehabilitation policies offered by them and make amendments to the laws and policies on time. Finally, this study also adds to the knowledge of the researchers and any other organizations that are working to ensure the rights of street vendors by identifying various vulnerabilities, capabilities, and potentials of street vendors in Kerala in their personal and vending lives.

1.8. Statement of the problem

Street vending has always been an essential aspect of Indian cities' urban economies. It is a vital source of livelihood for many individuals who cannot access formal employment opportunities due to various reasons. In Kerala, street vendors are the main distribution channel for a large variety of products for daily consumption. The common people, especially those who are from low and middle-income groups, depend on street vendors because they offer products at more reasonable prices than organized retailers, such as vegetables, fruits, toys, stationery, dry fish, ready-made garments, and so on.

Street vendors in Kerala are vulnerable to several challenges that impact their livelihoods and well-being. They face harassment and eviction from municipal authorities, which can result in a loss of income and goods, and they are exposed to violence and intimidation from competing businesses, which can lead to physical harm and a hostile work environment. They are also vulnerable to diseases and illnesses due to a lack of access to healthcare facilities and sanitation infrastructure. The capabilities of street vendors in Kerala are often limited by their lack of formal education and training. This lack of knowledge and expertise can limit their ability to identify and respond to market demands, resulting in a limited customer base and reduced income. The potential of street vendors in Kerala's socio-political scenario is enormous. The state's high population density and rapid urbanization have created a vast market for goods and services, providing an opportunity for street vendors to thrive. And the sector has the potential to generate significant employment opportunities and contribute to the state's economy. However, this potential is often limited by the socio-political challenges faced by street vendors.

To enhance the capabilities, reduce vulnerabilities, and unlock the potential of street vendors in Kerala, it is crucial for the government to establish a regulatory framework that acknowledges and safeguards their rights. This framework should ensure their access to fundamental infrastructure, such as water, electricity, and sanitation facilities, while also providing training, capacity-building programs, social security measures, and healthcare services for street vendors. Despite the active efforts of trade unions to unite and advocate for their rights and empowerment, a majority of vendors exhibit reluctance in joining these unions. In

this context, the proposed study has helped the researcher understand and analyze the constraints and challenges faced by them and the effect of the implementation of vending acts and rehabilitation policies of street vendors in Kerala from three perspectives: vulnerability, capability, and potentials.

1.9. Research questions

1. How much strength and opportunity do street vendors in Kerala have?
2. What types of weaknesses and threats do street vendors in Kerala face?
3. How aware are street vendors in Kerala of state-level Street vending ACTs and rehabilitation policies?
4. Are there any differences between street vendors in Kerala before and after demonetization?
5. What impact do trade union interventions have on the bargaining power of street vendors in Kerala?
6. Does street vendor awareness of their rights mediate the relationship between trade union interventions and bargaining power?
7. What are the effects of the rehabilitation policies of the government on the empowerment of street vendors in Kerala?
8. What are the major problems facing street vendors in Kerala?

1.10. Scope of the study

The main objective of the study is to conduct an extensive examination of the vulnerability, capabilities, and potentials of street vendors who operate in grama panchayaths, municipalities, and corporations in Kerala. Working in an unhygienic environment, street vendors in Kerala constantly face various hazards and issues throughout their vending careers. In this context, the study made an attempt to understand the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats, socio-economic profile, trading platforms, financial stability, occupational hazards, diseases, and major problems of street vendors in Kerala.

The study also considers the level of awareness among street vendors regarding vending acts and provides key recommendations to ensure their fundamental rights as individuals and business owners. The study examines the challenges faced by street vendors, particularly regarding the changes brought about by demonetization, especially for those with limited technical knowledge. It also explores the impact of trade union intervention in enhancing bargaining power and raising awareness about rights. Additionally, the study investigates the effectiveness of various government rehabilitation programs and policies aimed at legalizing street vending and addressing the issues faced by vendors. These measures include the development of vending zones with appropriate infrastructure, distribution of ID cards, among others. Ultimately, the study comprehensively analyzes the vulnerability, capabilities, and potentials of street vendors in Kerala, covering all relevant aspects.

1.11. Objectives of the study

- 1 To examine the Strengths, Weakness, Opportunity, and Threat (SWOT) experienced by the street vendors in Kerala
- 2 To identify the awareness of street vendors towards state-level street vending ACTs and rehabilitation policies.
- 3 To analyze pre- and post-demonetization changes among street vendors in Kerala.
- 4 To extract the effect of rehabilitation policies of the government and trade union intervention on the empowerment of street vendors in Kerala.
- 5 To investigate problems faced by street vendors in Kerala.

1.12. Major hypotheses of the study

H.1: There is no significant difference among the mean ranks of SWOT analysis factors for street vendors in Kerala.

H.2: There is no significant difference between the socio-demographic profile of the street vendors and the factors of SWOT analysis.

H.3: There is no significant difference between the socio-demographic profiles of the street vendors regarding the factors of level of awareness towards state street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies.

H.4: There is no significant difference between pre- and post-demonetization changes among the street vendors in Kerala.

H.5: There is no significant difference between pre- and post-demonetization changes among the various socio-demographic factors of street vendors in Kerala.

H.6: Trade union intervention has a positive effect on the bargaining power of the street vendors.

H.7: Trade union intervention has a positive effect on awareness of the rights of street vendors.

H.8: Awareness of the rights of street vendors has a positive effect on their bargaining power.

H.9: Awareness of rights mediates the relationship between trade union intervention and the bargaining power of the street vendors

H.10: Rehabilitation policies of the government have a positive effect on the empowerment of street vendors in Kerala.

H.11: There is no significant difference among the mean ranks of problems faced by street vendors in Kerala.

H.12: There is no significant difference between the various socio-demographic profiles of the street vendors with respect to the problems they face.

1.13. Research Methodology

1.13.1. Method of Research

Both descriptive and analytical methods are used in the investigation. It is descriptive because it is a fact-finding investigation that focuses on particular parts of the issue by gathering facts that can be explained. Since statistical tools are used to examine quantitative data, the study can also be referred to as an analytical study.

1.13.2. Sample Design

For the purpose of this research, a two-stage sampling method has been used. In the first stage, a sample of Kerala districts, municipalities, and grama panchayaths were chosen, and in the second stage, street vendors representing selected districts were chosen. As part of the sample selection, the study considered all fourteen districts in Kerala. For the purpose of the study, these districts were further classified into three regions, such as the southern, northern, and central regions. Six districts were chosen for the study from these three regions. Since four of these districts have corporations, information was gathered from the corporations, one municipality, three grama panchayaths, and other districts from one municipality and three grama panchayaths. The details about the sample design used for the research are given below.

Stage 1. Selection of sample Districts, Municipalities and Grama Panchayaths

Table 1.1

Selected districts, municipalities and grama panchayaths

Zone	Selected Districts	Municipalities	Grama Panchayaths
Southern	Trivandrum	Attingal	Aruvikkara, Aryanadu, Edava
	Alappuzha	Cherthala	Ambalapuzha North Ambalapuzha south, Arookuty
Central	Ernakulum	Kalamassery	Kalady, karukuty, Manjapra
	Thrissur	Kunnamkulam	Arimbur, Kandanassery, Cherpu
North	Malappuram	Tirur	Kodur, Angadippuram, Kuruva
	Calicut	Feroke	Atholi,Ulliyeri, Balussery

Stage: 2. Selection of sample street vendors in Kerala

(i) Population

The respondents are street vendors who are vending in the all over Kerala.

(ii) Sampling unit

The sample unit for this study is a street vendor in the state of Kerala who sells commodities in the corporation, municipality, and grama panchayath areas. These vendors might be registered or not. "Street vendor" refers to anyone engaged in selling items, goods, wares, food items, merchandise of daily use, or providing services to the general public like cobbler, umbrella repair, or iron, in a street, footpath, sidewalk, footpath, festival areas, pavement, public park, or any other public place or private area, either from a sheltered, temporary sheltered, or no-sheltered built-up structure, which includes peddlers, hawkers, squatters, auto-rickshaw mount shops, etc.

(iii) Study population

The respondents are street vendors who are doing vending in the all over Kerala.

(iv) Sample size determination

The sample size was calculated using the 60-respondent sample's standard deviation from the pilot study, with a 5% level of standard error allowed. The formula used to determine the sample size was as follows:

$$\text{Sample size (n)} = (ZS/E)^2 \text{ (Israel, 2009)}$$

Where, Z= Standard Value corresponding to confidence level of 95% = 1.96

S= Sample Standard Deviation from the pilot study of 60 sample = 0.499

E= Acceptable Error = 5% (i.e., 0.05)

Hence, the sample size (n) = $(ZS/E)^2 = (1.96*0.499/0.05)^2 = 382.59$

The Sample size of the study was determined using the formula is 383.

Since the study used CB-SEM techniques to examine the data, the researcher also considered about the sample size in terms of what CB-SEM requires. Tanaka's Maximum Likelihood Estimation from 1987 suggests that a 5:1 ratio of cases to free parameters is enough for SEM analysis. So, 383 samples were all that was needed for CB-SEM models to work perfectly.

Table 1.2
Sample of street vendors

Sl. No.	District	Local bodies	No. of samples
1	Trivandrum	Corporation - Trivandrum Municipality - Attingal Grama panchayaths - Aruvikkara, Aryanadu, Edava	64
2	Alappuzha	Municipality - Cherthala Gamapanchayaths - Ambalapuzha North Ambalapuzha south, Arookuty	64
3	Ernakulam	Corporation - Ernakulam, Municipality - Kalamassery Grama panchayaths - Kalady, Karukuty, Manjapra	64
4	Thrissur	Corporation - Thrissur Municipality - Kunnamkulam Grama panchayaths - Arimbur, Kandanassery, Cherpu	64
5	Malappuram	Municipality - Tirur. Grama panchayaths - Kodur, Angadippuram, Kuruva	64
6	Kozhikkode	Corporation - Calicut, Municipality - Feroke Grama Panchayaths - Atholi, Ulliyeri, Balussery	63
		Total	383

(v) Sampling technique

The municipalities and grama panchayaths were selected at random from each district. Finally, street vendors were selected according to the information provided by the LSGs about vending zones by convenience sampling.

1.13.3. Sources of data

A. Collection of secondary data

The few research and publications that were undertaken both domestically and internationally provided the secondary data needed for the investigation. It was compiled through reports that were both published and unpublished by NASVI, NULM, KILA, KUDUMBASREE, research dissertations, working papers, journals, periodicals, related books, newspapers, websites, etc.

B. Collection of primary data

Primary data was the main resource utilized in the study. The primary data was gathered from vendors on the streets in Kerala using a sample survey and a structured questionnaire.

1.13.4. Tools/ instruments for primary data collection

The required information from the sample vendors was gathered using a standardized questionnaire that was created and used. Kerala's street vendors were asked to freely respond to a structured, particularly created questionnaire in order to get the qualitative data needed for the study.

1.13.5. Variables identified

The appropriate expert discussions, preliminary market analyses, stakeholder discussions, preliminary literature reviews, and pilot studies were used to identify suitable variables for each objective.

Tale 1.3
The identified variables

Sl. No.	Constructs	Statements related with variables
1.	Demographic and personal variables	Demographic profile
		Family life
		Education level of children
		social security
		Health and hygiene status
		Mental and emotional state
		Working condition
		Quality of life
		Quantum of debt
		Usage of alcohol and other drugs
		Relationship with other vendors
		Political, social, technological and legal aspects
		2.
Number of working days in a week		
Trading environment		
Legal obligations		
Income security		
Work security		
Work related diseases		
Space and location		
Vendor type		
Ownership type		
3.	Strength	little initial outlay
		Flexibility to plan business
		Low stress level
		Fixed place is not needed
		Low price
		Low transaction time
4.	Weakness	Lack of management deals
		Low management base
		Cannot source money from bank easily
		Intimidated by authority
		Low profitability
		Outdated products
		Absence of sanitation facilities, drinking water

5.	Opportunity	Lack of much Govt. regulations
		High inventory turnover
		Expand product line
		Add relative service
		Increased population
6.	Threats	Perishability of goods
		Poor storage system
		High inventory turnover
		Large number of competitors
		Drastic changes in consumer taste and preference
		Unorganized parking
		No insurance to goods
		Health
		No scheme for street vendors
7.	Problems	Space and location related
		Availability of infrastructure facilities,
		Parking facilities,
		Digital payments
		Long working hours,
		Irregularity of earnings
		Finding fund for starting
		Credit facilities
Adaptability of digital payments		
8.	Demonetization changes on street vendors	Number of days closed for changing old notes
		Shortage of cash,
		Difficulty to withdraw cash from bank/ATM
		Difficulty to find change for large tendered notes
		Variation in average daily income
		changes in consumer purchase and preference
		Adaptability of digital payment.
9.	Awareness on street vending acts and government rehabilitation schemes	Awareness about street vending acts and Govt. schemes for rehabilitation

		Awareness about TVC
		Allocation of ID cards
		Registration process
		Vending zones
		Punishments at the time of violation of laws
		Govt.providing training and skill development programmes
		Support from Govt. to ensure financial inclusion and access to credit
		Vending zones providing adequate infrastructure facilities
		Renewal of vending license and certificate
		Aware that certificate of vending can be cancelled/suspended in some conditions
10.	Impact of trade union intervention	Nature of trade union
		Free to think and express opinion about vending
		Bargaining capacity to protect the rights of vendors
		Ability to act as an intermediary with government and allied agencies

1.13.6. Pilot study

Before the instruments for data collection were developed, pilot research involving 60 street sellers was carried out. The questionnaires used for the study were carefully examined by experts in the field, including academics and the heads of street vendor unions. The surveys were revised to take into account their astute remarks and recommendations. Based on the findings and observations from the pilot study, the questionnaires were suitably modified, resulting in the final version.

1.13.7. Reliability and validity tests

For the scale evaluation, reliability and validity testing have been performed.

1.13.7.1. Reliability tests

To determine if the scaled statements in the surveys were internally consistent, a reliability test utilizing Cronbach's Alpha was used. Reliability refers to a scale that generates the same result if measurements are repeated. All of the variables in the schedule have Cronbach's Alpha values greater than 0.70, demonstrating the high level of internal consistency of the scale and demonstrating the excellent reliability of the questionnaire. The details are shown in the following table.

Table 1.4

Reliability analysis on pilot study and full-scale data: internal consistency analysis of the twelve constructs by Cronbach's alpha based on pilot study (N 60) and full-scale data

Sl. No.	Constructs	Cronbach's Alpha value based on pilot study (N 60)	Cronbach's Alpha value on full scale data (N 383)	No. of Items deleted
1.	Strength	0.91	0.81	Nil
2.	Weakness	0.89	0.86	Nil
3.	Opportunities	0.92	0.89	Nil
4.	Threat	0.81	0.87	Nil
5.	Pre-post demonitisation changes	0.80	0.83	Nil
6.	Problems faced by the street vendors	0.75	0.85	Nil
7.	Awareness of state level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies	0.80	0.84	Nil
8.	Bargaining power	0.77	0.91	Nil
9.	Empowerment	0.78	0.92	Nil
10.	Rehabilitation policies	0.88	0.91	Nil
11.	Trade union intervention	0.86	0.92	Nil

The pilot study's Cronbach's Alpha values show that all constructs are reliable in terms of their internal consistency. Most of the time, reliability coefficients of 0.70 or higher are good (Nunnally, 1967). Coefficients between 0.60 and 0.70 are good.

1.13.8. Normality tests

1.13.8.1. Normality of data (distributional assumption)

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was conducted to ascertain if the data are dispersed out regularly or not (Sarstedt and Mooi, 2014).

Table 1.5
Normality of data by Kolmogorov-Smirnov test

SI. No.	Constructs	Kolmogorov-Smirnov test			Test result
		Statistic	DF	Sig.	
1.	Strength	3.254	383	<0.001**	<i>Not normal</i>
2.	Weakness	3.358	383	<0.001**	<i>Not normal</i>
3.	Opportunities	4.285	383	<0.001**	<i>Not normal</i>
4.	Threat	3.718	383	<0.001**	<i>Not normal</i>
5.	Pre-postdemonitisation changes	6.254	383	<0.001**	<i>Not normal</i>
6.	Problems faced by the street vendors	5.314	383	<0.001**	<i>Not normal</i>
7.	Awareness of state level street vending acts and rehabilitation policies	0.021	383	0.200*	<i>Normal</i>
8.	Bargaining power	0.019	383	0.200*	<i>Normal</i>
9.	Empowerment	0.018	383	0.200*	<i>Normal</i>
10.	Rehabilitation policies	0.016	383	0.200*	<i>Normal</i>
11.	Trade union intervention	0.019	383	0.200*	<i>Normal</i>

* This is a lower bound of the true significance; ** denotes significant at 1% level

The above table indicates that all P values for the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test are less than 0.05, except for those for the constructs of bargaining power, empowerment, rehabilitation policies, awareness of street sellers, and trade union intervention. The data for all constructs, with the exception of bargaining power, empowerment,

awareness of street vendors, rehabilitation policies, and union intervention, do not have the characteristics of a normal distribution.

1.13.9. Period of study

The studies commenced in September 2017. Following the required RAC clearances, the initial stakeholder engagements and literature evaluation have begun. The final survey tool was created after pre-testing questionnaires and careful trimming of the same. The survey was carried out between January 2019 and June 2020.

1.13.10. Statistical tools and software packages used for data analysis

1. To examine the Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, and Threat (SWOT) experienced by the street vendors in Kerala, mean rank, Friedman test, Mann Whitney U test, Kruskal Wallis Test and its Post hoc analysis are employed with the help of IBM SPSS 21 software package.
2. To identify the awareness of street vendors towards state level street vending ACTs and Rehabilitation policies, percentage analysis, chi-square test, median, mode, mean rank, Mann Whitney U test, Kruskal Wallis Test and its Post hoc analysis are adopted with the help of IBM SPSS 21 software package.
3. To analyze pre- and post-demonetization changes among street vendors in Kerala, mean rank and Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test were applied with the help of IBM SPSS 21 software package.
4. To explore the effect of trade union interventions on the bargaining power of street vendors in Kerala using awareness of the rights of street vendors as a mediator, Co-variance Based Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CB-CFA) and Structural Equation Modelling (CB-SEM) techniques were adopted and for testing the significance of mediation effect, bootstrapping procedures adopted using 5000 bootstrap samples with the help of IBM SPSS AMOS Graphics 21 software package.
5. To extract the effect of rehabilitation policies of the Government on empowerment of street vendors in Kerala, Co-variance Based Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CB-CFA) and Structural Equation Modelling (CB-SEM)

techniques were adopted with the help of IBM SPSS AMOS Graphics 21 software package.

6. To investigate problems faced by the street vendors in Kerala, Mean rank, Friedman test, Mann Whitney U test, Kruskal Wallis Test and its Post hoc analysis are employed with the help of IBM SPSS 21 software package.

1.14. Conceptual model developed for the study

The conceptual framework of the present study is given in Fig. 1.1.

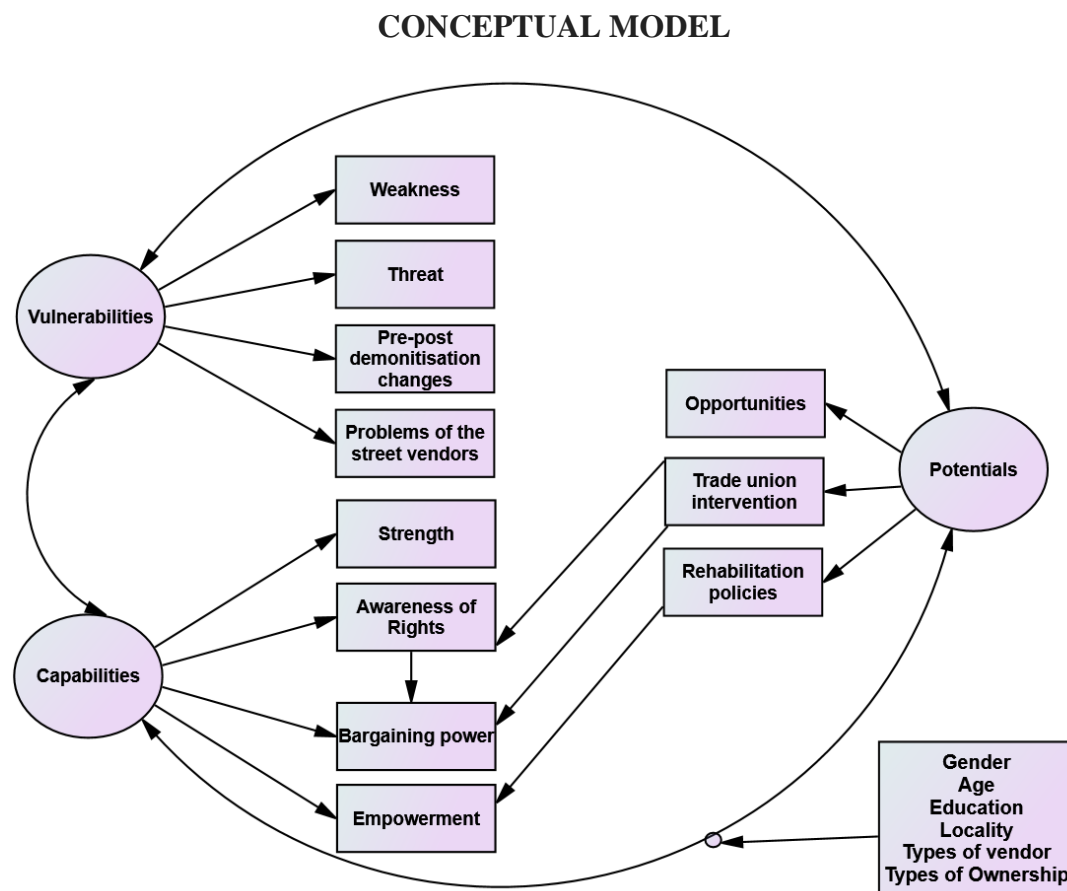


Fig. 1.1. Conceptual of framework for the study

1.15. Operational definitions

1.15.1. Street vendor

The term "street vendor" refers to a person who interacts with the general public and makes a livelihood by selling a variety of merchandise, such as articles, goods,

wares, food, or everyday items, in public parks, on sidewalks, footpaths, or pavements, using either a permanent or temporary built-up structure, or by moving from one location to another. Hawker, peddler, squatter, and all other synonymous terms are also included.

1.15.2. Vulnerability

Vulnerability is a state of emotional exposure accompanied by a certain amount of uncertainty. It involves a person's willingness to take the emotional risks associated with being receptive and open to both the giving and receiving of love.

1.15.3. Capability

Capability refers to a person's or an object's ability to do a specific activity or task.

1.15.4. Potentials

The phrase "human potential" refers to a person's innate ability to grow, succeed, and thrive. It encompasses a variety of intrinsic abilities that allow people to act and exist in line with their most idealistic selves.

1.15.5. Town Vending Committee

A Town Vending Committee (TVC) is a municipal governing body or committee that typically consists of representatives from pertinent government agencies, associations for street vendors, local governments, urban planning organizations, and other relevant groups. The committee's goal is to monitor and regulate street vending operations inside a town or city while also attending to the worries of residents, vendors, and other stakeholders.

1.15.6. Vending zone

A "vending zone" is a designated location that has received approval from the government on the advice of the Town Vending Committee. These areas, which may include a variety of places like footpaths, sidewalks, pavements, embankments, portions of streets, public waiting areas, or any other suitable spot where vendors

may supply the goods and services to the general public, have been set aside specifically for street vendors to conduct their business.

1.15.7. Local authority

A "local authority" is a type of government organization tasked with providing services to the general public and overseeing street vending in a certain city or town. Any designated organization, such as a municipal corporation, municipal council, nagar panchayat, cantonment board, or another, that is allowed to act as a local authority under the applicable laws. This description also includes the "planning authority," which oversees regulating land use in the city or municipality.

1.16. Limitations of the study

1. This study has sampling-related limitations because it is based on a sampling data.
2. Some vendors are hesitant to provide sufficient information, and others respond to questions with scant information that could result in incorrect assessment.
3. In view of times and monetary constraints involved, it was not quite possible to contact more than the predetermined number of respondents.
4. The study does contain some response inaccuracies because it is based on the subjective perception of the respondents.

1.17. CHAPTERISATION

Chapter 1. Introduction

An introduction, a summary of the informal market, and the development of street selling in Kerala are covered in this chapter. Also highlighted is the necessity for the study's context. This chapter discusses the goals and the research questions.

Chapter 2. Review of literature

This chapter deals with a review of the literature in the field of research that was chosen.

Chapter 3. Theoretical framework

It contains a theoretical framework for understanding the history of street vending, street vending from a global viewpoint, and policies that are being implemented to rehabilitate street vendors.

Chapter 4. Analysis of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) experienced by the street vendors in Kerala.

This chapter discusses the first objective of the study, which is to examine the street vendor's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT).

Chapter 5. Analysis of the awareness of street vendors towards State-Level Street Vending ACTs and rehabilitation policies.

This chapter deal with the awareness of street vendors towards state level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies and it also cross compare through the various socio-demographic factors of street vendors such as gender, age, educational attainment, location, vendor type, and ownership type.

Chapter 6. Analysis of pre- and post-demonetization changes among street vendors in Kerala.

This chapter covers the third objective of the study, which is to investigate the changes that occurred among street vendors in Kerala before and after the demonetization of the Indian currency.

Chapter 7. Analysis of the effect of rehabilitation policies of the government and street union intervention on empowerment of street vendors in Kerala.

This chapter of the report addresses the fourth objective of the study, extract the effect of rehabilitation policies of the government and trade union intervention on the empowerment of street vendors in Kerala

Chapter 8. Analyze the problems faced by street vendors in Kerala.

This chapter focuses on the study's fifth goal, which is to look into the issues that street vendors confront in Kerala.

Chapter 9. Summary of findings and conclusion.

This chapter covers the most important parts of the thesis, such as the study's major findings and final concluding remarks.

Chapter 10. Recommendations and scope for further Research

This chapter focuses on presenting a list of recommendations and identifying areas for further research based on the analysis and findings of the study concerning the vulnerability, capability, and potentials of street vendors in Kerala.

1.18. Reference

- Akharuzzaman, M., & Deguchi, A. (2010, September). Public management for street vendor problems in Dhaka city, Bangladesh. In Proceedings of the International Conference on Environmental Aspects of Bangladesh.
- Azmat, F., & Samaratunge, R. (2009). Responsible entrepreneurship in developing countries: Understanding the realities and complexities. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 90, 437-452.
- Bhowmik, S. K. (2003). National policy for street vendors. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 1543-1546.
- Bromley, R. (2000). Street vending and public policy: A global review. *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy*, 20(1/2), 1-28.
- Charmes, J. (2000). The contribution of informal sector to GDP in developing countries: assessment, estimates, methods, orientations for the future.
- Civelek, Mustafa Emre. (2018). Essentials of Structural Equation Modeling. *Zea E-Books*. 64.
- Estrada, E., & Hondagneu-Sotelo, P. (2011). Intersectional dignities: Latino immigrant street vendor youth in Los Angeles. *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography*, 40(1), 102-131.
- Faruque, Q., Haque, Q. F., Shekhar, H. U., & Begum, S. (2010). Institutionalization of healthy street food system in Bangladesh: A pilot study with three wards of Dhaka City Corporation as a model. *National Food Policy Capacity Strengthening Programme (NFPCSP)*, 7, 1-84.
- Gay, R. (1996). *Educational Research: Competencies for Analysis and Application*. Beverly Hill, CA: Sage Publications
- Hart, K. (1973). Informal income opportunities and urban employment in Ghana. *The journal of modern African studies*, 11(1), 61-89.
- Hossain, I. (2012). Rejected Garment Products Now Occupy Cities Eye-Catching Shopping Malls. Available: <http://www.thefinancialexpressbd.com/old/more.php>.
- Husain, S., Yasmin, S., & Islam, M. S. (2015). Assessment of the socioeconomic aspects of street vendors in Dhaka city: evidence from Bangladesh. *Asian Social Science*, 11(26), 1.
- Israel, Glenn D. (2009). *Sampling the Evidence of Extension Program Impact. Program Evaluation and Organizational Development*, IFAS, University of Florida.
- Kumar P. K. S. (2016), *Vazhiyora Kachavadam*, Chintha publishers.
- Musoni, F. (2010). Operation Murambatsvina and the politics of street vendors in Zimbabwe. *Journal of Southern African Studies*, 36(2), 301-317.

- Nunnally, J. (1967). *Psychometric Theory*, New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Ratna, F. Z. (2012). Hawkers in Dhaka: their struggle for livelihoods and functionality of the city.
- Roever, S. (2010). Street trade in Latin America: demographic trends, legal issues, and vending organizations in six cities. *Street vendors in the global urban economy*, 208-240.
- Rover, S. (2012). Livelihood profile: Street vendors. AAPS Planning Education Toolkit: The Informal Economy. Association of African Planning Schools, 1-8.
- Saha, D. (2010). Collective bargaining for street vendors in Mumbai: Toward promotion of social dialogue. *Journal of Workplace Rights*, 15(3-4).
- Saha, D. (2010). Financial accessibility in the informal retail sector: a study of street vendors in Mumbai. *Journal of Workplace Rights*, 14(2), 229-250.
- Sarstedt, M., & Mooi, E. (2014). *A concise guide to market research: The process, data, and methods using IBM SPSS statistics*. Berlin: Springer.
- Sharma, R. N. (1998). Census of Hawkers on BMC Lands. *Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai*.
- Suraiya, S., & Noor, F. (2012). An analysis of socioeconomic conditions of street vendors: a study on Dhaka city.
- Tanaka, J. S. (1987). How big is big enough? : Sample size and goodness of fit in structural equation models with latent variables. *Child Development*, 58, 134-146.
- Warakagoda, I. (2013). *Street Vendors in South Asia: A Double Bind in the Urban Setting* (Doctoral dissertation).
- WEIGO, (2014) c. www.http://:About Street Vendors Significance, Size, Policies and Organizations.
- WIEGO (2013) a. 'Policy Recommendations, Informal Economy Monitoring Study - Accra's Street & Market, Informal Economy Monitoring Study (IEMS).
- WIEGO (2013) b. Policy Recommendations, Informal Economy Monitoring Study - Nakuru's Street Vendors: Realities & Recommendations, Informal Economy Monitoring Study (IEMS).
- Williams, C.C., & Gurtoo, A. (2012). Evaluating competing theories of street entrepreneurship: Some lessons from a study of street vendors in Bangalore, India. *International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal*, 8, 391-409.

CHAPTER - II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. Introduction

This chapter consists of various reviews related to the research topic. The literature review has helped to understand various social, political, and economic issues associated with the street vendor community at seven major levels, which are discussed in detail in the seven sections mentioned below:

2.2. Reviews related to the problems and prospects of street vendors.

Walsh & Maneepong (2012) explained the impact of 1997 financial crisis on street vendors in Bangkok. The researcher found that the 'new generation' of vendors in Bangkok adopted more formal business practices due to their higher sophistication and better education, compared to traditional street vendors who specialized in food items primarily catering to low-income customers and focused on high volume.

In a study on street vending around the globe, **Indira (2014)** noted that street vendors in Bangladesh were required to pay a significant portion of their income as bribes in order to practice their trade and that vendors in Sri Lanka, despite having some legal recognition, could be kicked out of their businesses if the municipal council believed they were causing problems for the general public. The research also found that Singapore's vendors all had licenses, whereas every one of Bangkok's food sellers was renowned for providing affordable yet nutritious food.

The study of **Islam (2017)**, attempted to identify the reasons behind the women's choice of street vending as a livelihood and the major challenges faced by them by collecting data from 150 vendors in five different areas of Dhaka city. He pointed out that Dhaka's street vendors are subjected to a number of safety and health risks due to ignorance of their legal rights, inadequate social protection, unstable employment, unsafe hawking locations, harassment by officers and musclemen,

constant eviction threats and fines, and harassment by the traffic police on the streets.

Lund (1998) discovered that street vendors in metropolitan South Africa were working long hours and, in most cases, operated on a regular schedule every month of the year, and some of them also belonged to various organizations, the leadership of which was mostly male in most cases.

Ayeh et. al. (2011) stated that due to Kumasi, Ghana's municipal officials were not prepared to designate specific spaces for street vendors; they chose to situate them in areas that were meant for other uses, which led to disputes and confrontations with the authorities.

According to **Dimas (2008)**, authorities must develop a reasonable strategy, including using the "trickle-down effect" in road distribution, allocating alarm capital to urban areas to reduce destitution, scaling down scale financing, and beginning the approval process for private ventures, to change the way the public views the informal sector.

Crossa (2009) examined the effects of the Programa de Rescate (The Rescue Programme), an entrepreneurial initiative in Mexico City that was put in place to improve the quality of life for the local community by reviving and beautifying the city's streets, buildings, and central plaza. The study found that the programme left out some social interactions that were crucial to the welfare of a larger population, especially street vendors who depended on public areas to make a living.

The focus of **Musoni (2010)** comprehensive study on "Operation Murambatsvina and the Politics of Street Vendors in Zimbabwe" focused on the argument that rather than using organized forms of resistance, the Murambatsvina victims realized their limited ability to confront the armed police and the government that was determined to use brute force, and also that the passive victims of state-sponsored violence resisted by displaying a high level of sophistication and political mastery.

Ascedu & Mensh (2008), in their article "Traders on the Run: Activities of Street Vendors in the Accra Metropolitan Area-Ghana" pointed out that the street vendors

were constantly on the run because of constant harassment, assault, and seizure of goods by metropolitan authorities and other users of urban space. Furthermore, there were visible differences in the regions where these street vendors originated, such as the Eastern, Ashanti, and Central Regions of Ghana.

Kamunyori (2007) expressed that in Nairobi, proposed conversations between street vendors and the city's formal business association, the Nairobi Central Business District Association (NCBDA), the city's informal business association, the Nairobi Informal Sector Confederation (NISCOF), the national-level formal business association, the Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA), and the taxpayers' association, the National Taxpayers' Association, showed a positive trend to alleviate the problems faced by street vendors.

According to **Estrada et.al. (2011)**, society as a whole and external authorities consistently consider street vending immoral, having low-status, and unlawful. They also created a negative attitude towards immigrants, people of colour, the impoverished, and their ethnic backgrounds.

Rahman & Junayed (2017) examined the livelihood sustainability of street vendors in Dhaka city by taking into account their access to social assets, human assets, physical assets, and financial assets. These vendors often refrained from using the conventional banking system and instead relied on trusted friends, family members, neighbors, and informal lenders to fulfill their financial requirements and easily tap into human and social capital.

Rab et. al. (2017) reported that the number of street food businesses in Dhaka increased with modernity as the custom of dining at home decreased in the face of urban development, transportation congestion, and an increase in the number of school-going children, and the majority of whom worked illegally. The study also noted that vendors who sold street foods were frequently compelled to relocate their operations due to changes in infrastructure, including new footbridges, flyovers, and diversion roads, as well as harassment from police and local musclemen.

Nilingiyimana & Shukla (2018) opined that all authorities and policy makers should address issues related to street life, such as unsafe working conditions and unjustified penalties, as well as take into account the needs of people across all age groups and pay special attention to female vendors.

In a study conducted by **Gano (2019)**, the challenges encountered by peddlers were analyzed through the examination of six cases: The Exhausted yet Fighting Soul, A Humble and Happy Mind, The Persistent Cyclist, The Joyful Feet, The Prize of Determination and Positivity, and A Decade of Walking. The findings of the study revealed that peddlers consistently faced a range of obstacles while selling consumer items including environmental factors (such as sun, rain, dust, etc.), physical discomfort (muscle or body aches), and emotional hardships (such as discrimination and scorn).

Hill et. al. (2019) found that most of the vendors are operating illegally and without any kind of certification and they proposed the Street Food Vending Model (SFVM), which consists of four components: a food and nutrition component, a hygiene component, a business component, and a vending cart.

The study of **Laforteza et. al. (2014)** stated that there was a moderate level of record-keeping practices among the street food vendors, and most of the respondents did not journalize business activities in books but only in their minds.

Brown & Rammidi (2014) in their study, "Service Culture Among Street Vendors in Botswana," explained that the informal sectors were not governed by formal instruments such as policies, procedures, and structures and that they had unique service cultures, ranging from humane clues demonstrated in practices and values during encounters with customers to the fact that they treated customers with empathy and greatly valued them.

Muno (2015) showed how street vendors in Los Angeles had different transnational travels and styles (clothing, conduct, and language) that were connected with ideas of illegalities, disciplining sexual identities across boundaries, and selling different products.

The study conducted by **Young (2018)** described that with the implementation of the KCCA and the de-democratization, street vendors in Kampala have experienced significant repression, including the stealing of their political rights, eviction from public spaces, arrests, confiscation or destruction of goods, demands for bribes, and other forms of harassment.

Ullah (2011) discovered that a small group of street vendors occupied a large space in a busy commercial place, and they created problems in public spaces by generating garbage on roads, creating huge crowds, and making the footpath narrow for pedestrians, causing difficulty in vehicle movement and car parking.

Martinez et .al. (2018) discovered that street vendors are unable to take advantage of formal banking systems and are forced to rely on private money lenders who require daily repayment at higher interest rates, which resulted in a significant increase in their debt, preventing them from improving their lives.

In the paper titled "Effect of Inflation on Street Vendors in Waaheen Market Hargeisa" **Usman (2019)** revealed that the majority of Waaheen street vendors lacked a trade union organization to solve their problems and defend them, and they also didn't receive any loans from banks, MFIs, or other institutions.

Saha (2011) identified that street vendors in Mumbai were forced to work longer hours per day to compete with other vendors and borrowed money from private money lenders for both social security and economic activity at exorbitant interest rates, which ultimately caused them to get caught in debt traps.

Padmini & Vijay (2016) examined that the majority of the street vendors were not showing much interest in changing their business, and the remaining ones showed much interest in changing their product, place, and quality of living standards, sources of funding available, marketing strategies used, and also in tackling the problems and challenges they faced.

In the study about the socio-economic conditions of street vendors in Ranchi, **Banerjee (2014)** explained how Ranchi women vendors selected this field of work to survive poverty since their men did not have employment and, if they did, wasted

all of their earnings on alcohol. The research also showed that street vendors had low social protection, and their working conditions on the streets exposed them to a range of safety and health hazards due to a lack of information about their rights and doing nothing substantial to improve their security.

Panwar & Garg (2015) stated that vendors preferred to walk, cycle, or use public transit since it allowed them to go for less money, and many vendors in Sonipat City were under stress because fewer people had been visiting them recently due to the city's availability of shops and malls.

Bhat & Nengroo (2013) explained that street vendors in Kashmir spent more time and energy shouting at passing customers and were forced to shift from one lane to another regardless of the weather, including heat, wind, rain, and cold. The government often targeted street vendors, conducting eviction efforts to clear pavements and even seizing their products.

Chakravarty & Canet (1996) expressed their opinion that the eating habits of people and the trading patterns of street food vendors have undergone changes in Calcutta over the past 30 years. The researchers observed contamination in the water used for drinking, cooking, washing green vegetables, dishwashing, and hand washing. Furthermore, they discovered that female sellers often earned slightly lower daily incomes compared to their male counterparts.

According to **Anjaria (2006)**, due to standing for 12 hours a day while selling for the past 12 years on a busy street, major health concerns, including chest illnesses and lung difficulties, have developed. The public, journalists, municipal authorities, and civic activists regularly referred to them as "nuisances" and considered vending on the street to be the unjustified appropriation of public areas by the underprivileged.

Williams & Gurtoo (2012) noticed that there is a need to combine earlier competing explanations in order to develop a richer and more nuanced theory of the variety of motivations for enhancing street entrepreneurship in emerging market economies and to avoid harassment from a corrupt government and police officials

supported by political parties, who requested bribes on a daily basis against vendors in Bangalore.

Bhatt & Dinesh (2018) opined that despite the fact that Surat's street vendors consistently offer goods and services at reasonable rates, it was noted that the government considered street vending to be a nuisance because it was thought to cause traffic issues, pedestrian obstructions, and unhygienic conditions in the city by utilizing public space for business..

Sales (2018) investigation revealed that hawkers in Mumbai's central markets (Fort, Dadar) required significant spatial capital to access public space, leading to multiple conflicts over street trading near the major stations and, at a more granular level, in the busiest and safest areas on a street.

The study conducted by **Sharma & Sita (2008)** asserted that because there were no distinct, defined hawker zones within cities, hawkers preferred to occupy public places such as pavements, open ground, railway bridges, etc., which caused trouble for pedestrians and increased traffic congestion. The investigation also revealed that certain individuals in municipal offices, labour unions, the police, neighbourhood thugs and politicians, and even aggressive hawkers, received their "share" of hafta.

Sindhu et. al. (2015) made an attempt to identify the access to financial resources among street vendors in Tirunelveli and Nagercoil towns in south India. The study revealed that the vendors lacked awareness about their rights, trade unions, and other types of organizations. Additionally, they faced difficulties in obtaining funding for the initiation of their microbusinesses.

Garg & Kulkarni (2014) viewed that lack of marketing expertise caused street vendors who sold fruits and vegetables to face competition from other street vendors, organized sectors, and bureaucratic hurdles created by different types of government bodies, making it difficult to maintain a balance between work and personal life.

Begum & Goswami (2017) found that home-based enterprises (HBEs) in Assam encountered a number of issues during the purchase and sale of goods due to a lack

of technical training and licensing, including financing, lack of institutional credit, harassment, competition from other HBEs and the formal sector, infrastructure issues, and so forth.

The study of **Padmegowda (2011)** stated that there was a serious shortage of fat, protein, and calorific requirements even though street vendors spend 1,001 to 3,000 rupees per month on food items and their diets consisting of rice, pulses, vegetables, meat, wheat, fruits, edible oils, milk, meat, jaggery, sugar, coffee and tea, bread, biscuits, and other items.

Borah (2014) revealed that Shillong's urban authorities undervalued and considered street vending an unlawful activity, and that their revenues were also relatively low due to a lack of entrepreneurial skills, financial assistance, and support from the government.

Arora (2017) noted that there is a need to assist the vendors with market access, skill development to boost their employability, and improving conditions at work to prevent various illnesses that occur from extended working hours in open spaces.

Kaur (2015) observed that most street vendors in Urban Panjab had low incomes, low levels of education, and lived in poverty. They also spent very little on necessities because of their low incomes, which in turn resulted in lower levels of consumption, lower social welfare, and a lower standard of living.

In a study by **Robert (2010)**, it was described that the majority of street sellers live in rented homes as a result of their low level of savings, which demonstrates their low economic standing and lack of housing while also demonstrating their low standard of living.

Srivastava (2016) analyzed the effects of globalisation on the socioeconomic standing of street vendors in the urban informal sector of Lucknow and came to the conclusion that while the globalisation phase has resulted in an abundance of educational facilities in both the public and private sectors in developing countries, street vendors are still stigmatised by their low educational level, which is a major factor in their poor economic condition.

The focus of the **DSouza (2013)** comprehensive investigation entitled "Human resources management techniques adapted by street vendors in Silicon Valley: a sociology study" found that harassment was one of the biggest daily obstacles for street vendors, slowing down the potential of their vending business, and that all forms of state and local administration failed to address these problems in order to ensure the wellbeing of street vendors in Silicon Valley.

Sunil et al. (2019) examined that because vendors in Dehradun City spend so much time close to roads, they are especially vulnerable to air pollution and the health problems that result from it. The study also found that because there were more smokers in commercial settings, there were more cases of respiratory-related illnesses among street sellers than there were among residents.

Yaqoota et. al. (2014) suggested that the Solar Cities Programme's use of solar lighting devices needed to be investigated, that a rental mode of lighting using a 7W CFL solar lantern was the most effective way to address the problems with using current forms of lighting, and that it was preferred to adopt a lighting device that offered the advantages of low operation costs and high reliability.

Renuka & Awatramani (2018) stated that the Tehbazari licensing policy adopted by Delhi's municipalities and orders from the Supreme Court and lower order courts to recognise hawking as a fundamental right and give licenses to hawkers had not distributed adequate licenses to everyone but had instead encouraged the growth of illegal channels like bribes and extortion from hawkers by police and municipal officials.

According to **Moitra et. al. (2014)**, the street vendors who manually filled cigarette lighters showed more respiratory symptoms and lung function declines than the non-exposed, and that significant airway obstruction in young adults who used LPG as fuel in their household gas cooking may result in asphyxia due to oxygen displacement.

Konwar (2015) described that due to a lack of sufficient identity records, ignorance of the advantages of official financial services, a lack of income to save, and a

reluctance to visit a bank, it is said that street vendors choose private money lenders whenever a need arises. The research made the recommendation that banks and other government financial institutions take the initiative in providing small and short-term credits for working capital requirements like buying the pushcart, buying products, and other similar expenses.

Rahul & Dhamotharan (2014) asserted that despite the fact that street hawking promoted agency, economic independence, and entrepreneurship and gave a face to cultural and social life, street vendors in Virudhunagar were driven to take out loans to pay for their children's schooling.

The focus of the study on routine life of road side vendors in Karamadai bus stand at Coimbatore district by **Kumar & Janani (2017)** suggested that the government in Karamadai district take appropriate measures to guarantee street vendors have credit facilities at free of cost and also provide market place and warehouse to preserve unsold products at a reasonable rate to ensure their survival.

Joshi & Reddy (2022) analyzed the effect of a special microcredit scheme provided by the central government, which offers Rs. 10,000 to street vendors to restart their vending businesses after the lockdown period. The vendors preferred to obtain loans from relatives and friends, while many hesitated to opt for the PMSVA Nidhi Yojana due to the lengthy loan approval process, as well as the complicated paperwork and procedures required.

The focus of **Tanh & Duong (2022)** comprehensive study COVID-19 pandemic and the livelihood of a vulnerable population was that during the pandemic, immigrant vendors had to scale back their business activities. The study further found that women street vendors in urban Vietnam argued they lacked the ability to cope with maintaining their operations, and those who did adopt a variety of mitigating strategies to assure basic consumption.

According to the study **Coletto et. al. (2021)**, the authorities of Lima's introduction of new hygiene and safety regulations to protect both buyers and vendors has

resulted in new disparities among street vendors, and the economic crisis has worsened poverty levels among informal workers.

Nandhini (2021) conducted a study on the problems faced by street vendors during the Covid-19 pandemic in Erode, where the pandemic situation was first recorded in Tamil Nadu. The majority of the street vendors opined that the main problem they were facing is the difficulty of wearing a mask and using sanitizer regularly, maintaining cleanliness of vehicles and products, and the fear of COVID-19 issues with a score of 5.80. Additionally, they expressed concerns about cash transactions and product handling.

A study on the Impact of COVID-19 Laws on Street Vendors and Market Traders: Trends and Insights from Latin America by **Marchiori & Assis (2021)** pointed out that street vendor sales in Latin America decreased as a result of reduced foot and vehicle traffic, limited public transportation, and the implementation of curfews. Furthermore, the introduction of rules and restrictions in response to COVID-19, whose income depended on access to public space and social interaction, had a severe adverse impact on informal vendors.

2.3. Reviews related to the impact of street vending on the lives of street vendors

Adhikari (2011) stated in their study that the income from vending businesses of people on the streets of Kathmandu metropolitan city increased with the rate of increase in investment, education, and labour supply. The study also found that the lack of employment opportunities in other sectors of the economy compelled more people to start street vending businesses, even though the level of income and profit was very low.

In the paper titled "Fighting Poverty from the Street: A Survey on Street Food Vendors in Bangkok," **Nirathron (2006)** argued that self-confidence, knowledge of inexpensive sources of materials, selling location, place of residence, good vendor attire, good customer relations, taste, handling, and price of food are the factors

determining the success of vendors at all levels and that these factors varied with regard to knowledge, family, capital, and social networks.

According to **Mazhambe (2017)** Zimbabwe's street vending industry has helped the country's economy grow by generating jobs, providing another form of income, particularly for women, and delivering cheap goods to the city's primarily lower- and middle-class residents.

Bouake (2009), in his paper entitled "The Street is Only a Stepping Stone: Street Vendors Account of Goals, Strategies, and Obstacles," observed that many young people in Ghana prefer street vending because they believe that their goals can only be realized on the streets, that it is relatively easier to get started since less capital is needed, and that it will lower unemployment and poverty.

Estrada (2013) employed participant observation and conducted 20 in-depth interviews with Latino youngsters who work as street vendors in Los Angeles alongside their immigrant parents to examine the influence that teenage street sellers have on family decisions. The findings indicated that parents held a respectful attitude towards the English language proficiency, citizenship, and familiarity with technology and popular culture exhibited by teen street vendors. Furthermore, parents ensured the active participation of their children in negotiations and decision-making processes.

Jaishankar & Sujatha (2016) described that vending was a profitable sector that made a significant economic contribution since it was a kind of self-employment that reduced the unemployment rate in the nation. The investigation recommended creating a surveillance squad under the direction of the city police commissioner to prevent the intimidation of street sellers.

Sridharan & Sambasivan (2018) found that most of the time, food vendors were independent and self-employed, operating outside of undesignated marketplaces. Even though the vendors selling street food and their products were exposed to harsh sun, heavy rain, and extremely hot or cold temperatures, street selling

represented an attractive job option for underprivileged individuals and ensured food availability for a sizeable portion of the middle and low-income working classes.

In the paper titled "Cultural Theory of Poverty and Informal Sector: A Comparison of Street Vendors in Vijayawada and Chennai," **Sharma (2018)** observed that minority groups opted for vending in the past and still continue to do so, while hindus still prefer to engage in formal activities. The study also revealed that although social factors were not important in the case of Vijayawada, a few social factors, such as gender, choice of occupation, and choice of migration, did impact the earnings of vendors in Chennai.

Mahadevan (2018) conducted a study on the employment conditions and risks faced by street vendors in Madurai city, collecting data from 90 vendors. The research findings depicted that the majority of street vendors in Madurai operated independently as self-employed individuals, offering their goods exclusively during the day. Furthermore, the vendors were subjected to harassment from Madurai corporation officials and were compelled to work in extremely filthy and unhygienic environments.

Leela (2014) stated that the tourism industry stimulates economic activity in and around the tourist center and creates employment opportunities for skilled and semi-skilled labourers, the Tourism Department, Government of India, should take promotional steps to increase foreign tourist arrivals by increasing promotional activities.

2.4. Reviews related to the working patterns of street vendors

Winter (2017) investigated how the street vendors in Nanchang, China, will be affected by the re-appropriation of public space by downscaling, slowing down, decommodifying, and deglobalizing urban space to the neighborhood level.

According to **Brata (2010)**, a study was conducted on the vulnerability of street vendors in Indonesia during the 1997/1998 economic crisis. Data was collected from 122 street vendors in the Yogyakarta and Sleman areas. The study findings revealed that street food vendors in Yogyakarta were more vulnerable compared to non-food

vendors and other service-provider vendors. This suggests that different types of items or vending sites may experience varying levels of vulnerability.

Bhowmik (2005) argued that despite all countries viewing street vendors as encroachers or criminals, the number of street vendors had been growing in Bangladesh, Nepal, Vietnam, and Cambodia because entry into this trade was easier, did not require high skills, and required low capital investment. The investigation also asserted that the National Alliance of Street Sellers of India (NASVI)'s intervention in India helped alleviate the issues that street sellers encountered.

Abebrese & Beck (2017), in their study, discussed that although poor and difficult working conditions, low income, demand for price reductions, high start-up costs, high costs of goods from suppliers, and a lack of financial start-up assistance make it impossible for street vendors to make a living, their study found that unemployment, poverty, migration, and urbanization in Tshwane forced them to choose street vending as a means of subsistence. The research also revealed that for more profitable reasons, the vendors tended to focus more on selling fruits and vegetables, such as tomatoes, onions, potatoes, cabbage, lettuce, carrots, cauliflower, spring onions, and spinach, than they did on selling other items, such as apples, bananas, grapes, peaches, strawberries, and watermelon.

In the paper entitled "Street Vendor Livelihoods and Everyday Politics in Hanoi-Vietnam: The Seeds of a Diverse Economy," **Turner & Schoenberg (2012)** identified that despite subtle covert and overt resistance tactics, after some discussion among local Hanoi collaborators, at least five branches of the state apparatus associated with surveillance, crowd control, security, and policing could be identified, indicating that in socialist Vietnam, political decisions and destabilization projects could have a high price tag.

The study by **Cross (2000)**, titled "Street Vendors and Post modernity: Conflict and Compromise in the Global Economy," explored street vending within the context of the shift from modernism to postmodernism. He found that street vending, despite some problems and frequent attacks, was a thriving and growing phenomenon for

reasons tied to current changes in the global economy associated with post modernity.

According to **Hermawati & Paskarina (2017)**, in Bandung, the arrangement of the street vendors was done in a unique way. As a result, the city of Bandung split its areas into red, yellow, and green zones, each of which served a certain purpose depending on the location and timing of the placement of street vendors.

Rajabu et. al. (2016) figured out that street vendors functioned in a difficult environment and mostly used tacit knowledge to make decisions. The study's findings indicated that these vendors rarely considered street vending as a part-time profession in addition to their other jobs, and also there is a high potential for future DSR projects in a variety of places.

Forkuor et. al. (2017) opined that street vendors negotiated and maintained a space for business as they anticipated the actions and inactions of regulators and street vendors in Baguio City, in the northern Philippines. The researchers also stated that even though city regulators had access to formal power, street vendors possessed a variety of negotiating strategies that gave them access to both formal and informal power.

Neethi et. al. (2019), who conducted research on "Everyday Place Making through Social Capital among Street Vendors at Manek Chowk, Gujarat, India," "observed the processes, routines, and distinctive features of operation among the myriad actors operating in Manek Chowk and concluded that with its distinctive dynamic, the old market was more than just a place for commerce; it was an entity entangled with tangible things, going on, people, and creating meanings.

In the paper titled "Does Human Capital Matter to Vendor Profitability: Evidence from Taiwan" **Tsai & Yang (2018)** studied how Taiwanese vendor profit is affected by human capital. The results of the study showed that owner experience, education, and human resources are all positively correlated with vendor profit, and education, in particular, exhibits an inverse-U association with vendor profit.

Sharath (2016) indicated that majority of street food vendors earned between 1 lakh and 2 lakhs yearly revenue and the remaining made more than 2 lakhs in yearly revenue. The main challenges for Shivamoga City's street food sellers were the limited water supply (just one hour per day) and the inconvenient hours of 4 PM to 10 PM.

In an empirical study titled "Street Vending in Urban 'Informal' Markets: Reflections from Case Studies of Street Vendors in Delhi," **RichaSekhani (2019)** pointed out that the criteria that will influence the buyer's and seller's ability to bargain over the selling price and profit margins in the recognized marketplaces include the number of market participants for a product, the geographic location of the shop in the market, and the number of years of sales experience.

Prasad (2017) discovered in the research he conducted that education had a significant impact on how street vendors in Telangana perceived their work and how well they performed. Furthermore, the market location, the product being sold, consumer demand, and seasonal variations will all have an impact on their earnings.

In the paper-titled "Changing Paradox of Street Vendors and Vending Zones in India," **Chaudari (2014)** pointed out that in metropolitan cities, the Hawkers and street vendors can compete with malls, supermarkets, big bazaars, and authorized shopkeepers by using differential selling technology and skill, quickly converting prospective customers into permanent customers within a short period of time.

Mahadevan (2018) opined that after globalization, despite the fact that vendors used point-of-sale displays, word-of-mouth, personal selling, and price discounts to ensure the sale of their products, they still faced threats from large Indian and multinational corporations because there was no common storage facility on each street to preserve street vendors' unsold goods.

According to **Basu & Nagendra (2020)**, the study showed the importance of trees in street vendors' lives as they seek shade in hot places and also argued that most contemporary models for green cities neglect street vendors and fail to take into account their expectations and use of public green areas.

Roy & Daspattanayak (2016) opined that Cuttack's street vendors were able to identify market demands by forming close bonds with consumers, which enabled them to increase in number despite the fact that their personal and vending lives were the worst.

Patil et. al. (2019) observed that due to the high density of people for market activities, it was noted that the vendors in the central market had the potential to earn greater revenues. The survey also found that the majority of street vendors operated from stalls or kiosks, with the rest selling goods while seated on a sheet laid on the ground.

The study of **Sun et. al. (2022)** stated that in order to avoid jargon, the study stated the relevant concepts of space syntax when investigating the relationship between street vendors, pedestrians, and the street network. The study also examined how to improve theoretical and empirical understanding of spatial arrangement and urban street activities connected to walking and vending.

In the paper "Livelihood of street vendors in Yogyakarta amidst the COVID-19 Pandemic", **Pitoyo et. al. (2021)** explained how the dynamics of the number of workers in a household, daily working hours, and monthly wages show that the pandemic has produced substantial socioeconomic changes in the livelihoods of street vendors.

2.5. Reviews related to hygiene practices followed by street food vendors

A study on the hygiene practices among food vendors in rural areas of Mauritius by **Subratty et. al. (2004)** showed that due to a lack of knowledge about health education, street food vendors do not practice good hygiene practices to make sure that their products pose minimal risk to consumers.

Muyanja et. al. (2011), in their article "Practices, Knowledge, and Risk Factors of Street Food Vendors in Uganda," identified that the majority of the women vendors have poor levels of education, rely on public tap water for cooking, provide food in an unclean environment, and, in the end, dispose of garbage at the vending sites using gunny bags.

In their study, **Tham et. al. (2020)** employed a cross-sectional mixed approach, which involved 340 participants selected through simple random sampling to evaluate the level of knowledge regarding food safety and food-handling practices among street food vendors in the Ejisu-Juaben Municipality of Ghana. The findings of the study revealed that a significant number of vendors had gained valuable knowledge on food safety and handling practices through training programs provided by the municipalities.

Utami et. al. (2019) sensed that in order to prevent microbiological hazards brought on by consuming fresh vegetable salad at stalls, authorities in Bogor City should implement a mentorship programme in all street food stalls to raise their level of sanitary compliance and take decisive action against vendors who break the law.

Birgenet et. al. (2020), in their article "Determinants of Microbial Contamination of Street-Vended Chicken Products Sold in Nairobi County, Kenya," stated that vendors in Nairobi played a pivotal role in supplying affordable, nutritious, and accessible food to city dwellers, but that these vendors often operated in unhygienic conditions, including dirty vending locations, environments littered with waste, improper hand washing by vendors, and a lack of appropriate clothing.

In an empirical study among street food vendors by **Privitera et. al. (2018)**, asserted that street food vendors provided the customers with a variety of foods and beverages that were either served at the location of sale or marketed by itinerant merchants or vendors who had stationary carts, either on the streets or in different public places.

Bhattacharyya & Mini (1997) described that in Assam, women started food vending, and after the business was successful, their husbands would join the business and the wife would withdraw from the enterprise. The study suggested that authorities must provide legitimized space, preferably on roadsides where customers can reach them.

According to **Duraisingam (2007)**, the street food vendors in Madurai, despite their lack of awareness of safe food preparation practices, dust and contamination

protection measures, and flea profiting, are always eager to preserve and serve traditional, cultural, and heritage Indian dishes in preference to Western dishes like tandoori, kulai puttu, kuzhi paniyaram, idiyappam, etc.

Ghatak & Chatterjee (2018) discovered that Indian Chinese pavement hawkers made up a sizeable portion of the informal economy, but the government did not provide information about the safety of ethnic food, including contamination, ways to prepare it, food contact applicators, handling procedures, washing tools, and hygiene requirements.

In a study conducted by **Singha et. al. (2016)** observed that street carts were placed in high-traffic areas in order to draw in larger numbers of customers, in unhygienic settings without access to fresh water sources, next to a clogged drain, etc. The study also found that street carts were not registered with FSSAI and always purchased raw items on a daily basis because they lacked adequate storage space in the cart.

Choudhury et. al. (2011) conducted a cross-sectional study, utilizing data collected from 80 street vendors who were selected and provided with training to analyze their knowledge, attitude, and practice regarding food safety practices. The researchers found a significant change in the street vendors' perception of their responses to the knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) issues related to food safety and hygiene before and after the training sessions.

Ramesh et. al. (2017) found in their study that eating dosa from a street vendor in Thiruchirapalli, India, led to a food-borne infection, and they pointed out that there is a need to promote public awareness about the need to avoid eating dosa from street vendors.

Vedant et. al. (2017) identified that *Staphylococcus* sp. was frequently found on serving utensils, which may have originated from the vendor's hands when they touched food preparation areas, dish clothes, water during dishwashing, and hand washing, which indicated cross-contamination between dishwater, food preparation surfaces, and the food itself, which consequently perceived a major public health risk.

The study of **Sabbithi et. al. (2017)** discovered that there was a substantial correlation between faecal E. coli contamination and the masala stuffing, hand rinses, and masala (flavoured) water from street food vendors, as well as the absence of soap at vending units selling panipuri.

2.6. Reviews related to the impact of the street vending act, the role of trade unions, and the effectiveness of rehabilitation schemes for street vendors

Sinchu & Kim (2016) emphasized that street vendor organizations played a crucial part in the relocation process by acquiring political influence by increasing their authority and autonomy, allowing them to negotiate with high-ranking officers and politicians without the involvement of lower-ranking officers, thus fostering a political patronage system in the city.

According to **Lata et. al. (2019)**, street vendors in Dhaka entered into locally embedded social and economic relations with agents of the state and looked towards local petty criminals for livelihood security rather than each other, and they formed vendor organizations to prevent the application of repressive policies against street vendors.

Saha (2011) pointed out due to the heterogeneous nature of street vending in Mumbai, the rate of unionization was quite low, despite the fact that collective bargaining played a significant role in bringing vendors together, fighting exploitation, and ensuring their rights.

Rattan (2014) observed that the Street vendors worried that the Act's implementation might cost them their livelihoods, yet corruption through exploitation persisted despite a possible decrease in evictions following the implementation of the Street Vendors Act 2014 in numerous marketplaces. The research also recommended that a committee set up to oversee Act implementation promptly look into the issue and that municipal officers and policemen submit complaints, the cause for an eviction, the items that were removed, any fines assessed, receipts for restitution, etc.

Karthikeyan & Mangaleswaran (2013) stated the importance of issuing ID cards and providing commercial buildings for street vendors for low monthly rent to ensure the quality of life of street vendors and to alleviate the problems they face in vending, as well as taking active measures to implement policies effectively.

According to **cavale (2019)**, street vendors are always happy to settle disputes away from court and have also started to form federations at the regional, national, and international levels. The study has also found that vendors formed alliances with civil society organizations, media figures, academics, and international organizations like the International Labour Organization in order to address the increasing cases of minor disputes in street vending.

Kiran & Babu (2019) described that even though small industrial units rely on street vendors to market the commodities they manufacture, the authorities in Vishakhapatnam rarely recognize the efforts of these people.

Sawal & Bansal (2015) stated that in order to protect vendors from harassment by police and civic authorities and to promote vendors' livelihoods by preventing overcrowding and hygienic practices in public spaces and streets, the Supreme Court of India ordered the ministry to draught the Street Vending Act, which came into effect on May 1, 2014.

The study conducted by **Yadav (2020)** discovered that while the Street Vending Act guaranteed the imposition of fines on vendors for engaging in any action that violated the Act's rules, it did not penalize municipal authorities or police officers who engaged in any form of extortion, eviction, or harassment.

Arigala (2010) has examined several ideas for licensing street vendors, including a coherent model that incorporates inclusive planning, which is crucial to addressing issues linked to the licensing of street vendors. The statistics of the DHTP (Department of Hawkers and Petty Traders) report that between 1990 and 2000, the number of licensed street vendors increased by 30%.

Mamidi & Chada (2016) found that the Aarogya project for organizing street vendors in Hyderabad consists of setting up cooperatives with approximately 2000

street food vendors, offering thrift and credit, branding street food, capacity building in hygiene, collective action, and cooperation with civil society and authorities. .

In the study of **Kumar & Singh (2018)**, they found that NASVI successfully employed coalitional power to bring together a variety of social actors, which in turn enhanced associational power by creating a centralized organisation for all local street vendor organisations, trade unions, NGOs, and individual members.

Sharma et. al. (2020) observed that the uneducated, low-income street vendors in Bengaluru are not aware of their rights or government schemes or policies introduced by the government during the COVID-19 pandemic period, such as the PM SAVNIDHI Yojana.

2.7. Reviews related with Women vendors

Reid et. al. (2010), in their study, found that street vendors in Dalian, China, used public spaces like roadsides and sidewalks for vending due to payment restrictions in other places and also considered that street vending was the most economical alternative to maintain their existence and a successful survival strategy to meet their basic requirements.

Sen & Gupta (2017) disclosed that despite the fact that women street vendors had many challenges, they sometimes exhibited optimism and strived to improve security and smooth consumption rather than maximize earnings, but their achievements are still not fully recognized completely.

Baliyan & Srivastava (2017) described that in order to start their vending business, women are compelled to borrow money from friends, family, local vendors, and money lenders rather than relying on other sources of credit and the average daily income of these women was reported to be Rs. 295.

According to **Chakraborty & Koley (2018)** in Jamshedpur, male street vendors had better living conditions in terms of income status than female street vendors, but they were still required to work long hours in unsafe environments and pay illegal compensations to the local authorities.

Maheswari (2017) pointed out that Trichirappalli's street women vendors struggled with a variety of issues, including a lack of working capital, inadequate financial aid, an inability to secure credit, a lack of education, a lack of family and peer motivation, a lack of risk-taking capacity, poor communication skills, a lack of self-confidence, physical limitations, depression, diabetes, obesity, stress, etc.

According to **Peke (2013)**, due to their inability to reorganize and restructure themselves and the failure of organizations in the fisheries sector to safeguard their rights and livelihoods, women fish sellers in Mumbai were on the verge of going extinct.

Ojha (2014), in his study "Women in the Urban Informal Sector of Chhattisgarh: A Case Study of Women Street Vendors in Raipur City, "described that the women struggled to survive because they were forced to balance both being a homemaker and a street vendor by engaging in vegetable or fruit vending activities.

Veena et. al. (2015) stated that women street vendors face a variety of difficulties and concerns, particularly with regard to their working conditions, access to public restrooms, awareness of organizations that support them, and particularly membership in these organizations, and their legal rights.

The study by **Mishra (2018)** explained that the women street vendors in Ranchi district encountered issues connected to the demand and lacked access to workplace facilities such as bathrooms, water availability, storage space, inadequate space, cleanliness, and workplace security.

2.8. Reviews related with the street vendors in Kerala

The study of **Varghese (2016)** mentioned that street vendors in Anjal Grama Panjayath, Kerala, were confined to the unorganized sector and were forced to depend on their own meager financial resources and labour to support themselves because they did not possess the education needed to secure better-paying jobs there as well.

George (2014) argued that even though India's informal sector typically had low productivity; it unquestionably helped many people who had no other viable options for employment. The study also suggested that the sector pay special attention to technological advancement, easy access to credit facilities, training needs, strengthening rural infrastructure, etc.

In a study by **Kumar (2015)** identified that street vendors were found to be crowded in most public and private locations, including hospitals, bus stations, shopping malls, open spaces, pavements, and streets in high-density suburbs, and also borrow money at exorbitant interest rates for social security purposes, which puts them in a debt trap.

Shibulal (2018) explained that even though the Kerala Street Vendors Scheme (Protection of Livelihood & Regulation of Street Vending), 2018, and the Street Vendors Act (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending), 2014, both came into force, the registration and licensing process remained in place in Kerala. Due to their difficult living and vending circumstances, street vendors also suffered from neck and backaches, painful arms and legs, headaches, stress, stiffness, loss of spine flexibility, weariness, poor energy, colds, flu, nausea, constipation, menstruation discomfort, allergies, etc.

Deepa (2018) indicated that across religious groupings, the percentage of Muslim employees and those belonging to the SC and ST categories participated more in activities in the informal economy. The research also found that vendors had little savings and suffered from both communicable and non-communicable illnesses, including lung, cardiovascular, and neurological conditions.

Kumar & Pillai (2017) stated that vendors in the Kollam District were aware of the Street Vendors Act 2014 and were satisfied with the rehabilitation offered by the Act. They also examined the fact that vendors in the district encountered a variety of issues, including economic instability, social insecurity, weather fluctuations, barriers to credit facilities, health issues, discrimination, job insecurity, and the inconsistent implementation of government policies and programmes.

In the paper titled "Urban Street Vendors in Kozhikode City: Socio-Economic Study," **Sivaprasad & David (2022)** argued that time-bound actions should be taken by the government to implement the provisions of the Street Vendors Act one by one in a strict sense. Awareness generation may be encouraged to sensitize them regarding the provisions of the Act.

2.9. Research Gap

This chapter discussed various reviews related to the problems and prospects of street vendors, the impact of street vending in the life of street vendors, the working patterns of street vendors, hygiene practices followed by street food vendors, the impact of street vending act and role of trade unions and the effectiveness of rehabilitation schemes of street vendors, and finally reviews related to women vendors and street vendors in Kerala. From these reviews, the researcher understood that street vendors are an indispensable segment of the informal sector and form a social and essential aspect of the social and economic existence of a country. After reviewing the existing literature related the street vendors in Kerala, it was found that only a limited number of studies have been conducted in the area. So far, no study has been conducted on the vulnerability, capability, and potentials of street vendors in Kerala. A comprehensive study covering all aspects of street vending is conducted by identifying this research gap.

2.10. Conclusion

This chapter discussed various reviews related to street vendors and their socio-economic conditions. It also provides reviews related to the different variables used in the study. It is very beneficial to future researchers. This chapter also identifies the research gap.

2.11. References

- A.L, D. S (2018).Needs and Problems of Street Vendors: An Inquiry.Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment.
- Abhigna, A. S. (2010).Different Ideas for Licensing Street Vendors. Centre for Civil Society
- Addo-Tham, R., Appiah-Brempong, E., Vampere, H., Acquah-Gyan, E., & Gyimah Akwasi, A. (2020). Knowledge on food safety and food-handling practices of street food vendors in Ejisu-Juaben Municipality of Ghana. *Advances in Public Health*, 2020, 1-7.
- Adhikari, D. B. (2011). Income generation in informal sector: A case study of the street vendors of Kathmandu Metropolitan City. *Economic Journal of Development Issues* , 1-14.
- AM, S.(2016). An Economic Analysis of Street Food Vendors with Special Reference To Durgigudi Street, Shivamogga City. *CLEAR International Journal of Research in Commerce & Management*, 7(7).
- Anjaria, J. S. (2006). Street hawkers and public space in Mumbai. *Economic and political weekly*, 2140-2146.
- Anu Varghese. (2016). Socio Economic Conditions of Street Vendors. *International Education and Research Journal (IERJ)*, 2(11).
- Arora, R. (2017). Socio economic conditions of street vendors in Urban Amritsar. *International Journal in Management & Social Science*, 5(7), 40-46.
- Asiedu, A. B., & Agyei-Mensah, S. (2008). Traders on the run: Activities of street vendors in the Accra Metropolitan Area, Ghana. *Norsk Geografisk Tidsskrift-Norwegian Journal of Geography*, 62(3), 191-202.
- Baliyan, S. K., & Srivastava, V. D. (2016). Socio-economic condition of street vendors from the gender prospective. *Journal of Economic & Social Development*, 12(2), 66-75.
- Banerjee, S. (2014). A study of socio-economic condition of vegetable street vendors in Ranchi. *Jharkhand Journal of Social Development*, 7(1), 1-9.
- Bansal, N.S (2015).The need for Street vendors. A new law or freedom. *Human Rights Research*, 1-11.
- Basu, S., & Nagendra, H. (2020). The street as workspace: Assessing street vendors' rights to trees in Hyderabad, India. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 199, 103818.
- Begari, P.(2017). Education Level of Street Vendors and Its Impact on Performance of the Activity: A Case Study of Hyderabad, Telangana. *International*

- Journal of Research in Economics and Social Sciences (IJRESS), 7(7), 436-443.
- Begum, R. & Goswami, C. (2017). Problems and prospects of Informal Enterprises: A Study of Street Vendors and Home Based Enterprises in Assam (India). *International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Development Studies*, 5(1), 33-52.
- Bharath Bhushan Mamidi, R. R.(2016).Organizing Street Vendors: An Indian Case Study. *Social Work Foot Prints*, 1-14
- Bhat, G. M., & Nengroo, A. H. (2013). Urban informal sector: A case study of street vendors in Kashmir. *Int J Manag Bus Stud*, 3- 4.
- Bhatt, B.,& Jariwala, A. D. (2018). A study of street vending activities in the south east zone of Surat. *International Journal of Civil Engineering (IJCE)*.
- Bhattachryya, M. (1997). *Street Food Vending in Urban Guwahati: An Anthropological Appraisal*. Unpublished PhD thesis, Gauhati University.
- Bhowmik, S. K. (2005). Street vendors in Asia: A review. *Economic and political weekly*, 2256-2264.
- Birgen, B. J., Njue, L. G., Kaindi, D. M., Ogutu, F. O., & Owade, J. O. (2020). Determinants of microbial contamination of street-vended chicken products sold in Nairobi County, Kenya. *International journal of food science*, 2020.
- Boakye, N. Y. G. (2009). *The street is only a stepping stone: Street vendors account of goals, strategies and obstacles*. Regional Institute for Population Studies, University of Ghana.
- Borah, A. (2014). *Socio economic characteristics of street vendors in Shillong*. North-Eastern Hill University.
- Brata, A. G. (2010). Vulnerability of urban informal sector: Street vendors in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. *Theoretical and empirical researches in urban management*, 5(5 (14), 47-58.
- Brown, B. A., & Rammidi, G. (2014). Manifestations of service culture among street vendors in Botswana. *International Journal of Business and Management*, 9(9), 244.
- Chakraborty, P., & Koley, S. (2018). Socio-Economic View on Street Vendors: A Study of a Daily Market at Jamshedpur. *Journal of Advanced Research in Humanities and Social Science*, 5(1), 14-20.
- Chakravarty, I, & Canet, C. (1996). Street foods in Calcutta. *Food Nutrition and Agriculture*, 17(18), 30-37.
- Chaudhari, A. (2014). Changing Paradox of Street Vendors and Vendor Zones in India. *Journal Impact Factor*, 5(12), 90-98.

- Choudhury, M., Mahanta, L. B., Goswami, J. S., & Mazumder, M. D. (2011). Will capacity building training interventions given to street food vendors give us safer food?: A cross-sectional study from India. *Food Control*, 22(8), 1233-1239.
- Coletto, D., Jaber, L., & Vanhellefont, L. (2021). Street vendors in Lima in the time of COVID- 19: Guilty or oppressed?. *The Canadian Geographer/Le Géographe canadien*, 65(4), 435-447.
- Cross, J. (2000). Street vendors and post modernity: conflict and compromise in the global economy. *International journal of sociology and social policy*.
- Crossa, V. (2009). Resisting the entrepreneurial city: street vendors' struggle in Mexico City's historic center. *International journal of urban and regional research*, 33(1), 43-63.
- Deepa, V. D.(2018). Urban informal sector employment in Kerala growth status and implications. Department of Economics, University of Calicut.
- Dimas, H. (2008). Street Vendors: urban problem and economic potential. Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Padjajaran. Bandung.
- DSouza, S. S.(2013). Human resources management techniques adapted by street vendors in Silicon city a sociology study.
- Duraisingam, P. (2007).An economic study of street food vending in Madurai District: Manonmaniam Sundaranar University.
- Estrada, E. (2013). Changing household dynamics: Children's American generational resources in street vending markets. *Childhood*, 20(1), 51-65.
- Estrada, E., & Hondagneu-Sotelo, P.(2011). Intersectional dignities: Latino immigrant street vendor youth in Los Angeles. *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography*, 40(1), 102-131.
- Faustin Nilingiyimana,D.J (2018) Analytical Study of the Factors Affecting Informal Domestic Trade in Urban Areas of Ruwanda Case of Street vendors in Kigali City ,*International Journal of Science and Research*, 36-41
- Forkuor, J. B., Akuoko, K. O. & Yeboah, E. H. (2017). Negotiation and management strategies of street vendors in developing countries: A narrative review. *Sage Open*, 7(1), 2158244017691563.
- Gano-An, J. C. (2019). On becoming creative solopreneurs: A case of rural peddlers. *Review of Integrative Business and Economics Research*, 8, 119.
- Garg, R., Kulkarni, A., & Garg, P. (2014). Challenges Faced By Micro Entrepreneurs: A Study of the Street Vendors of Surat.
- George, J. (2014). *Informal Sector in India: A Review*. University Library of Munich, Germany.

- Ghatak, I., & Chatterjee, S. (2018). Urban street vending practices: an investigation of ethnic food safety knowledge, attitudes, and risks among untrained Chinese vendors in chinatown, Kolkata. *Journal of Ethnic Foods*, 5(4), 272-285.
- Hermawati, R., & Paskarina, C. (2017, November). Arranging street vendors: a study on policy management of street vendors in Bandung. In *International Conference on Administrative Science (ICAS 2017)* (pp. 251-254). Atlantis Press.
- Hill, J., Mchiza, Z., Puoane, T., & Steyn, N. P. (2019). The development of an evidence-based street food vending model within a socio ecological framework: a guide for African countries. *PLoS One*, 14(10), 0223535.
- Indira,D.(2014).A study of street vending across the globe. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Science and Software Engineering*, 4(9), 514-519.
- Islam, M. R. (2017). *Socio-Economic Condition Of Vegetable Street Vendors: A Study on Dhaka City* (Doctoral dissertation, Dept. of Agribusiness and Marketing).
- Jaishankar A, M.S (2016). A Study on Marketing Risk of Street Vendors in Tiruchirappalli District (Urban Informal Sector). *GJRA - Global Journal for Research Analysis*, 264-266.
- Janani, D. A (2017).A study on routine life of road side vendors in Karamadai bus stand at Coimbatore district. *International Journal of Applied Research*, 599-603
- Joshi, A., & Reddy, V. (2022). Study of perceptions among street vendors of Ahmedabad on “Pradhan Mantri Street vendor’s Atmanirbhar Nidhi Scheme 2020 (PM-SVA Nidhi Yojana)”-Special micro-credit program for street vendors. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 374-380.
- K,D.K (2015).Socio -Economic Features of Street Vending Enterprises in Kerala.*International Journal of Management and Commerce Innovations*, 750-756.
- Kamunyor, S. W. (2007). *A growing space for dialogue: the case of street vending in Nairobi's Central business district* (Doctoral dissertation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology).
- Karthikeyan, R., & Mangaleswaran, R. (2013). Quality of life among street vendors in Tiruchirappalli City, Tamil Nadu, India. *International research journal of social sciences*, 2(12), 18-28.
- Kaur, B. (2015).*Socio economic analysis of street Vendors in Urban Punjab*. Punjabi University.

- Kiran, P. N., & Babu, G. N. (2019). Problems and prospects of street vendors: a study with reference to Visakhapatnam city. *Int J Manag Technol Eng*, 9, 2249-455.
- Konwar, N. (2015). Financial inclusion of street vendors: With special reference to street vendors of Jorhat Town of Assam. *GIRA—Global Journal for Research Analysis*, 4(12), 195-196.
- Kumar, S., & Singh, A. (2018). Securing, leveraging and sustaining power for street vendors in India. *Global Labour Journal*, 9(2).
- Laforteza, J.J. (2014). Determinants of Accounting Practices among Street Food Vendors. *International Journal of Accounting and Financial Management Research (IJAFMR)*, 38-49.
- Lata, L., Walters, P., & Roitman, S. (2019). A marriage of convenience: Street vendors' everyday accommodation of power in Dhaka, Bangladesh. *Cities*, 84, 143-150.
- Leela, V. (2015). Tourism and its impact on the socio economic conditions of retailers and street vendors in kanyakumari.
- Lund, F. (1998). Women street traders in urban South Africa: a synthesis of selected research findings. University of Natal, School of Development Studies, Durban, ZA.
- Mahadevan, M. (2018). Managing the vending conditions and vending risks among the street vendors in the city of Madurai a study. The Gandhigram Rural Institute.
- Mahadevan, M. (2018). Managing the vending conditions and vending risks among the street vendors in the city of Madurai a study. The Gandhigram Rural Institute.
- Marchiori, T., & Assis, M. P. (2021). The impact of COVID-19 laws on street vendors and market traders: Trends and insights from Latin America. *Manchester: Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing*.
- Martinez. & Rivera -Acevedo, J. D.(2018). Debt portfolios of the poor: The case of street vendors in Cali, Colombia. *Sustainable Cities and Society*, 41, 120-125.
- Mazhambe, A. (2017) .Assessment of the contribution of street vending to the Zimbabwe economy. A case of street vendors in Harare CBD. *IOSR Journal of Business and Management (IOSR–JBM)*, 19(9), 91-100.
- Mishra, D. P. (2018). Challenges faced by women street vendors: A case study of Ranchi district. *International, Journal of Latest Technology in Engineering, Management & Applied Science (IJLTEMAS)*, 7, 172.

- Moitra, S., Blanc, P. D., & Brashier, B. B. (2014). Airflow obstruction among street vendors who refill cigarette lighters with liquefied petroleum gas. *The International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease*, 18(9), 1126-1131.
- Munoz, L. (2016). Entangled sidewalks: Queer street vendors in Los Angeles. *The Professional Geographer*, 68(2), 302-308.
- Musoni, F. (2010). Operation Murambatsvina and the politics of street vendors in Zimbabwe. *Journal of Southern African Studies*, 36(2), 301-317
- Muyanja, C., Nayiga, L., Brenda, N., & Nasinyama, G. (2011). Practices, knowledge and risk factors of street food vendors in Uganda. *Food control*, 22(10), 1551-1558.
- Nandhini, D.A (2021).Problems of Street Vendors during Covid-19: A Study In Erode District of Tamilnadu. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Commerce, Management & Social Science (IJARCMSS)*, 27-33.
- Narumol, N. (2006). *Fighting Poverty from the Street: A Survey of Street Food Vendors in Bangkok*. Thailand: International Labour Organization ,Informal Economy, Poverty and Employment ,Thailand Series Number 1.
- Nasibu, M., Mikko, A., Awuni, K. E., & Erkki, S. (2016). Technology for Street Traders in Tanzania: A Design Science Research Approach. *African Journal of Science, Technology, Innovation and Development*.
- Neethi, P., Kamath, A., & Paul, A. M.(2021). Everyday place making through social capital among street vendors at Manek Chowk, Gujarat, India. *Space and Culture*, 24(4), 570-584.
- Nharin binte Rab, M.S. (2017).Street Food Vendor's Identity Crisis: Can Branding Be a Solution? A case Study from Dhaka. Conference IIM Indore –NAAMEI Summer Marketing Conference (p.17).Indore: Emerald group Publishing.
- Nicula, V., Privitera, D., & Spânu, S. (2018). Street Food and Street Vendors, a Culinary Heritage? In *Innovative Business Development—A Global Perspective: 25th International Economic Conference of Sibiu (IECS 2018)* 25 (pp. 241-250). Springer International Publishing.
- Nkrumah-Abebrese, B., & Schachtebeck, C. (2017). Street trading in South Africa: A case of the Tshwane central business district. *Acta Universitatis Danubius. (Economica)*, 13(3).
- Ojha, C. S.(2014). Women in the urban informal sector of Chhattisgarh A case study of women street vendors in Raipur city. Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur (C.G.).
- osman, A. (2019). *Effect Of Inflation On Street Vendors In Waaheen Market*. Malaysia: Lincoln University College.

- Padmegowda, A. T. (2011). Informal sector in Karnataka: a case study of street vendors in Shivamogga district Karnataka state (Doctoral dissertation, Kuvempu University).
- Padmini .S.V, M.V. (2016). A Study on Business of Street Vendors in Tumkur City of Karnataka. *International Journal of Management and Social Science Research Review*, 106-112
- Panwar, A. M., & Garg, V. (2015). Issues and challenges faced by vendors on urban streets: A case of Sonipat city India. *International Journal of Engineering Technology, Management and Applied Sciences*, 3(2), 71-84.
- Patil, V., Gogte, J. C., & Talnikar, K. (2019). Study of informal sector (street vendors) in central market area of Yeola, Maharashtra (India) and their integration in market architecture. *International Journal of Applied Engineering Research*, 14(13), 3022-3027.
- Peke, S. (2013). Women fish vendors in Mumbai: a study report. *International Collective in Support of Fish workers*.
- Pitoyo, A. J., Rokhim, A. A., Amri, I., & Aditya, B. (2021). Livelihood of street vendors in Yogyakarta amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. In *E3S Web of Conferences* (Vol. 325, p. 06012). EDP Sciences.
- Prabhu, V., Gupta, S. K., Madhwal, S., & Shridhar, V. (2019). Exposure to atmospheric particulates and associated respirable deposition dose to street vendors at the residential and commercial sites in Dehradun city. *Safety and health at work*, 10(2), 237-244.
- Rahman, A., & Junayed, M. (2017). Livelihood sustainability of street vendors: a study in Dhaka City. In *International conference on sustainable development (ICSD 2017)*.
- Rahul, R. (2014). Poor Helpless Workforce: Problems and Reasons of Street Vendors in Virudhunagar Town. *Shanlax International Journal of Economics*, 1-7.
- Ramesh, G. R., Mohankumar, S., Kumar, S., & Ramadas, A. (2018). Street vendor Food-Dosa as a risk factor for a food borne outbreak within Srilankan Refugee Camp, Tiruchirappalli Corporation, Tamil Nadu-India, 2017. *International Journal of Infectious Diseases*, 73, 90.
- rao-cavale, K. (2019). *The Art of Buying Time Street Vendor Politics and Legal Mobilization in Metropolitan India. A Qualified Hope -the Indian Supreme Court and progressive social change*, Cambridge University Press , 151-183.
- Rattan, P. (2014). *Street Vendors Act 2014: A Forgotten Promise?* Centre for Civil Society- Researching Reality Summer Internship 2015.

- Reid, D. M., Fram, E. H., & Guotai, C. (2010). A study of Chinese street vendors: How they operate. *Journal of Asia-Pacific Business*, 11(4), 244-257.
- Renuka, A. (2018). Study of Policies, Implementation Levels and Findings on Street Vendors and Hawkers in Delhi. 8th International Conference On Recent Advances in “Civil Engineering, Architecture and Environmental Engineering for Sustainable Development, (pp. 52-56). New Delhi.
- Robert, S. P. (2010). A Study on the Socio Economic Status of the Street Vendors In The Unorganized Informal Sector at Tiruchirappalli Town Tamil Nadu India. Bharathidasan University.
- Roy, S., & Dasguptanayak, P. (2016). Informal sector in urban economy: A case study of hawkers and street vendors. *IJMRD*, 3(10), 153-157.
- Sabbithi, A., Reddi, S. L., Naveen Kumar, R., Bhaskar, V., Subba Rao, G. M., & Rao V, S. (2017). Identifying critical risk practices among street food handlers. *British Food Journal*, 119(2), 390-400.
- Saha, D. (2011). Collective bargaining for street vendors in Mumbai: Toward promotion of social dialogue. *Journal of Workplace Rights*, 15(3-4).
- Saha, D. (2011). Working life of street vendors in Mumbai. *The Indian journal of labour economics*, 54(2), 301-325.
- Salès, L. (2018). The Street Vendors Act and the right to public space in Mumbai. *Articulo-Journal of Urban Research*, (17-18).
- Sekhani, R., Mohan, D., & Medipally, S. (2019). Street vending in urban ‘informal ‘markets: Reflections from case-studies of street vendors in Delhi (India) and Phnom Penh City (Cambodia). *Cities*, 89, 120-129.
- Sen, R. K., & Gupta, S. (2017). Struggle For Social Space, From Residence To Road: A Special Focus On Women Street Vendors of Barasat And Basirhat Municipal Area, North Twenty Four Parganas District, Westbengal. *IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*, 22,(9) 63, 71.
- Sharma, R. N., & Sita, K. (2008). Hawkers and Vendors in Mumbai, India. *Indian Journal of Social Work*, 69(3), 339-367.
- Sharma, S. (2018). Cultural theory of poverty and informal sector: a comparison of street vendors in Vijayawada and Chennai. *IRA-International Journal of Management & Social Sciences*, 13(2), 32-47.
- Sharma, S., Sharma, S., & Begum, S. (2020). Analysis of Impact Of The Covid-19 Pandemic on Street Vendors-A Case Study Of North Bengaluru.
- Shibin Kumar.S, N .M (2017).Problems of Street Vendors in Kollam District.*International Journal of Informative & Futuristic Research (IJIFR)*, 7377-7391.

- Sindhu, A. R., Somasundaram, V., & Ali, A. M. S. (2015). Access to Finance-Street Vendors' dilemma in Two Towns of South India. *International Journal of Managing Public Sector Information and Communication Technologies*, 6(4), 1-15.
- Singh, A. K., Dudeja, P., Kaushal, N., & Mukherji, S. (2016). Impact of health education intervention on food safety and hygiene of street vendors: A pilot study. *Medical journal armed forces India*, 72(3), 265-269.
- Sivaprasad, D.G. (2022). Urban Street Vendors in Kozhikkode City – A Socio-Economic Study. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research in Arts, Science & Commerce (IJMRASC)*,47-59.
- Solomon-Ayeh, B. E., King, R. S., & Decardi-Nelson, I. (2011). Street vending and the use of urban public space in Kumasi, Ghana.
- Sridharan, D. E. (2018). A Study on Employment Conditions and Risks Among Street Food Vendors In Thiruvannamalai District. *Indian Journal of Research* , 16-18.
- Srivastava, V. D. (2016) An analytical study of impact of globalization on socio economic status of street vendors in urban informal sector in Lucknow city. Shri Jagdishprasad Jhabarmal Tibarewala University.
- Subratty, A. H., Beeharry, P., & Chan Sun, M. (2004). A survey of hygiene practices among food vendors in rural areas in Mauritius. *Nutrition & Food Science*, 34(5), 203-205.
- Sun, Z., Scott, I., Bell, S., Yang, Y., & Yang, Z. (2022).Exploring dynamic street vendors and pedestrians through the lens of static spatial configuration in Yuncheng, China. *Remote Sensing*, 14(9), 2065.
- Thanh, P. T., & Duong, P. B. (2022). The COVID-19 pandemic and the livelihood of a vulnerable population: Evidence from women street vendors in urban Vietnam. *Cities*, 130, 103879.
- Tsai, Y. H., & Yang, C. H. (2018). Does human capital matter to vendor profitability: Evidence from Taiwan. *Journal of Economics and Management*, 14(1), 83-106.
- Turner, S., & Schoenberger, L. (2012). Street vendor livelihoods and everyday politics in Hanoi, Vietnam: the seeds of a diverse economy?. *Urban Studies*, 49(5), 1027-1044.
- Ullah, K.M. (2011). Revitalization of Street Vendors and Eradicating Poverty by using Urban Public Spaces. *Bangladesh Institute of Planners (1-3)*.Dhaka. World Town Planning Day Souvenir.
- Utami, D. F. R., Rahayu, W. P., & Nuraida, L. (2019). The Consumption of Fresh Vegetables from Street Food and Sanitation of Street Stalls at Four Locations

- in Bogor City. *Kesmas: Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Nasional (National Public Health Journal)*, 13(3), 124-131.
- Vedant, V., Shrimali, K., & Kiritbhai, S. (2017). A microbial study of water used by street food vendors and microbial flora found on their hands, in a densely populated urban area of Vadodara, Gujarat. *Journal of Integrated Health Sciences*, 5(2), 81-86.
- Veena.K.N,P.S.(2015). Issues and Concerns of Women Street Vendors in Karnataka. *Social Work Foot Prints*, 1-7.
- Walsh, J., & Maneepong, C. (2012). After the 1997 financial crisis in Bangkok: The behaviour and implications of a new cohort of street vendors. *Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography*, 33(2), 255-269.
- Weng, C. Y., & Kim, A. M. (2016). The critical role of street vendor organizations in relocating street vendors into public markets: The case of Hsinchu City, Taiwan. *Cityscape*, 18(1), 47-70.
- Williams. C., & Gurtoo, A.(2012). Evaluating competing theories of street entrepreneurship: some lessons from a study of street vendors in Bangalore, India. *International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal*, 8, 391-409.
- Winter, B. C. (2017). *Reappropriating Public Space in Nanchang, China: A Study of Informal Street Vendors*. University of South Florida.
- Yadav, A.(2020). Ramifications of Fundamental Rights of Vendors Visa Vis Street Vendors Act. *International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts (IJCRT)*, 1623-1625
- Yaqoot, M., Diwan, P., & Kandpal, T. C. (2014). Solar lighting for street vendors in the city of Dehradun (India): A feasibility assessment with inputs from a survey. *Energy for Sustainable Development*, 21, 7-12.
- Young, G. (2018). De-democratization and the rights of street vendors in Kampala, Uganda. *The International Journal of Human Rights*, 22(8), 1007-1029.

CHAPTER - III

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1. Introduction

The second chapter itemized different literary works in the related territory of exploration, and depending on these assessments, the present work perceived the variables and the research gap. So as to get more prominent information, a theoretical base is essential. Thus, this chapter manages the theoretical framework of research. It incorporates the problems, prospects, and rehabilitation of street vendors in Kerala.

Street vendors are an essential aspect of the world's urban economies, adding to energetic retail markets and giving a variety of reasonable, available products and enterprises to urban consumers. Street vendors are an indispensable segment of the informal sector and form a social and essential aspect of the social and economic existence of a nation. Street trade not only creates jobs for millions of street vendors around the world but also contributes to the GDP of an economy (Bandyopadhyay, 2009). Street vendors are those who are unfit for the remunerative formal sector by virtue of their low degree of training and abilities, including migrants and internally displaced people. They secure their livelihood through their own paltry financial resources and sweat equity (Indira, 2014).

The socio-economic profile of street vendors is not all that great due to their ways of managing money, provocations, and bribes from the authorities, and furthermore, ignorance about the policies and projects proposed by the authorities to ensure their rights and rehabilitate them. The street vendors are unconscious of the savings opportunities, and they are consistently spending the entire sum that was earned on a solitary day without saving any reserves for meeting future business needs and uncertainties.

A "street vendor is a person engaged in the vending of articles, goods, food items, etc. of everyday use or offering services to the general public in a street lane,

sidewalk, footpath pavement, public park, or any other public place or private area, or from a temporary built-up structure.

Hence, the street vendors are connected with several sectors and various kinds of workers by giving markets to both farming items and locally established items, supporting small-scale and home-based workers as well as agricultural workers. The street vendors sell goods to pedestrians, bicyclists, and bus users who prefer to purchase with little effort (Reyes et.al. 2013). The government of India has described the term 'urban vendor' as comprehensive of the two traders and service providers fixed just as portable and fuses all other local or regional explicit terms used to portray them, for example, pathway dukandars, walkway merchants, and more.

The Street vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 defines "street vendor" as "a person engaged in vending of articles, goods, wares, food items, or merchandise of everyday use or offering services to the general public, in a street, lane, sidewalk, footpath, pavement, public park, or any other public place or private area, from a temporary built up structure or by moving from place to place, and includes hawker, peddler, squatter, and all other synonymous terms, which may be local or region specific; and the words "street vending" with their grammatical variations and cognate expressions, shall be construed accordingly;"

According to the 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 (Bhowmik, 2001).

3.2. History of street vending

Since ancient times, there have been street vendors. In all ancient and medieval civilizations, one may find records of travelling traders who not only traded goods with neighbours but also marketed their goods in the town by moving from

household to household. Perhaps the reason that ancient and middle age civilisations were lenient to these meandering merchants is that they thrived.¹

In the 1950s and 1960s, it was widely believed that low-income traditional economies could be transformed into dynamic, contemporary economies and that many casual jobs would be absorbed into the formal economy with the proper blending of economic policies from various nations and resources (Jonathan, 2006). This view was supported by the successful post-World War II reconstruction of Europe and Japan as well as the growth of the industrial sectors on those two continents.

By the mid-1960s, be that as it may, optimism about financial development in developing nations had turned to concern about widespread unemployment and the diligent traditional economy. Considering this concern, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) mounted a series of exploratory missions to various nations to examine the idea of the business challenge in every nation and what should be possible accordingly (WIEGO). The British anthropologist thought that during 1970, regardless of outer requirements and industrialist mastery, most migrants were occupied with informal activities that had "autonomous capacity to create livelihoods."

The primary ILO World Employment Mission was to Kenya in 1972, which showed that the conventional sector had not just persisted but had extended to incorporate profitable and effective ventures as well as marginal activities (ILO, 1972). Both Hart and the Kenya mission noticed the proficiency, innovativeness, and strength of the segment, and furthermore, they were of the opinion that the informal economy in creating nations was fringe, not connected to the formal economy or to current entrepreneur improvement, and would vanish with economic growth or industrial development. Some others were contended that the speed of industrial development in developing nations is slower than in developed nations, including the extension of informal economic activities.

¹ Overview of Street Vendors – A Little History | National Association of Street Vendors of India - NASVI (nasvinet.org)

During the 1980s, the progress happening in advanced capitalist economies, where production was being rearranged into smaller, decentralised, and more adaptable economic units, led to the informalization of business. Standard jobs are transformed into non-standard or typical jobs with time-based compensations and only little benefits, or production is sub-contracted on piece rates with no benefits to small, informal units and mechanical outworkers, and the casual economy turns into a permanent, though subordinate and dependent, highlight of industrialist improvement (Alejandro et. al., 1989). Due to the economic crisis in Latin America and Asia in the 1980s and 1990s, people who lost formal jobs turned to the informal sector. As well as, high inflation often compels people around the world to supplement their formal-sector incomes with informal earnings. During the 1990s, globalisation also contributed to the informalization of the workforce all over the world (Standing, 1999).

The inclusive growth of India will not be achieved unless the share of informal employment is included in total employment because more than 90 percent of the entire workforce and 85 percent of the nonagricultural workforce are informal. However, India is an outflow-middle-income country in this regard. Despite the fact that India is one of the fastest-developing enormous economies on the planet, the informality incidence has stayed stuck at this level for quite a long time. The tenacity of this measurement remains a genuine zone of concern, given that the numbers joining the workforce will just continue expanding throughout the following decade until 2030 (from when the development in the workforce will decelerate). India has encountered a demographic surplus since the mid-1980s, which will end by 2040. Obviously, an approaching basic is that not exclusively should non-agricultural jobs develop at a rate in any event proportionate with the development in the workforce; however, the nature of jobs will likewise need to improve. Street vending is one of the most obvious activities in the informal economy and is found wherever on the planet, both in developed and developing nations. Because street vending and peddling require a small investment and low skills to operate, the majority of people in urban India prefer to choose this as their livelihood.

There is a generous increment in the quantity of street vendors in significant urban communities around the globe, particularly in the developing nations of Asia, Latin America, and Africa. There may be two fundamental drivers for the development of road distribution in these nations. Initially, the absence of productive work combined with neediness in provincial regions pushed individuals out of their villages, looking for a superior presence in urban areas. These transients don't have what it takes or the instructions to empower them to discover better paid, secure work in the formal sector, and they need to agree to work in the informal sector. Besides, there is another part of the populace in these nations who is compelled to join the informal sector. These are labourers who were employed in the conventional division. They lost their positions in view of terminations, down-measures, or mergers in the enterprises they worked in, and they or their relatives needed to look for low paid work in the casual segment so as to endure. The two causes are straightforwardly identified with globalisation.

Because of the enormous cutbacks endured by Indian workers in the 1990s, rural vocations were disturbed, and there was mass movement to urban areas. Huge numbers of the people arriving in the cities ended up joining the informal economy as street vendors. The authorities and the public saw street vendors as nuisances, even though the vendors were providing goods and services to millions and contributing significantly to the urban economy of a country. They remained invisible, were not included in official statistics, and didn't show up in the media or research publications.

3.3. Street vendors in global perspective

In cities all around the world, street vending is a source of intense debate. Registration and taxation, individual vs. collective rights, health and safety rules, particularly when food is involved, and urban planning and governance are all hot topics in the street vending debate.

According to a new study by WIEGO's Urban Policies team, street sellers are facing growing antagonism around the world as they compete for a piece of public space.

Informal workers' livelihood security is rarely a priority in city policies and local economic development strategies. Street vendors are constantly displaced from natural markets due to urban renewal projects, infrastructure upgrades, and mega events, leaving the most vulnerable without a job.

Vendors can assist with urban management challenges such as crime and cleaning, according to good practice documentation. Basic infrastructure, such as shelters, restrooms, electricity, and water, can also enhance vendor working conditions while also making public spaces safer, more pleasant, and more visually beautiful. Some cities are collaborating with street vendor associations to develop creative policies, programmes, and practices that give vendors a voice in the development of more inclusive cities.

Bangkok was a pioneer in selling goods and services in public locations at all hours of the day and night. *Vending in Public Space: The Case of Bangkok* (Yasmeen & Nirathron 2014) investigates how this came about, particularly in the light of the country's changing political and economic landscape. However, since 2014, tens of thousands of Bangkok vendors have been evicted by the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA), which is run by a military junta. Vendors on the street have been adamant in their opposition.

3.4. Street vendors in Kerala

For many decades, street vending has been deeply ingrained in Kerala's culture and economy. This tradition, rooted in the state's rich history of trade and commerce, has given rise to vibrant street markets where vendors sell everything from fresh food to handicrafts. Over time, Kerala's street vending tradition has evolved in response to societal norms and changing economic conditions.

In ancient times, Kerala was a significant trading hub, attracting merchants from Rome, Greece, China, and other regions. They visited Kerala to buy goods such as textiles, spices, and more. Street vendors played a pivotal role in this trade, selling their products to both locals and foreign traders. As trade routes evolved over time, Kerala's street vending industry thrived, with vendors adapting to new markets and

products. The Chalai Market in Thiruvananthapuram and Mittai Theruvu in Calicut, both dating back to the 18th century, stand as testament to the long-standing tradition of street vending in Kerala. Still functioning today as hubs for merchants and traders from across India and abroad, these markets continue to draw a wide range of customers due to their lively atmosphere and diverse product offerings.

However, due to the industry's unregulated nature, vendors face numerous challenges. Police and local authorities often evict vendors from their spots and seize their goods, disregarding their fundamental rights. In response, vendors in Kerala have formed associations and groups to protect their rights and mitigate exploitation by various governmental agencies. The Kerala Street Sellers Act, passed in the 2018, has provided vendors with significant legal protection and set guidelines for conducting their business.

3.5. Types of itinerant retailers

Hawker

In the early sixteenth century Ger Hiiker used the word 'hawker'. A hawker is a person who sells products by bringing them through the streets and commonly publicising them by shouting the names of the items.² They invite the attention of the public by addressing the public using public cards, labels, and signs or by showing products in a public place (Bhattacharya et.al.1987).

Peddler

The word "peddler" dialectically comes from the word 'peddler,' one who carries about goods for sale in a 'ped,' a basket or hamper, which is derived from the country of Scotland. In Ancrene Riwe (C 1440), "calathesis" is characterised as the creator of panniers or crates, for example. A peddler is defined as a retail dealer who carries goods on their heads or backs from place to place, displaying them for sale (Tiwari, 2000). They sell goods both of a seasonable and perishable nature, such as

² <https://www.vedantu.com/commerce>

confectionery items, packed food items, pens, readymade garments, toys, bangles, washing soaps and powder, utensils like aluminium and mud dishes etc.

Auto-rickshaw mounts shops

These are the retailers who sold goods like vegetables, fruits, packed food items, clothes, toys, confectionery items, etc., by loading them into auto-rickshaws, Omni vans, cars, et cetera. They parked on the side of roads, displaying goods and displaying the price of goods on a board. They always offer goods to consumers at a lower price than wholesale and fixed retail shops. The goods offered by them will change in accordance with the seasons.

Cheap jacks

Cheap jacks are those retailers who sell goods by hiring small shops in residential areas for a few days. They do not stick to one place of business, and they shift according to the prospects of getting business. These retailers deal in ready-made garments, fruits and vegetables, and other low-priced items.

Market traders

Market traders are those who open their shops on certain fixed days known as "market days" in different localities of various places. Generally, these traders display their goods in front of the shops, and they are moving from one place to another according to the "market day" of that particular place and any special occasions such as festivals in that place.

Street traders

These are the retailers who are doing business on the side of the street. The number of these retailers is increasing day by day because of the ease of starting them (Anjaria, 2006). They offer goods by spreading them over a carpet just on the roadside, particularly near cinemas, bus stops, railway stations, shopping malls, etc.

3.6. Types of street vendors

For the purpose of issuing a Certificate of Vending under the Kerala Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood, Regulation of Street Vending) Scheme, 2018, street vendors are classified in many types.

3.6.1. Classification of street vendors

3.6.1.1. Stationary vendors

These are individuals who conduct vending businesses in specific locations. They transport their goods and the pallets or other implements used for vending through human effort requiring no more than one person.

3.6.1.2. Mobile vendors

These individuals conduct vending businesses using hand-pulled or pedal-powered vehicles. These vehicles are not within the purview of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (Central Act 59 of 1988), and their operation does not require a license under any other law currently in effect.

3.6.1.3. Mobile vendors using motor vehicles

These vendors conduct their businesses using motor vehicles of any kind. The operation or movement of these vehicles requires a license under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (Central Act 59 of 1988) or any other law in force.

3.6.1.4. Other categories of vendors

The concerned Town Vending Committee will also identify other categories of street vendors, such as vendors in weekly markets, heritage markets, festival markets, and night bazaars. These vendors conduct business within the Committee's jurisdiction, and the Committee shall provide for the integration of these vendors or a separate facility for them to enable them to continue their business (Raveendran, 2011).

3.7. Policies in plan and action

3.7.1. Street vendors act 2014

The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014, is a legislative measure in India designed to regulate street vendors in public areas and safeguard their rights. Noteworthy aspects of this legislation are summarised as follows:

3.7.2. Town Vending Committee (TVC)

This body is mandated to conduct a comprehensive survey of all vendors within its jurisdiction every five years. No street vendor can be evicted until such a survey has been completed and a vending certificate issued (Bhowmik & Saha, 2011).

3.7.3. Historical evolution of street vendors' rights

In 1989, India's Supreme Court ruled that street vendors possess the fundamental right to conduct their trade or business, subject to regulatory oversight and reasonable restrictions. Subsequently, the National Policy on Urban Street Vendors was introduced in 2004 to formally acknowledge the constitutional right of street vendors to practice their profession, provided they do not cause overcrowding in public spaces. In 2009, this policy was revised and supplemented with a model law on street vending that states could adopt and adapt to local conditions.³ By 2010, the Supreme Court had directed the central or state governments to enact a law by June 2011 that would both acknowledge the livelihood rights of street vendors and regulate vending activities. Following this, the National Advisory Council (NAC) recommended in 2011 the enactment of a central law.

3.7.4. State legislation and policies

Several states, including Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, and Orissa, have introduced laws and policies on street vending.

³Street Vendor Act 2014| National Portal of India

3.7.5. Main features of the acts of street vendors Act 2014

3.7.5.1. Right to Vend

The Act, in Sections 12–16 of Chapter III, affirms the right of street vendors to conduct their business on the street, effectively legitimising street vending as a profession and providing vendors with a certificate of recognition.

3.7.5.2. Town Vending Committee (TVC)

Sections 22–26 of Chapter VII establish the TVC, an inclusive committee comprising government officials, municipal officers, street vendors, bankers, traffic police, NGOs, and RWA. This committee is obliged to conduct regular meetings to manage the business of street vendors.

3.7.5.3. Street Vending Plan

This plan is designed by local authorities in consultation with the TVC, as per the Act's second schedule. It encompasses the demarcation of vending zones, non-vending zones, and restricted zones across various markets while mandating the provision and regulation of civic amenities.

3.7.5.4. Redressal Mechanism

Chapter V of the Act lays out a government redressal committee, tasked with addressing applications from street vendors in accordance with established rules. The Act also permits vendors to appeal to a local authority if they so choose.

3.7.5.5. Prevention of Harassment

Chapter VII stipulates that vendors who adhere to the terms and conditions of the vending certificate cannot be prevented from exercising their right to vend by any police or local authority. This provision is particularly important given that harassment is a significant challenge street vendors often face.

3.8 National policy for urban street vendors by ministry of urban employment and poverty alleviation, government of India, 2004

During 2004, the ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty, Government of India created a policy for the aim of addressing various issues and challenges faced by street vendors in India subsequently the government has revised the policy in 2009. The main recommendations of the policy are as follows,⁴

1. The policy aimed to give legal recognition to street vending and to protect the vendors from harassments and evictions by police, municipal authorities and so on.
2. It recommended minimizing the procedures for vending and licensing.
3. It aimed to ensure the availability of formal credit facilities and social security schemes for street vendors, to enhancing the quality of both their vending business and personal life.
4. The policy aimed to secure adequate space for vending and provide facility for skill development programmes, to enable vendors to acquire the necessary skills to address various challenges encountered in the vending sector.

3.9. Kerala street vendors (Protection of Livelihood, Regulation of Street Vending) Scheme, 2018.

The state of Kerala has implemented Kerala Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood, Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2018 in order to exercise the powers conferred by section 36 of the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 (Central Act.7 of 2014). (Government of Kerala, Kerala Gazette, 2018). These rules explained various definitions such as Act, Form, Town vending committee, Grievance redressal and dispute resolution committee, Ward and so on.

⁴Website of Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation| National Portal of India

3.9.1. Major recommendations

A. Forming of town vending committee

According to this rules a town vending committee must be constituted by the Local authority, which includes members such as secretary, health officer and other two members from local authority. Additionally the committee should consist of the district collector or his representative, district town planner, chief of the traffic police, nine representatives from street vendors, one police official ,one representative from street vendors associations, market associations ,traders associations , NGOs, resident welfare associations , lead bank in the town , municipal or corporation engineer and two representatives from community based organizations (Kerala Gazete, 2018) .

3.9.2. Functions

1. Conduct surveys to identify the street vendors in their area and allocate space for vending.
2. To issue certificate of vending and cancel or suspend of certificate in the case of breach of any conditions in the rule.
3. To recommend local authority to declare a jurisdiction in their area as non-vending and regulate time of vending to avoid congestion in public area.
4. To hold meetings, associate with professional persons to get advice to carry out its operations and recommend government to conduct awareness programmes to ensure the availability of credit, insurance and other welfare schemes to vendors.

B. Formation of grievance redressal and dispute resolution committee

The rule has recommended to constitute a Grievance redressal and dispute resolution committee consisting a Civil judge or a Judicial magistrate as a chairperson and other two members from a retired secretary or additional secretary

from municipal corporation and a prominent social worker in order to redressal of grievances and resolution of dispute of street vendors.

C. Classified vendors as,

1. Stationery vendors
2. Mobile vendors
3. Mobile vendors using motor vehicles and other category of vendors such as vendors in weekly markets, heritage markets, festival markets and night bazaars.

D. Mentioned the vending fees to be remitted by the various street vendors.

E. Manner and method of eviction, seizure and disposal of goods of vendors whose vending certificate is cancelled and who are vending without certificate or who vend in non-vending zone.

F. Preparation of street vending plan in accordance with holding capacity, space available and number of vendors in a particular area.

G. Terms and conditions for issue of vending certificate

1. The person who applied for vending certificate shall not have any other forms of livelihood other than street vending and do not vend any other places.
2. Have completed the age of 14 and do not lease, rent or sell the certificate of vending to others.
3. The person is not be a legal heir of a person who are already having vending certificate and not have been prosecuted or convicted in connection with vending such as selling adulterated products, drugs and so on.

H. situations of the certificate of vending cancelled or suspended,

1. If the person is not attaining the minimum age of vending

2. Vending outside the place mentioned in the certificate.
3. If the person failed to renew the certificate after the expiry grace period and has constructed permanent structure on the space allotted to them.
4. If the person has other source of income and found the certificate of vending was let-out or lease.

3.10. National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)

The National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) was launched by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MHUPA), Government of India. It concentrates on organising urban poor into strong grassroots level institutions, creating opportunities for skill development leading to market-based employment, and aiding them in establishing self-employment ventures by ensuring easy access to credit. The mission aims to provide urban homeless people with shelters equipped with essential services in a phased manner. In addition, the mission seeks to address the livelihood concerns of urban street vendors.⁵

Street vendors constitute a significant segment at the bottom of the pyramid in the informal economy of cities. They provide a source of self-employment, acting as a means of urban poverty alleviation. Street vending holds a prominent place in the urban supply chain, offering inexpensive and convenient access to goods and services for all segments of the population, including the poor. As a result, street vending is an integral part of economic growth processes in urban areas.

However, street vendors are often constrained in accessing emerging market opportunities due to low levels of education and skills, limited access to formal credit, and microenterprise support. As they are unorganised and self-employed, street vendors and their families frequently lack any linkage to the government's social security, welfare, and assistance schemes and initiatives. This leaves street vendors and their families vulnerable in challenging times or when they require assistance for unforeseen expenses.

⁵DAY-NULM

The Support to Urban Street Vendors Component of NULM establishes the strategy and operational guidelines for this component. Urban local bodies (ULB) will be supported in conducting a street vendor survey to determine the size of the street vendor population, which will inform the action plan for the rehabilitation of street vendors. All eligible street vendors will be provided with a street vendor ID card, which will serve as a legally valid ID card for any purpose, including opening a bank account. A licence or certificate will be issued to all eligible street vendors. ULB can decide on the licence fee for street vending, determine the vending zones as restriction-free vending zones, restricted vending zones, and no-vending zones, prepare the city street vending plans, develop vending markets in all ULBs as per requirements, and facilitate infrastructure development for existing vending zones in the city, training and skill development for street vendors, financial inclusion and access to credit, and linkages to social security schemes.

3.11. Effect of Covid- 19 on street vendors

Following the Indian government's declaration of a nationwide lockdown, implemented with just four hours' notice, millions of workers returned to rural areas. A significant portion of these workers were migrant street vendors. Their businesses came to a complete halt due to the lockdown. Now, as the country is allowing most economic activities to resume, the street vendors who managed to survive the lockdown with government aid are struggling to navigate the reopening phase.

Street vendors who dealt in essential commodities like fresh fruits and vegetables have faced little difficulty in resuming their operations. However, those who ran businesses selling cooked food and snacks have experienced a significant decrease in sales since the lockdown. This has led to a decline in the street food industry, leaving many street food vendors stranded. Many of them have transitioned from selling street food to selling vegetables, books, and other goods. Yet, after months without income due to the lockdown, not all of them have the financial capacity to switch to a completely different line of work.

3.12. PM street vendor Atma Nirbhar Nidhi Scheme

The central government offered an amount of Rs. 10,000 loan as operating capital to street vendors affected by the Covid-19 pandemic under a new initiative named the Pradhan Mantri Street Vendors Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi). The scheme has been successful to date, with 25 lakh street vendors already applying for loans.

The subsequent step involves creating a first-of-its-kind database of beneficiaries of the scheme to gain insight into their identities and their place within the government's social security net, which is constructed through numerous benefit programs pertaining to education, housing, food, and livelihood, among others.⁶

The project aims to provide microcredit to over 50 lakh street vendors across India, as estimated by various metropolitan local bodies. Nonetheless, the government intends to use the data gathered for a broader range of purposes beyond the scope of the scheme.

The government aims to formalise its understanding of this sector and, based on this comprehension, integrate them into various schemes, such as the PM SVANidhi program, which facilitates the financial mainstreaming of street vendors through loans and digital payments. A positive aspect of the program thus far is that it is aiding in the legitimization and mainstreaming of legitimate street vendors who do not have official identity cards simply because local governments have not updated their databases in years.

3.13. Getting used to a new normal

Mohan Singh Varma, a street food vendor selling biryani and momo at Delhi's Preet Vihar Metro Station, claims that his daily customer count has dropped to 25% of what it was pre-COVID. In an attempt to attract more customers, he and his colleagues have started adhering to social distancing norms. He has installed a plastic sheet barrier between his stall and the customers. Furthermore, he has

⁶ PM SVANidhi (mohua.gov.in)

strategically spaced the tables to maintain a comfortable distance between each customer.

3.14. Challenges faced by the street vendors

1. The emergence of shopping malls, supermarkets, department stores, etc.

The introduction of shopping malls in Kerala has completely transformed the concept of shopping. The availability of space, ambiance, comfort, and a variety of items all under one roof, along with ample parking facilities, have drawn more customers to these malls. Customers can conveniently place grocery items, such as vegetables, fish, fruits, stationery, and other products, into a shopping cart and make their payment at the cashier's desk (Panwar & Garg, 2015).

2. Low level of unionization

In response to harassment and exploitation by municipal authorities and police, some street vendors in Mumbai have organised themselves into unions or local associations, enabling them to continue their economic activities. These organisations, which include trade unions, cooperatives, workers' committees, and savings and credit groups such as Self-Help Groups (SHGs), and producer groups, fall under the category of membership-based organisations (Chen et. al., 2007). In various cities like Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore, and Ahmedabad, fewer than 20% of the street vendors are members of unions or similar organisations formed to ensure and protect their rights. The rate of unionization is notably low in nearly all states in India.

In Kerala, trade unions affiliated with major political parties, including CITU, AITUC, INTUC, STU, BMS, and others, have been formed to address the issues faced by street vendors. However, many of these vendors have yet to join these trade unions. The implementation of the Street Vending Acts in 2014 and 2016 has accelerated the process of unionisation among street vendors in Kerala.

3. Lack of skills to expansion of business activities

Most of the street vendors in Kerala lack the financial and marketing skills that could help them expand their business activities or effectively compete with the organized sector.

4. Displacement due to the eviction process

Street vendors in Kerala are often forced to move from one location to another due to urban developments like public transportation, city beautification projects, and other construction work. This displacement disrupts their businesses, and they are left with no choice but to relocate along with their goods because of these eviction processes.

5. Difficulty accessing capital and higher costs for running a business

The street vendors in Kerala are striving to find capital for the start-up and expansion of their trading activities. They often cope with rising prices for goods by increasing their credit facilities, and they are compelled to pay levies and fees for various administrative processes that are ultimately related to the use of public space and amenities.

6. Unable to find storage facilities

Due to limited purchases, street vendors often experience a high inventory turnover ratio, which leads to the loss of potential customers as they are unable to meet the demand. Fear of wastage and damage to unsold goods, coupled with the inability to bear the cost of storage, compels some vendors dealing with perishable goods to purchase from the market on a daily basis and sell their entire stock before the end of the day. Others may choose to purchase their goods twice a week or once a week to manage their inventory.

8. Compelled to work long hours to get a reasonable return.

The street vendors in Kerala are compelled to work excessive hours to ensure a reasonable return for meeting their needs. They start their activities from 7 a.m. in

the morning and continue working until 7 o'clock at night, working 365 days a year. Most vegetable and food vendors work more than 12 hours per day (Kumar et.al., 2013).

9. Gender discrimination at Work

In India, women vendors face challenges due to meagre investment and a lack of skills to attract consumers, resulting in smaller quantities of goods sold compared to men. Additionally, they endure severe discrimination, including threats from authorities and instances of sexual harassment.

10. Compelled to pay bribes to ensure the smooth conduct of business

All forms of authority, including the police force, often perceive vendors as criminals or social nuisances instead of recognizing them as hard-working, self-employed individuals (Yatmo, 2009). As a result, vendors are often compelled to pay a portion of their daily income as rent to the authorities in order to secure their right to work and avoid regular harassment.

11. It is difficult to earn and ensure trust at the workplace

Due to the demanding nature of their work, street vendors often struggle to establish cordial connections with their co-vendors. This limits their ability to engage in mutually beneficial exchanges and receive support, which would help alleviate the pressures and anxieties associated with their trade.

12. It is difficult to adopt digital payments

In India, the implementation of demonetization in November 2016 led to a shortage of cash, prompting people and traders to embrace digital payments. The subsequent COVID-19 pandemic further accelerated the shift towards digital transactions as consumers sought to minimise direct contact with physical currency. However, many unskilled street vendors, who often face challenges in accessing formal banking services, have struggled to adopt digital payment methods in a timely manner.

13. Negative impact of online shopping

According to a recent study, more than 75 percent of consumers in our country engage in online shopping at least once a month, and online retail sales account for approximately 4 to 10 percent of total retail sales. The online market is home to around 1,000 enterprises offering a wide range of products, including cosmetics, clothing, shoes, accessories, vitamins, supplements, food items, medicines, and home appliances. Online shopping provides convenience and allows consumers to find their preferred products at competitive prices without the need for physical store visits. However, this shift towards online shopping has impacted small retailers and street vendors, as their turnover has declined in recent years. In order to attract customers, they have been compelled to offer more discounts, which has further affected their profit margins.

14. Unable to find a common platform for interaction with technology

Street vendors face challenges in accessing and utilising the latest technological advancements for conducting their business. The adoption of the latest technology can help vendors reduce costs and increase margins. However, they continue to rely on traditional methods in their daily activities, and some vendors are unable to operate smart phones for online payments (Jain, 2013).

15. No insurance for goods

Street vendors work in an unhealthy environment where their goods and merchandise are exposed to factors like heat, rain, and dust. Unfortunately, there is no insurance coverage specifically designed to protect them against losses caused by natural or manmade disturbances. Vendors who sell perishable goods, such as vegetables, are particularly vulnerable to losses. Additionally, vendors of seasonal goods must navigate fluctuations in supply and demand over time.

3.15. Vulnerabilities of street vendors

3.15.1. Regulatory vulnerability

Many street vendors in Kerala lack legal permissions and licenses, making them vulnerable to harassment and eviction by the police, local authorities, and the public.

3.15.2. Financial vulnerability

Street vendors in Kerala often struggle to access formal loans and other financial resources, forcing them to rely on private money lenders who charge exorbitant interest rates. This hinders their ability to expand their businesses and leaves them susceptible to financial shocks.

3.15.3. Social vulnerability

A significant number of street vendors in Kerala belong to marginalized groups and face discrimination and social exclusion based on factors such as gender, caste, or religion.

3.15.4. Environmental vulnerability

Street vendors in Kerala often work in hazardous and unsanitary conditions, lacking access to basic necessities like electricity, clean drinking water, rest areas with adequate shade, and proper sanitation facilities.

3.15.5. Market-related vulnerabilities

Street vendors are continually at risk from market fluctuations and demand conditions, including changes in consumer preferences, reduced purchasing power due to natural disasters, pandemics (such as Covid-19), and economic downturns.

3.15.6. Limited skills development

Street vendors in Kerala have limited opportunities to participate in state-sponsored skill training programs that could enhance their abilities. As a result, they are unable to improve their business operations or adopt innovative marketing strategies to attract new customers.

3.16. Capabilities of street vendors

3.16. 1.Strong trading skills: Street vendors in Kerala possess excellent entrepreneurial talents that enable them to identify market opportunities, negotiate with suppliers, and effectively manage their businesses.

3.16.2. Local cultural and traditional knowledge: Kerala has a large number of street vendors who specialize in selling traditional handicrafts and regional products. These vendors possess a wealth of local cultural and traditional knowledge that they can share with their customers.

3.16.3. Flexibility and adaptability: Street vendors in Kerala operate in a highly competitive and rapidly changing environment, requiring them to quickly adapt to shifts in consumer demand, market trends, and regulatory changes.

3.16.4. Social networks: In Kerala, street vendors often form tight-knit social networks and cooperative societies. These groups and associations allow vendors to share knowledge, resources, and provide support to one another whenever needed.

3.17. Potentials of street vendors

3.17.1. Contribution to the local economy

Street vendors in Kerala play a crucial role in providing essential goods and services to local communities, thereby boosting the local economy and creating employment opportunities for themselves and others.

3.17.2. Creativity and innovation

Street vendors in Kerala showcase their creativity and innovation by consistently offering unique and imaginative products and services that cater to the changing needs and preferences of their customers and the market.

3.17.3. Advocacy and activism

In Kerala, street vendors have formed advocacy groups and actively participate in activism to advocate for their rights and improve their overall well-being. They collaborate with public officials, members of civil society, and the media to raise awareness about their needs and challenges.

3.18. References

- Adhikari, D. B. (2012). Income generation in informal sector: A case study of the street vendors of Kathmandu Metropolitan City. *Economic Journal of Development Issues*, 13, 1- 14;
- Anjaria Shapiro Jonathan, (2006) street Hawkers and public space in Mumbai, *Economic and Political weekly*, Vol. 41, Issue No. 21, 27 May, 2006.
- Anjaria, J.S, (2006).Street Hawkers and Public Space in Mumbai. *Economic and Political Weekly*, May-27, pp-2140-2146.
- Bandyopadhyay, R. (2009). *Hawkers' Movement in Kolkata, 1975-2007*. West Bengal.
- Bhattacharya, K.P, and P. De, (1987), *Problems of Hawkers in Metropolitan Cities: case Study of Calcutta*, Occasional Paper No-20, Habitat Center, Center for Human Settlement, Calcutta
- Bhowmik, S. (2012).*Street vendors in the global urban economy*. Taylor & Francis;
- Bhowmik, S. K., &Saha, D.(2012).*Street vending in ten cities in India*. Delhi National Association of Street Vendors of India;
- Bhowmik,S K.(2005). *Street vendors in Asia: a review*. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 2256-2264;
- Bhowmik,S. K.(2003, December). *Urban responses to street trading: India*. In Paper for panel entitled 'Urban Responses to Street Traders: A Comparative Perspective from India, Kenya, and South Africa'at the Urban Research Symposium on Urban Development for Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction, World Bank, Washington DC: <http://www.inclusivecities.org/pdfs/bhowmik.pdf>.
- Census of India 2011;
- CUE Report (2014). *Inclusive Design for Street Vendors in India*, Centre for Urban Equity (CUE) CEPT University Ahmedabad 2014;
- Hawkers Policy - Policies regarding Hawkers in India: Chronology of important decisions by Gant – www.doccentre.org;
- <https://www.vedantu.com/commerce>
- Indira, D. (2014). A study on the organising of street hawking business. *International Journal of Management and Commerce Innovations*, 9
- Jacques Charmes (2002).*Measuring Place of Work*. (ganeva, 2002), (personal compilation of the author on the basis of official labour force statistics and national accounts);

- Jain, P. (2013). Neo-liberalizing the Streets of Urban India: Engagements of a Free Market Think Tank in the Politics of Street Hawking; *International Journal of Engineering Technology, Management and Applied Sciences* www.ijetmas.com February 2015, Volume 3 Issue 2, ISSN 2349-4476 84
- Karthikeyan, R., & Mangaleswaran, R.(2013). Quality of Life Among Street Vendors in Tiruchirappalli City, Tamil Nadu, India. *International Research Journal of Social Sciences*, 2(12), 18-28;
- Kolli, R. (2011). *Measuring the Informal Economy: Case Study of India*;
- Kumar, R., & Singh, A.(2013). Empowering the Street Vendors in Changing Indian Cities: A Case Study of Bhubaneswar (Orissa) (No. id: 5276).
- Kurniawati,W. (2012).Public Space for Marginal People. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 36, 476-484.
- Manoj Panwar and Vikas Garg (2015).Issues And Challenges Faced by Vendors on Urban Streets: A Case of Sonipat City, India *International Journal of Engineering Technology*, Volume 3 Issue 2, ISSN 2349-4476 71.
- Meneses-Reyes, R., & Caballero-Juárez, J. A. (2014). The right to work on the street: Public space and constitutional rights. *Planning Theory*, 13(4), 370-386.
- National Association of Street Vendors of India NASVI. (2014).
- National Sample Survey Round, Schedule 10-Employment and Unemployment, 2009-10.
- Policy guidelines for Street Vendors/ Hawkers -2014, Urban Local Bodies Department, Haryana, Chandigarh.
- Portes, A., Castells, M., & Benton, L. A. (1989). The informal economy: Studies in advanced and less developed countries. (*No Title*).
- Raveendran, G. (2011). Estimating domestic workers, home-based workers, street vendors and waste pickers in India. *Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO)*.
- Saha .D. (2019).*Informal Markets Livelihood and Politics Street Vendors in Urban India* by Debdulal Saha, Routledge (India).
- Saha, D. (2011).Working life of street vendors in Mumbai. *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 54(2), 301-325.
- Sekar, H. R (2008). *Insecurities and Vulnerabilities of Informal Sector Vendors with Special Focus on Street Vending Children of NOIDA*;

- Sharit K. Bhowmik (2008). Hawkers and the urban informal sector: a study of street vending in seven cities. Prepared for national alliance of street vendors of India (NASVI);
- Street Vendors Act 2014; 22. Widiyastuti, D. (2013). Transformation of public space: social and spatial changes (Doctoral dissertation);
- Tiwari, Geetam (2000), ‘Encroachers or Service Providers’, in Seminar, No. 491, July, pp. 26 – 31.
- Yatmo, Y. A. (2009). Perception of street vendors as ‘out of place urban elements at day time and night time. Journal of environmental psychology,29(4), 467-476
- Yatmo,Y. A. (2008). Street vendors as ‘out of place urban elements. Journal of Urban Design, 13(3), 387-402;

CHAPTER - IV

SWOT ANALYSIS FACTORS EXPERIENCED BY STREET VENDORS IN KERALA

4.1. Introduction

In the previous chapter, a detailed theoretical framework of vulnerabilities, capabilities, and potentials of street vendors in Kerala was examined. This chapter discusses the first objective of the study, which is to examine the street vendor's Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT). Street vendors' socio-demographic indicators, including gender, age, educational attainment, location, and vendor type, are used for cross-comparison analysis. This chapter examines the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats that street sellers confront, as well as the significant differences among socio-demographic categories.

Section - A

4.2 Socio-demographic profile of the respondents

Table 4.1

Socio-demographic profile of the street vendors in Kerala who participated in the study

Socio-demographic variables	Category	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	292	76.2
	Female	91	23.8
	Total	383	100.0
Age	20 to 35	133	34.7
	36 to 50	138	36.0
	51 to 65	112	29.2
	Total	383	100.0

Swot Analysis Factors Experienced by Street Vendors in Kerala

Education	Up to 4	44	11.5
	5th to 7th class	90	23.5
	8th to 10th class	206	53.8
	Plus two	43	11.2
	Total	383	100.0
Locality	Panchayath	55	14.4
	Municipality	22	5.7
	Corporation	306	79.9
	Total	383	100.0
Types of vendor	Sheltered	113	29.5
	Temporary sheltered	174	45.4
	No Sheltered	96	25.1
	Total	383	100.0
Types of ownership	Sole Proprietorship	262	68.4
	Partnership	79	20.6
	Wage Employees	42	11.0
	Total	383	100.0

The table presented above provides an overview of the socio-demographic characteristics of the street vendors in Kerala who participated in the research.

1. The proportion of male participants in the overall sample was 76.2%, whilst the proportion of female participants was 23.8%. Hence, a significant proportion of the individuals who took part in the research were of the male gender.
2. The survey data reveals that respondents were categorized by age, with 34.7% falling within the age range of 20 to 35, and 36% falling within the

Swot Analysis Factors Experienced by Street Vendors in Kerala

age range of 36 to 50. Approximately 29.2% of the participants fell between the age range of 51 to 65. Therefore, it was revealed that a significant proportion of participants in the study were within the age bracket of 36 to 50 years.

3. In terms of the educational background of the respondents, it is seen that 11.5 percent of them possess education up to the 4th level, but 23.5 percent of street vendors have completed education ranging from the 5th to the 7th standard. A total of 53.8 percent of the participants possess educational qualifications ranging from the 8th to 10th grade, whereas 11.2 percent of the respondents have completed their schooling up to the Plus Two level. Thus, the poll reveals that a significant proportion of the participants possess educational qualifications ranging from the 8th to the 10th grade.
4. In terms of geographical location, it was found that only 14.4% of the respondents engage in street vending within the punchayath neighborhood, while 5.7% of them conduct their vending activities within the Municipality. The majority of participants (79.9%) in this survey engage in street vending within the corporate vicinity.
5. In relation to the categorization of vendors, it was found that 29.5% of the participants operated a sheltered shop. Around 45.4 percent of individuals engage in street vending activities within the confines of temporary covered establishments. A total of 25.1 percent of street vendors engage in their occupation without access to enclosed establishments. Therefore, it has been shown that the majority of respondents utilize temporary protected storefronts for their street vending activities.
6. In relation to the various forms of ownership, it is observed that 68.4% of the participants operate as sole proprietors, while 20.6% carry out their work through partnership firms. The survey included a mere 11% of individuals who were classified as wage employees. Hence, the bulk of the participants included in the study are engaged in street vending as individual businessmen.

Section -

4.3. Objective of the chapter

Objective I: To examine the Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat (SWOT) experienced by the street vendors in Kerala

4.4. Tools for data analysis

Mean rank, Mann Whitney U test, Kruskal-Wallis test and Friedman tests are employed for attaining this objective.

4.5. SWOT analysis factors experienced by street vendors in Kerala

4.5.1. Exent of SWOT analysis factors experienced by street vendors in Kerala

H0.4.1: There is no significant difference among the mean ranks of SWOT analysis factors for street vendors in Kerala

Table 4.2
Friedman test for significant difference
among mean ranks of SWOT analysis factors for street vendors in Kerala

SI. No.	Factors	Mean ranks	Ranks based on mean rank [^]
1.	Strength	3.17	II
2.	Weakness	2.32	III
3.	Opportunities	3.44	I
4.	Threats	1.07	IV
Chi-square value 807.190			
P value - <0.001**			

Source: Primary Data

*Note: ** Denotes significant at 1% level; ^ The mean ranking is based on post hoc analysis of the Friedman test*

At a 1% level of significance, the null hypothesis is rejected since the P value is less than 0.01. As a result, it can be stated that the mean ranks of SWOT analysis components for street sellers in Kerala differ significantly. Opportunity is the most frequently seen SWOT analysis aspect, followed by strength, weakness, and threats, according to mean rank. It argues that street vendors have a great deal of potential that has yet to be realized and exploited.

4.5.2. Factors of SWOT analysis – Gender wise differences

H0.4.2: There is no significant difference between male and female street vendors with respect to factors of SWOT analysis

Table 4.3

Mann Whitney U test for significant difference between male and female street vendors with respect to factors of SWOT analysis

Factors of SWOT analysis	Gender		Mann Whitney U test	P Value
	Male	Female		
	Mean rank	Mean rank		
Strength	252.35	185.65	35.68	<0.001**
Weakness	218.35	165.68	38.95	<0.001**
Opportunities	214.65	209.14	4.65	0.089 ^{NS}
Threat	225.32	215.85	2.35	0.600 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. ** denotes 1% level significance.

2. NS denotes non-significant.

Since P value is less than 0.01, null hypothesis is rejected at 1% level significance with respect to the factors such as ‘strength’ and ‘weakness’. Hence, there is a substantial difference between male and female street vendors when it comes to monitoring the above-mentioned SWOT analysis variables. Mean rank shows that male street sellers see strength and weakness as key SWOT analysis factors as compared to females.

4.5.3. Factors of SWOT analysis – Age group wise differences

H0.4.3: There is no significant difference among various age groups of street vendors with respect to factors of SWOT analysis

Table 4.4

Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among various age group street vendors with respect to factors of SWOT analysis

Factors of SWOT analysis	Age			Chi-Square value	P value
	20 to 35	36 to 50	51 to 65		
	Mean Rank	Mean Rank	Mean Rank		
Strength	234.24	163.76	173.44	35.662	<0.001**
Weakness	238.15	168.46	162.95	39.915	<0.001**
Opportunities	183.80	196.59	192.61	2.439	0.295 ^{NS}
Threats	184.22	200.02	187.85	4.404	0.111 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. ** denotes 1% level significance.
2. NS denotes Non-significance.

Since P value is less than 0.01, null hypothesis is rejected at 1% level with regard to SWOT analysis factors such as strength and weakness. As a result, there are significant differences in SWOT analysis characteristics such as strength and weakness among street sellers of various ages.

For SWOT analysis elements such as opportunities and threats, the null hypothesis is accepted because the P value is greater than 0.05. As a result, there are no significant differences in SWOT analysis variables, opportunities, and threats among distinct age groups of street sellers.

4.5.3.1. Post Hoc Test for significant difference among various age groups of street vendors with respect to SWOT analysis factors

Table 4.4.1

Strength – Age group wise difference

Age group of vendors	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
36 to 50 – 51 to 65	-9.677	13.219	-0.732	0.464 ^{NS}
36 to 50 – 20 to 35	70.474	12.623	5.583	<0.001**
51 to 65 – 20 to 35	60.797	13.352	4.553	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. ** denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc Kruskal Wallis tests, the following substantial differences are identified across various age groups of street sellers with respect to the SWOT analysis factor strength. In terms of strength factor, street vendors in the 36 to 50 and 51 to 65 age groups differ significantly from street vendors in the 20 to 35 age group.

On the basis of mean rank, Street vendors in the 20 to 35 age group have more strength characteristics in street business than street vendors in the 36 to 50 and 51 to 65 age groups.

Table 4.4.2

Strength – Age group wise difference

Age group of vendors	Test Statistic	Std error	Std. Test statistic	Sig.
51 to 65–36 to 50	5.505	13.550	0.406	0.685 ^{NS}
51 to 65 – 20 to 35	75.193	13.687	5.494	<0.001**
36 to 50 – 20 to 35	69.688	12.939	5.386	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. ** denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, With respect to the SWOT analysis element of weakness, the following significant variances are discovered among

various age groups of street sellers. Regarding the weakness factor, street vendors in the 36 to 50 and 51 to 65 age groups differ significantly from street vendors in the 20 to 35 age group.

According to the mean rank, street vendors in the 20 to 35 age group experience more weakness factors than those in the 36 to 50 and 51 to 65 age groups.

4.5.4. Factors of SWOT analysis – Educational qualification wise differences

H0.4.4: There is no significant difference among educational qualifications of street vendors with respect to factors of SWOT analysis

Table 4.5

Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among educational qualifications of street vendors with respect to factors of SWOT analysis

SWOT of street vendor	Education				Chi-Square value	P value
	Up to 4th	5 th to 7 th class	8 th to 10 th class	Plus two		
	Mean rank	Mean rank	Mean rank	Mean rank		
Strength	259.40	213.06	178.77	133.67	39.177	<0.001**
Weakness	264.94	215.83	172.72	151.12	38.278	<0.001**
Opportunities	155.23	179.11	200.54	206.74	20.900	<0.001**
Threats	186.53	189.24	191.90	194.93	0.475	0.924 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. ** denotes 1% level significance.

Regarding SWOT analysis components such as strength, weakness, and opportunity, the null hypothesis is rejected at the 1% level because the P value is less than 0.01. As a result, there is a significant disparity in SWOT analysis characteristics such as strength, weakness, and opportunities among street sellers with varying educational qualifications.

Since P value is greater than 0.05, null hypothesis is accepted regarding SWOT analysis factor threats. Hence, in terms of the SWOT analysis element of threats, there is no significant difference among street vendors with varying educational qualifications.

4.5.4.1. Post Hoc Test for significant difference among educational qualification of street vendors with respect to SWOT analysis factors

Table 4.5.1
Strength – Educational qualification wise difference

Education	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Plus two - 8 th to 10 th class	45.091	17.391	2.593	0.010**
Plus two - 5 th to 7 th class	79.387	19.256	4.123	<0.001**
Plus two - Up to 4 th	125.723	22.233	5.655	<0.001**
8 th to 10 th class - 5 th to 7 th class	34.296	13.162	2.606	0.009**
8 th to 10 th class - Up to 4 th	80.632	17.227	4.681	<0.001**
5 th to 7 th class - Up to 4 th class	46.336	19.108	2.425	0.015*

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2.*denotes significant at 5% level.

According to the Kruskal Wallis post hoc test, the following significant differences in the educational qualifications of street vendors are discovered with respect to the strength factor. In terms of strength, plus two qualified street sellers are notably different from 8th to 10th class, 5th to 7th class, and up to 4th class qualified street vendors. Vendors qualified 8th to 10th class differ greatly from those qualified 5th to 7th class and up to the 4th class. Regarding the same element, vendors with a 5th to 7th class qualification differ greatly from vendors with a 4th class qualification.

Vendors with plus two qualification enjoy the strength factors more than those with 8th to 10th class, 5th to 7th class, and up to 4th class qualifications. In comparison to 8th to 10th class qualified vendors, 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified

vendors share the same opinion. Vendors with up to 4th class qualifications value strength factors more than those with 5th to 7th class qualifications.

Table 4.5.2

Weakness – Educational qualification wise difference

Education	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Plus two - 8 th to 10 th class	21.601	17.826	1.212	0.226 ^{NS}
Plus two - 5 th to 7 th class	64.710	19.738	3.278	0.001**
Plus two - Up to 4 th class	113.827	22.790	4.995	<0.001**
8 th to 10 th class -5 th to 7 th class	43.109	13.491	3.195	0.001**
8 th to 10 th class - Up to 4 th class	92.226	17.658	5.223	<0.001**
5 th to 7 th class - Up to 4 th class	49.117	19.586	2.508	0.012*

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2.*denotes significant at 5% level.

3. NS denotes Non significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among educational qualification of street vendors with respect to the weakness factor. In terms of the weakness factor, plus two qualified street sellers differ greatly from 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified street vendors. Also, 8th to 10th class qualified vendors are significantly differed with 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified vendors. Regarding the same element, vendors with a 5th to 7th class qualification differ greatly from vendors with a 4th class qualification.

Mean rank shows that vendors with plus two qualifications confront more weakness factors than those with 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualifications. Also, 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified vendors have the same opinion as compared to 8th to 10th class qualified vendors. Also, more weakness factors are observed among vendors who have up to 4th class qualification factors than 5th to 7th class qualified vendors.

Table 4.5.3

Opportunities – Educational qualification wise difference

Education	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Up to 4 th - 5 th to 7 th class	-23.885	12.632	-1.891	0.059 ^{NS}
Up to 4 th - 8 th to 10 th class	-45.309	11.388	-3.979	<0.001 ^{**}
Up to 4 th - Plus two	-51.517	14.698	-3.505	<0.001 ^{**}
5 th to 7 th class - 8 th to 10 th class	-21.424	8.701	-2.462	0.014 [*]
5 th to 7 th class - Plus two	-27.632	12.730	-2.171	0.030 [*]
8 th to 10 th class - Plus two	-6.208	11.497	-0.540	0.589 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. ^{**}denotes significant at 1% level.

2. ^{*}denotes significant at 5% level.

3. NS denotes Non significance.

According to the Kruskal Wallis post hoc test, the following significant differences in the educational qualification of street vendors are discovered with respect to the opportunity factor. In terms of the opportunity factor, street vendors who qualified up to 4th class differ greatly from those who qualified 8th to 10th class and plus two. Qualified vendors in the 5th class to 7th class differ greatly from qualified vendors in the 8th to 10th class and plus two.

Vendors with qualifications up to 4th class observe more opportunity factors in performing street business than those with 8th to 10th class and plus two qualifications. In comparison to up to 4th class qualified vendors, 8th to 10th class and plus two qualified vendors share the same opinion.

4.5.5. Factors of SWOT analysis - Locality wise differences

H0.4.5: There is no significant difference among localities of street vendors with respect to factors of SWOT analysis

Table 4.6

Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among localities of street vendors with respect to factors of SWOT analysis

Factors of SWOT analysis	Locality			Chi-square value	P value
	Panchayath	Municipality	Corporation		
	Mean rank	Mean rank	Mean rank		
Strength	276.98	287.32	230.12	31.982	<0.001**
Weakness	234.23	290.34	172.32	32.93	<0.001**
Opportunities	159.34	171.09	209.09	4.321	0.021*
Threat	132.94	145.98	112.43	5.083	0.009**

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. ** denotes 1% level significance.

2. * denotes 5% level significance.

With relation to SWOT analysis elements such as strength, weakness, and threat, the null hypothesis is rejected at the 1% level because the P value is less than 0.01. As a result, there are significant differences amongst street sellers in different areas when it comes to SWOT analysis aspects like strength, weakness, and threat.

Since P value is less than 0.05, null hypothesis is rejected at 5% level with regard to SWOT analysis factor opportunities. Hence, there is significant difference among street vendors in different localities regarding SWOT analysis factor opportunities.

4.5.5.1. Post Hoc Test for significant difference among various localities of street vendors with respect to SWOT analysis factors

Table 4.6.1

Strength – Locality wise difference

Locality	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Panchayath - Municipality	-52.051	26.596	-1.957	0.050*
Panchayath - Corporation	-70.152	15.189	-4.619	<0.001**
Municipality - Corporation	-18.101	23.391	-0.774	0.439 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. ** denotes significant at 1% level.

2.*denotes significant at 5% level.

3. NS denotes Non-Significance.

The following significant differences are identified across distinct locality of street sellers with respect to the SWOT analysis factor strength, based on post hoc Kruskal Wallis tests. In terms of strength, street sellers in panchayaths differ greatly from street vendors in municipalities and corporations.

According to the mean rank, street sellers in the municipality and corporation areas have more strength aspects than street vendors in the panchayath area.

Table 4.6.2

Weakness – Locality wise difference

Locality	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Panchayath - Municipality	-55.171	27.262	-2.024	0.043*
Panchayath - Corporation	-91.412	15.569	-5.871	<0.001**
Municipality - Corporation	-36.241	23.977	-1.512	0.131 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. ** denotes significant at 1% level.

2.*denotes significant at 5% level.

3. NS denotes Non-Significance.

The following significant differences are identified across distinct locality of street vendors with respect to the SWOT analysis aspect weakness, based on post hoc Kruskal Wallis tests. In terms of weakness, street merchants in panchayaths differ greatly from street vendors in municipalities and corporations.

According to the mean rank, street sellers in the municipality and corporation area face more weakness issues than street vendors in the panchayath area.

Table 4.6.3

Opportunities – Locality wise difference

Locality	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Corporation - Panchayath	19.916	10.041	1.983	0.047*
Corporation - Municipality	33.734	15.463	2.182	0.029*
Panchayath - Municipality	-13.818	17.582	-0.786	0.432 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. *denotes significant at 5% level.

3. NS denotes Non-Significance.

The following substantial differences are identified across distinct locality of street sellers with respect to the SWOT analysis aspect opportunities, based on post hoc Kruskal Wallis tests. In terms of opportunity, street sellers in the corporation area differ greatly from street vendors in the panchayath and municipality areas.

The mean rank demonstrates that street vendors in panchayath and municipality areas have more opportunities for street business than street vendors in corporation areas.

Table 4.6.4

Threat – Locality wise difference

Locality	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Municipality - Corporation	-5.990	14.578	-0.411	0.681 ^{NS}
Municipality - Panchayath	29.127	16.575	1.757	0.079 ^{NS}
Corporation – Panchayath	23.137	9.466	2.444	0.015*

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. *denotes significant at 5% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

The following substantial differences are identified across distinct locality of street sellers with respect to the SWOT analysis element threat, based on post hoc Kruskal Wallis tests. In terms of threat, street vendors in corporation areas differ greatly from street vendors in panchayath areas.

The mean rank indicates that street vendors in panchayaths face greater threats to their business than street vendors in corporations.

4.5.6. Factors of SWOT analysis -Types of vendor wise differences

H0.4.6: There is no significant difference among types of vendors with respect to factors of SWOT analysis

Table 4.7

Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among types of vendors with respect to factors of SWOT analysis

Factors of SWOT analysis	Types of vendor			Chi-Square value	P value
	Sheltered	Temporary sheltered	No sheltered		
	Mean Rank	Mean Rank	Mean Rank		
Strength	124.23	225.10	208.31	68.222	<0.001**
Weakness	106.65	210.88	255.12	111.809	<0.001**
Opportunities	211.59	213.41	125.69	114.934	<0.001**
Threats	194.20	192.56	184.35	1.383	0.501 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. ** denotes 1% level significance.

With regard to SWOT analysis factors such as strength, weakness, and opportunity, the null hypothesis is rejected at the 1% level because the P value is less than 0.01. As a result, there are significant differences between types of vendors when it comes to SWOT analysis factors like strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities.

The null hypothesis is accepted since the P value is greater than 0.05. As a result, there is no significant difference among types of vendors in terms of the SWOT analysis element, threat.

4.4.7.1. Post Hoc Test for significant difference among types of vendors with respect to SWOT analysis factors

Table 4.7.1
Strength – Types of vendor wise difference

Type of ownership	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Sheltered – No sheltered	-84.076	14.432	-5.826	<0.001**
Sheltered – Temporary sheltered	-100.870	12.541	-8.043	<0.001**
No sheltered - Temporary sheltered	16.794	13.240	1.268	0.205 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. ** denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

The following substantial differences are identified among types of vendors with respect to the SWOT analysis factor strength, based on post hoc Kruskal Wallis tests. In terms of the strength factor, sheltered sellers differ significantly from no sheltered and temporary sheltered vendors.

Mean rank shows that no sheltered and temporary sheltered vendors benefit the strength aspects more than sheltered vendors.

Table 4.7.2

Weakness – Types of vendor wise difference

Type of ownership	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Sheltered – Temporary sheltered	-104.227	12.855	-8.108	<0.001**
Sheltered – No sheltered	-148.466	14.794	-10.036	<0.001**
Temporary sheltered - No sheltered	-44.240	13.571	-3.260	0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. ** denotes significant at 1% level.

The following substantial variations are identified among types of vendors with respect to the SWOT analysis element weakness, based on post hoc Kruskal Wallis tests. In terms of weakness, sheltered vendors differ greatly from temporary sheltered and non-sheltered merchants. In addition, temporary sheltered sellers differ greatly from non-sheltered vendors.

Temporary sheltered and no sheltered vendors experience more weakness factors than sheltered vendors, according to the mean rank. In addition, no sheltered vendors face more weakness than temporary sheltered sellers.

Table 4.7.3

Opportunity – Types of vendor wise difference

Type of ownership	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
No sheltered – Sheltered	85.898	9.541	9.003	<0.001**
No sheltered – Temporary sheltered	87.716	8.753	10.002	<0.001**
Sheltered - Temporary sheltered	-1.817	8.290	-0.219	0.826 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. ** denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non significance.

The following substantial variations are identified among types of vendors with respect to the SWOT analysis element opportunity, based on post hoc Kruskal Wallis tests. In terms of the opportunity factor, no sheltered vendors differ significantly from sheltered vendors and temporary sheltered vendors.

Mean rank shows that sheltered vendors and temporary sheltered vendors have more opportunities than no sheltered vendors.

4.6. Strength factors experienced by street vendors

4.6.1. Exent of SWOT analysis factors experienced by street vendors in Kerala

H0.4.8: There is no significant difference among the mean ranks of strength factors of street vendors in Kerala

Table 4.8

Friedman test for significant difference among mean ranks of strength factors of street vendors in Kerala

Sl. No.	Factors	Mean ranks	Ranks based on mean rank[^]
1.	Require very little initial outlay	3.83	IV
2.	Flexibility to plan business	3.84	III
3.	Low stress level	3.85	II
4.	Fixed place is not needed	2.75	V
5.	Low price	4.02	I
6.	Low transaction time	2.71	VI
Chi-square value 456.632			
P value - <0.001**			

Source: Primary Data

*Note: **Denotes significant at 1% level; [^]The mean ranking is based on post hoc analysis of the Friedman test.*

At a 1% level of significance, the null hypothesis is rejected since the P value is less than 0.01. As a result, it can be stated that the mean ranks of street sellers' strength factors differ significantly across Kerala. According to the mean

rank, charging a low price is the most noticed strength factor, followed by minimal stress, flexibility in planning operations, low initial outlay, no need for a set location, and low transaction time.

4.6.2. Factors of strengths of street vendors–Gender wise differences

H0.4.9: There is no significant difference between male and female street vendors with respect to factors of strengths of street vendors

Table 4.9

Mann Whitney U test for significant difference between male and female street vendors with respect to factors of strengths of street vendors

Factors of strengths of street vendors	Gender		Mann Whitney U test	P value
	Male	Female		
	Mean rank	Mean rank		
Require very little initial outlay	239.09	246.03	0.477	0.634 ^{NS}
Flexibility to plan business	294.03	299.34	0.118	0.906 ^{NS}
Low stress level	237.09	240.09	-0.757	0.449 ^{NS}
Fixed place is not needed	234.34	213.98	15.557	<0.001 ^{**}
Low price	287.09	288.09	1.021	0.308 ^{NS}
Low transaction time	256.98	233.09	14.709	<0.001 ^{**}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. ^{**}denotes 1% level significance.

2. NS denotes non-significant.

With respect to the strength factors of street vendors such as 'fixed place is not needed' and 'low transaction time,' the null hypothesis is rejected at 1% level significant because P value is less than 0.01. As a result, there is a considerable variation in the strength variables stated above between male and female street vendors. Based on the mean rank, it is clear that, in comparison to female street sellers, male street vendors regard the lack of a set location and the short transaction time as key advantages in operating street vending business.

Since P value is greater than 0.05, null hypothesis is accepted with regard to the factors of strength of street vendors such as 'require very little initial outlay',

‘flexibility to plan business’, ‘low stress level’ and ‘low price’. Hence, there is no significant difference between male and female street vendors regarding the above mentioned strength factors.

4.6.3. Factors of strengths of street vendors – Age group wise differences

H0.4.10: There is no significant difference among various age group street vendors with respect to factors of strengths of street vendors

Table 4.10

Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among various age groups of street vendors with respect to factors of strengths of street vendors

Factors of strengths of street vendors	Age			Chi-Square value	P value
	20 to 35	36 to 50	51 to 65		
	Mean Rank	Mean Rank	Mean Rank		
Require very little initial outlay	190.42	186.16	197.72	6.912	0.032*
Flexibility to plan business	187.94	189.26	196.80	6.412	0.041*
Low stress level	197.36	187.58	187.69	4.129	0.127 ^{NS}
Fixed place is not needed	237.49	165.79	167.05	43.221	<0.001**
Low price	192.59	182.87	199.21	4.839	0.089 ^{NS}
Low transaction time	227.60	175.05	167.31	28.612	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. ** denotes 1% level significance.
2. * denotes 5% level significance,

With respect to determinants of strength of street sellers such as 'fixed place is not required' and 'low transaction time,' the null hypothesis is rejected at the 1% level since P value is less than 0.01. As a result, there are considerable differences in the above-mentioned strength characteristics among various age groups of street sellers.

Because the P value is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected at the 5% level for street vendor strengths such as "requires very low initial expenditure" and "flexibility to organize business." As a result, there are considerable differences in the above-mentioned strength characteristics among various age groups of street sellers.

Since P value is greater than 0.05, null hypothesis is accepted with regard to factors of strengths of street vendors such as ‘low stress level’ and ‘low price’. Hence, there is no significant difference among street vendors in various age group regarding above mentioned strength factors.

4.6.3.1. Post Hoc Test for significant difference among various age groups of street vendors with respect to factors of strength of street vendors

Table 4.10.1

Require very little initial outlay – Age wise difference

Age	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
36 to 50 – 20 to 35	4.261	4.216	1.011	0.312 ^{NS}
36 to 50 – 51 to 65	-11.560	4.416	-2.618	0.009**
20 to 35 – 51 to 65	-7.300	4.460	-1.637	0.102 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. ** denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

According to the Kruskal Wallis post hoc test, there is a significant disparity in the strength component that requires relatively little initial expenditure among various age groups of street vendors. In terms of the element that requires very low initial outlay; street vendors in the 36 to 50 year age group differ significantly from street vendors in the 51 to 65 year age group.

On the basis of mean rank, it is noticed that street vendors in the 51 to 65 year age group enjoy the factor requirement of very little initial outlay in setting up business than street vendors in 36 to 50 years age group.

Table 4.10.2

Flexibility to plan business – Age wise difference

Age	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
20 to 35 – 36 to 50	-1.318	3.527	-0.374	0.709 ^{NS}
20 to 35 – 51 to 65	-8.854	3.731	-2.373	0.018*
36 to 50 – 51 to 65	-7.536	3.693	-2.040	0.041*

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. *denotes significant at 5% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Swot Analysis Factors Experienced by Street Vendors in Kerala

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among various age groups of street vendors with respect to the strength factors of flexibility to plan business. When it comes to the aspect of flexibility to plan business, street vendors aged 20 to 35 years and 36 to 50 years differ greatly from those aged 51 to 65 years.

On the basis of mean rank, it is observed that 51 to 65 years age group street vendors consider flexibility in planning business as major strength than street vendors in 20 to 35 years and 36 to 50 years age group.

Table 4.10.3

Fixed place is not needed – Age wise difference

Age	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
36 to 50 – 51 to 65	-1.261	12.814	-0.098	0.922
36 to 50 – 20 to 35	71.695	12.236	5.859	<0.001**
51 to 65 – 20 to 35	70.435	12.943	5.442	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among various age groups of street vendors with respect to the strength factor of a fixed place is not needed. 36 to 50 years and 51 to 65 years age groups of street vendors are significantly differed with 20 to 35 years age groups of street vendors regarding the factor that a fixed place is not needed.

On the basis of mean rank, it is observed that no requirement of fixed place in doing street business is considered as major strength by 20 to 35 years age group street vendors than street vendors in 36 to 50 years and 51 to 65 years age group.

Table 4.10.4

Low transaction time – Age wise difference

Age	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
51 to 65 – 36 to 50	7.741	12.483	0.620	0.535 ^{NS}
51 to 65 – 20 to 35	60.296	12.609	4.782	<0.001**
36 to 50 – 20 to 35	52.555	11.920	4.409	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among various age groups of street vendors with respect to the strength factor of low transaction time. 51 to 65 years and 36 to 50 years age groups of street vendors are significantly differed with 20 to 35 years age groups of street vendors regarding the factor- low transaction time.

On the basis of mean rank, it is observed that 20 to 35 years age group street vendors observe the requirement of less time in transactions as their main strength compared to 51 to 65 years and 36 to 50 years age group street vendors.

4.6.4. Factors of strengths of street vendors – Educational qualification wise differences

H0.4.11: There is no significant difference among educational qualifications of street vendors with respect to factors of strengths of street vendors

Table 4.11

Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among educational qualifications of street vendors with respect to factors of strengths of street vendors

Factors of strengths of street vendors	Education				Chi-Square value	P value
	Up to 4th	5 th to 7 th class	8 th to 10 th class	Plus two		
	Mean rank	Mean rank	Mean rank	Mean rank		
Require very little initial outlay	174.85	187.50	196.72	187.50	16.505	0.001**
Flexibility to plan business	186.50	187.50	194.86	189.50	7.893	0.048*
Low stress level	173.56	188.28	196.06	190.36	9.751	0.021*
Fixed place is not needed	262.44	216.95	175.29	139.10	44.640	<0.001**
Low price	239.59	188.35	184.97	175.50	34.950	<0.001**
Low transaction time	268.93	219.31	174.38	131.87	56.908	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. ** denotes 1% level significance.

2. * denotes 5% level significance.

Since P value is less than 0.01, null hypothesis is rejected at 1% level with regard to strength factors, such as they require very little initial outlay, a fixed place is not needed, low price and low transaction time. As a result, there is variance in the strength characteristics enjoyed by street vendors with varying educational qualifications.

Since P value is less than 0.05, null hypothesis is rejected at 5% level with regard to strength factor that flexibility to plan business. Hence, there is significant difference among street vendors having various educational qualifications regarding above mentioned strength factor.

4.6.4.1. Post Hoc Test for significant difference among educational qualification of street vendors with respect to factors of strength of street vendors in Kerala

Table 4.11.1

Require very little initial outlay – Educational qualification wise difference

Education	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Up to 4 th - 5 th to 7 th class	-12.648	6.382	-1.982	0.048*
Up to 4 th - Plus two	-12.648	7.426	-1.703	0.089 ^{NS}
Up to 4 th - 8 th to 10 th class	-21.867	5.754	-3.800	<0.001**
5 th to 7 th class - Plus two	0.000	6.432	0.000	1.000 ^{NS}
5 th to 7 th class - 8 th to 10 th class	-9.220	4.396	-2.097	0.036*
Plus two - 8 th to 10 th class	9.220	5.809	1.587	0.112 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. ** denotes significant at 1% level.

2.*denotes significant at 5% level.

3. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among the educational qualifications of street vendors with respect to the strength factor requirement of the very initial outlay. Street vendors who have qualifications up to 4th class are significantly differed with 5th to 7th class and 8th to 10th class qualified street vendors regarding the factor requirement of very initial outlay. 5th to 7th class qualified vendors are significantly differed with 8th to 10th class qualified vendors.

On the basis of mean rank, it is observed that 5th to 7th class and 8th to 10th class qualified street vendors consider requirement of very initial outlays major strength in doing street business than vendors who have qualification up to 4th class. And compared to 5th to 7th class qualified vendors, 8th to 10th class qualified vendors have the same opinion.

Table 4.11.2

Flexibility to plan business – Educational qualification wise difference

Education	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Up to 4 th - 5 th to 7 th class	0.000	5.339	0.000	1.000 ^{NS}
Up to 4 th - Plus two	0.000	6.212	0.000	1.000 ^{NS}
Up to 4 th - 8 th to 10 th class	-8.363	4.813	-1.738	0.082 ^{NS}
5 th to 7 th class - Plus two	0.000	5.380	0.000	1.000 ^{NS}
5 th to 7 th class - 8 th to 10 th class	-8.363	3.677	-2.274	0.023*
Plus two - 8 th to 10 th class	8.363	4.859	1.721	0.085 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. *denotes significant at 5% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among educational qualifications of street vendors with respect to the strength factor flexibility to plan business. Street vendors who have qualifications 5th to 7th class are significantly differed with 8th to 10th class qualified street vendors regarding the factor flexibility in planning business.

Mean rank shows that 8th to 10th class qualified street vendors consider flexibility in planning business as major strength in doing street business than vendors who have qualifications 5th to 7th class.

Table 4.11.3

Low stress level – Educational qualification wise difference

Education	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Up to 4 th - 5 th to 7 th class	-14.718	8.203	-1.794	0.073 ^{NS}
Up to 4 th - Plus two	-16.804	9.544	-1.761	0.078 ^{NS}
Up to 4 th - 8 th to 10 th class	-22.504	7.395	-3.043	0.002 ^{**}
5 th to 7 th class - Plus two	-2.085	8.266	-0.252	0.801 ^{NS}
5 th to 7 th class- 8 th to 10 th class	-7.786	5.650	-1.378	0.168 ^{NS}
Plus two - 8 th to 10 th class	5.701	7.466	0.764	0.445 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. ** denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among educational qualification of street vendors with respect to the strength factor low stress level. Street vendors who have qualifications up to 4th class are significantly differed with 8th to 10th class qualified street vendors regarding the factor low stress level.

On the basis of mean rank, it is observed that 8th to 10th class qualified street vendors consider low level of stress in street business as strength in doing street business than vendors who have qualification up to 4th class.

Table 4.11.4

Fixed place is not needed – Educational qualification wise difference

Education	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Plus two - 8 th to 10 th class	36.181	16.858	2.146	0.032*
Plus two - 5 th to 7 th class	77.845	18.666	4.170	<0.001**
Plus two - Up to 4 th	123.339	21.552	5.723	<0.001**
8 th to 10 th class - 5 th to 7 th class	41.664	12.758	3.266	0.001**
8 th to 10 th class - Up to 4 th	87.158	16.699	5.219	<0.001**
5 th to 7 th class - Up to 4 th	45.494	18.523	2.456	0.014*

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2.*denotes significant at 5% level.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among educational qualifications of street vendors with respect to the strength factor fixed place is not required. Street vendors who have plus two qualification are significantly differed with 8th to 10th class, 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified street vendors regarding the factor fixed place is not required. 8th to 10th class qualified vendors are significantly differed with 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified vendors. Also, vendors who have 5th to 7th class qualifications are significantly differed with up to 4th class qualified vendors regarding the same factor.

Mean rank shows that 8th to 10th class, 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified street vendors observe fixed place is not required as a strength factor in doing street business than vendors who have plus two qualifications. Also 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified vendors have the same opinion. And vendors who have up to 4th class qualification consider the above factor as strength than 5th to 7th class qualified vendors.

Table 4.11.5

Low price – Educational qualification wise difference

Education	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Plus two - 8 th to 10 th class	9.473	9.922	0.955	0.340 ^{NS}
Plus two - 5 th to 7 th class	12.848	10.986	1.170	0.242 ^{NS}
Plus two - Up to 4 th	64.091	12.684	5.053	<0.001**
8 th to 10 th class - 5 th to 7 th class	3.375	7.509	0.449	0.653 ^{NS}
8 th to 10 th class - Up to 4 th	54.618	9.828	5.557	<0.001**
5 th to 7 th class - Up to 4 th	51.243	10.901	4.701	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. *denotes significant at 5% level.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among educational qualifications of street vendors with respect to the strength factor low price. Street vendors who qualified plus two, 8th to 10th class, and 5th to 7th class are significantly differed with and up to 4th class qualified street vendors regarding the factor low price of products.

Mean rank shows that up to 4th class qualified street vendors observe low price of products as a strength factor in doing street business than vendors who qualified plus two, 8th to 10th class, 5th to 7th class.

Table 4.11.6

Low transaction time – Educational qualification wise difference

Education	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Plus two - 8 th to 10 th class	42.511	16.422	2.589	0.010*
Plus two - 5 th to 7 th class	87.443	18.184	4.809	<0.001**
Plus two - Up to 4 th	137.060	20.995	6.528	<0.001**
8 th to 10 th class - 5 th to 7 th class	44.932	12.429	3.615	<0.001**
8 th to 10 th class - Up to 4 th	94.549	16.267	5.812	<0.001**
5 th to 7 th class - Up to 4 th	49.617	18.044	2.750	0.006**

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2.*denotes significant at 5% level.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among educational qualifications of street vendors with respect to the strength factor less transaction time. Street vendors who have plus two qualifications are significantly differed with 8th to 10th class, 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified street vendors regarding the factor less transaction time. 8th to 10th class qualified vendors are significantly differed with 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified vendors. Also, vendors who have 5th to 7th class qualification are significantly differed with up to 4th class qualified vendors regarding the same factor.

Mean rank shows that 8th to 10th class, 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified street vendors observe low price of products as a strength factor in doing street business than vendors who have plus two qualifications. Also, 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified vendors have the same opinion as compared to 8th to 10th class qualified vendors. Vendors who have up to 4th class qualification consider the above factor as strength than 5th to 7th class qualified vendors.

4.6.5. Factors of strengths of street vendors – Locality wise differences

H0.4.12: There is no significant difference among localities of street vendors with respect to factors of strengths of street vendors

Table 4.12.

Kruskal Wallis test for significant difference among localities of street vendors with respect to factors of strengths of street vendors

Factors of strengths of street vendors	Locality			F value	P value
	Panchayath	Municipality	Corporation		
	Mean Rank	Mean Rank	Mean Rank		
Require very little initial outlay	205.98	200.34	201.23	0.089	0.915 ^{NS}
Flexibility to plan business	203.54	200.90	202.34	0.435	0.648 ^{NS}
Low stress level	203.56	205.82	200.12	0.397	0.673 ^{NS}
Fixed place is not needed	230.78	215.32	238.43	23.145	<0.001 ^{**}
Low price	200.21	210.78	207.09	1.082	0.340 ^{NS}
Low transaction time	278.45	205.76	233.38	17.037	0.001 ^{**}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. ^{**}denotes 1% level significance;

NS denotes Not Significant

With respect to determinants of strength of street sellers such as 'fixed place is not required' and 'low transaction time,' the null hypothesis is rejected at the 1% level since P value is less than 0.01. As a result, there are considerable differences in the above-mentioned strength variables among street vendors in various locations.

Since P value is greater than 0.05, null hypothesis is accepted with regard to factors of strengths of street vendors such as 'require very little initial outlay', 'flexibility to plan business', 'low stress level' and 'low price'. Hence, there is no significant difference among street vendors in different localities regarding above mentioned strength factors.

4.5.5.1. Post Hoc Test for significant difference among locality of street vendors with respect to factors of strength of street vendors in Kerala

Table 4.12.1

Fixed place is not needed – Locality wise difference

Locality	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Panchayath – Municipality	-77.548	25.782	-3.008	0.003**
Panchayath – Corporation	-93.584	14.724	-6.356	<0.001**
Municipality – Corporation	-16.036	22.675	-0.707	0.479 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

According to the Kruskal Wallis post hoc test, the following significant differences exist among street vendor localities in terms of the strength factor of street vendors' non-requirement of a fixed location. In terms of the fact that a fixed location is not required, street sellers in panchayath areas differ greatly from street vendors in municipalities and corporations.

On the basis of mean rank, it is observed that street vendors of municipality and corporation consider non-requirement of fixed place as major strength in doing street business than street vendors in panchayath area.

Table 4.12.2

Low transaction time - Locality wise difference

Locality	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Panchayath – Municipality	-26.181	25.115	-1.042	0.297 ^{NS}
Panchayath – Corporation	-47.915	14.343	-3.341	0.001**
Municipality – Corporation	-21.734	22.089	-0.984	0.325 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significance differences are found among locality of street vendors with respect to the strength factor that low transaction time. Street vendors in panchayath area are significantly differed with street vendors of corporation regarding the factor that low transaction time.

On the basis of mean rank, it is observed that street vendors of corporations consider requirement of low transaction time as major strength in doing street business than street vendors in panchayath area.

4.6.6. Factors of strengths of street vendors – Types of vendor wise differences

H0.4.13: There is no significant difference among types of vendors with respect to factors of strengths of street vendors

Table 4.13

Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among types of vendors with respect to factors of strengths of street vendors

Factors of strengths of street vendors	Type of Vendor			Chi-Square value	P value
	Sheltered	Temporary sheltered	No sheltered		
	Mean Rank	Mean Rank	Mean Rank		
Require very little initial outlay	190.85	191.93	189.49	0.308	0.857 ^{NS}
Flexibility to plan business	189.87	193.11	188.51	1.791	0.408 ^{NS}
Low stress level	187.66	195.93	186.00	3.956	0.138 ^{NS}
Fixed place is not needed	123.20	225.72	208.41	74.915	<0.001 ^{**}
Low price	177.16	197.68	195.29	8.890	0.012 [*]
Low transaction time	125.76	223.86	208.76	72.795	<0.001 ^{**}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. ^{**}denotes 1% level significance

5. ^{*} denotes 5% level significance

Because the P value is less than 0.01, the null hypothesis is rejected at the 1% level when it comes to street vendor strengths like no need of fixed palace and having a

less transaction time. As a result, there is a major disparity in the strength criteria described above among distinct types of vendors.

Since the P value is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected at the 5% level for the strength factor low price. As a result, there is a major variation between various types of sellers when it comes to the element of low pricing.

Since P value is greater than 0.05, null hypothesis is accepted with regard to strength factors such as requirement of very little initial outlay, flexibility in planning business and low stress level. Hence, there is no significant difference among various types of vendors regarding above mentioned strength factors.

4.6.6.1. Post Hoc Test for significant difference among types of vendors with respect to factors of strength of street vendors

Table 4.13.1

Fixed place is not needed – Types of vendor wise difference

Type of vendors	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Sheltered – No sheltered	-85.207	13.990	-6.090	<0.001**
Sheltered – Temporary sheltered	-102.519	12.157	-8.433	<0.001**
No sheltered - Temporary sheltered	17.312	12.834	1.349	0.177 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. ** denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

According to the Kruskal Wallis post hoc test, there are significant differences among types of vendors in terms of the strength factor; a fixed location is not required. Vendors who are sheltered differ from those who are not sheltered and those who are temporarily sheltered in the fact that they do not require a fixed location.

The mean rank reveals that no sheltered and temporary sheltered vendors regard the lack of a fixed location as a substantial advantage in operating street business over sheltered vendors.

Table 4.13.2
Low price – Types of vendor wise difference

Type of vendors	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Sheltered – No sheltered	-18.126	8.234	-2.201	0.028*
Sheltered – Temporary sheltered	-20.518	7.155	-2.868	0.004**
No sheltered - Temporary sheltered	2.393	7.554	0.317	0.751 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

- Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.
2. *denotes significant at 5% level.
3. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among types of vendors with respect to the strength factor of street vendors: low price. Sheltered vendors are significantly differed with no sheltered and temporary sheltered vendors regarding the factor of low price.

Mean rank shows that low price is observed as a major strength by no sheltered and temporary sheltered vendors compared to sheltered vendors.

Table 4.13.3
Low transaction time – Types of vendor wise difference

Type of vendors	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Sheltered – No sheltered	-83.001	13.629	-6.090	<0.001**
Sheltered – Temporary sheltered	-98.108	11.842	-8.284	<0.001**
No sheltered - Temporary sheltered	15.106	12.503	1.208	0.227 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

- Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level
2. NS denotes Non-Significance

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among types of vendors with respect to the strength factor of low transaction time. Sheltered vendors are significantly different from no sheltered and temporary sheltered vendors regarding the factor of low transaction time.

Mean rank shows that requirement of less time for transactions are observed as a major strength by no sheltered and temporary sheltered vendors compared to sheltered vendors.

4.7. Weaknesses factors experienced by street vendors

4.7.1. Exent of weakness factors experienced by street vendors in Kerala

H0.4.15: There is no significant difference among the mean ranks of weakness factors experienced by street vendors in Kerala

Table 4.14

Friedman test for significant difference among mean ranks of weakness factors experienced by street vendors in Kerala

SI. No.	Factors	Mean ranks	Ranks based on mean rank[^]
1.	Lack of management deals	4.97	I
2.	Low management base	4.93	II
3.	Cannot source money from bank easily	4.82	III
4.	Intimidated by authority	4.81	IV
5.	Low profitability	4.75	V
6.	Outdated products	2.01	VI
7.	Absence of sanitation facilities, drinking water	1.71	VII
Chi-square value 1485.960			
P value - <0.001**			

Source: Primary Data

Note: **Denotes significant at 1% level; ^ The mean ranking is based on post hoc analysis of the Friedman test

At a 1% level of significance, the null hypothesis is rejected, since the P value is less than 0.01. As a result, it can be inferred that there is a considerable difference in the

mean rankings of street vendor vulnerability factors in Kerala. According to the mean rank, the most noticeable weakness aspect is a lack of management deals, followed by a low management base, difficulty to obtaining funds from a bank, being intimidated by authorities, low profitability, outdated items, and a lack of cleanliness and drinking water.

4.7.2. Factors of weakness of street vendors–Gender wise differences

H0.4.16: There is no significant difference between male and female street vendors with respect to factors of weakness of street vendors

Table 4.15

Mann Whitney U test for significant difference between male and female street vendors with respect to factors of weakness of street vendors

Factors of weakness of street vendors	Gender		T value	P value
	Male	Female		
	Mean Rank	Mean Rank		
Lack of management deals	216.23	201.32	8.601	<0.001**
Low management base	202.54	203.12	-0.140	0.889 ^{NS}
Cannot source money from bank easily	200.65	208.87	0.560	0.576 ^{NS}
Intimidated by authority	200.98	205.24	0.560	0.576 ^{NS}
Low profitability	298.78	291.65	2.156	0.032*
Outdated products	222.76	246.65	-2.686	0.008* *
Absence of sanitation facilities, drinking water	206.56	213.94	-1.120	0.264 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. ** denotes 1% level significance.

2. * denotes 5% level significance.

3. NS denotes non-significant.

With respect to strength factors such as 'lack of managerial deals' and 'outdated products,' the null hypothesis is rejected at 1% level significance since the P value is less than 0.01. As a result, there is a considerable variation in the above-mentioned causes of weakness between male and female street vendors. Male street vendors believe lack of managerial deals to be a big drawback, as compared to female street

vendors. Female street sellers, on the other hand, see selling outdated products as a serious flaw when compared to male street vendors.

Because the P value is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected at the 5% level of significance for the factor 'low profitability.' As a result, when it comes to the factor of 'low profitability,' there is a substantial disparity between male and female street vendors. According to the mean rank, men street vendors believe low profitability to be a serious drawback, as compared to female street vendors.

Since P value is greater than 0.05, null hypothesis is accepted with regard to the factors of weakness such as 'low management base', 'cannot source money from bank easily', 'intimidated by authority' and 'absence of sanitation facilities and drinking water'. Hence, there is no significant difference between male and female street vendors regarding the above mentioned weakness factors.

4.7.3. Factors of weakness of street vendors– Age group wise differences

H0.4.17: There is no significant difference among various age group street vendors with respect to factors of weakness of street vendors

Table 4.16

Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among various age group street vendors with respect to factors of weakness of street vendors

Factors of weakness of street vendors	Age			Chi-Square value	P value
	20 to 35	36 to 50	51 to 65		
	Mean Rank	Mean Rank	Mean Rank		
Lack of management deals	235.28	168.26	166.61	37.340	<0.001**
Low management base	200.55	189.07	182.05	8.941	0.011*
Cannot source money from bank easily	191.94	190.50	190.50	1.886	0.389 ^{NS}
Intimidated by authority	191.94	190.50	190.50	1.886	0.389 ^{NS}
Low profitability	195.42	189.87	187.15	5.874	0.053 ^{NS}
Outdated products	204.41	185.97	181.31	7.774	0.021*
Absence of sanitation facilities, drinking water	188.88	192.59	191.55	0.422	0.810 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. ** denotes 1% level significance.

2. * denotes 5% level significance.

3. NS denotes Non significance.

With a P value of less than 0.01, the null hypothesis is rejected at the 1% level for the street vendor weakness factor of 'lack of managerial deals.' As a result, there is a substantial disparity in the lack of management deals among various age groups of street sellers.

Since P value is less than 0.05, null hypothesis is rejected at 5% level with regard to the factors such as 'low management base' and 'outdated products'. Hence, there are significant differences among various age groups of street vendors regarding the above mentioned factors.

Because P value is greater than 0.05, null hypothesis is accepted with regard to weakness factors of street vendors such as 'cannot source money from bank easily', 'intimidated by authority', 'low profitability' and 'absence of sanitation facilities and drinking water'. Hence, there are no significant differences among street vendors in various age groups regarding the above mentioned weakness factors.

4.7.3.1. Post Hoc Test for significant difference among age group of street vendors with respect to factors of weakness of street vendors

Table 4.16.1. Lack of management deals – Age wise difference

Age	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
51 to 65 – 36 to 50	1.653	13.134	0.126	0.900 ^{NS}
51 to 65 – 20 to 35	68.676	13.267	5.177	<0.001**
36 to 50 – 20 to 35	67.023	12.542	5.344	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

According to the Kruskal Wallis post hoc test, the following substantial differences exist among various age groups of street sellers when it comes to the weakness aspect of a lack of management deals. In terms of the issue of lack of management deals, street vendors aged 51 to 65 years and 36 to 50 years differ greatly from street vendors aged 20 to 35 years.

On the basis of mean rank, it is observed that 20 to 35 age group of street vendors observed the lack of management deals as a major weakness in doing street business compared to the 51 to 65 and 36 to 50 age groups.

Table 4.16.2. Low management base – Age wise difference

Age	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
51 to 65 – 36 to 50	7.027	6.244	1.126	0.260 ^{NS}
51 to 65 – 20 to 35	18.500	6.306	2.934	0.003**
36 to 50 – 20 to 35	11.473	5.962	1.924	0.054 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level

2. NS denotes Non-Significance

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among various age groups of street vendors with respect to the weakness factor low management base. 51 to 65 years age of group street vendors are significantly differed from 20 to 35 years age group of street vendors regarding the factor of that low management base.

On the basis of mean rank, it is observed that 20 to 35 age group of street vendors observe low management base as a major weakness in doing street business compared to 51 to 65 age group of street vendors.

Table 4.16.3. Outdated products – Age wise difference

Age	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
51 to 65 – 36 to 50	4.660	8.870	0.525	0.599 ^{NS}
51 to 65 – 20 to 35	23.094	8.960	2.578	0.010*
36 to 50 – 20 to 35	18.434	8.470	2.176	0.030*

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. *denotes significant at 5% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among various age group of street vendors with respect to the weakness factor of outdated products. 51 to 65 years and 36 to 50 years age groups

of street vendors are significantly differed with 20 to 35 years age group of street vendors regarding the factor of outdated products.

According to the mean rank, selling obsolete products is a key problem observed by 20 to 35 year old street vendors compared to 51 to 65 year old and 36 to 50 year old street vendors.

4.7.4. Factors of weakness of street vendors – Educational qualification wise differences

H0.4.18: There is no significant difference among the educational qualifications of street vendors with respect to factors of weakness of street vendors

Table 4.17

Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among the educational qualifications of street vendors with respect to factors of weakness of street vendors

Factors of weakness of street vendor	Education				Chi-Square value	P value
	Up to 4 th	5 th to 7 th class	8 th to 10 th class	Plus two		
	Mean rank	Mean rank	Mean rank	Mean rank		
Lack of management deals	238.45	203.34	182.28	158.49	16.366	0.001**
Low management base	209.07	200.35	184.63	183.50	13.710	0.003**
Cannot source money from bank easily	194.83	190.50	190.50	190.50	7.659	0.054 ^{NS}
Intimidated by authority	194.83	190.50	190.50	190.50	7.659	0.054 ^{NS}
Low profitability	198.25	194.00	189.37	185.16	6.853	0.077 ^{NS}
Outdated products	233.53	204.76	180.63	168.41	29.014	<0.001**
Absence of sanitation facilities, drinking water	178.95	191.69	192.20	196.19	3.402	0.334 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. ** denotes 1% level significance.

2. NS denotes Non-significance.

Because the null hypothesis is denied at the 1% level for factors of weakness such as lack of management deals, a low management base, and outdated products. As a result, there is a major disparity in weakness variables of street vendors with various educational qualifications.

Since P value is greater than 0.05, null hypothesis is accepted with regard to weakness factors such as cannot source money from bank easily, intimidated by authority, low profitability and absence of sanitation facilities, drinking water. Hence, there is no significant difference among street vendors having various educational qualifications regarding the above mentioned weakness factors.

4.7.4.1. Post Hoc Test for significant difference among the educational qualifications of vendors with respect to factors of weakness of street vendors

**Table 4.17.1.
Lack of management deals – Educational qualification wise differences**

Education	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Plus two-8 th to 10 th class	23.790	17.279	1.377	0.169 ^{NS}
Plus two-5 th to 7 th class	44.849	19.132	2.344	0.019*
Plus two-Up to 4 th	79.966	22.090	3.620	<0.001**
8 th to 10 th class-5 th to 7 th class	21.059	13.077	1.610	0.107 ^{NS}
8 th to 10 th class-Up to 4 th	56.176	17.116	3.282	0.001**
5 th to 7 th class-Up to 4 th	35.117	18.985	1.850	0.064 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.
2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among various age groups of street vendors with respect to the weakness factor of lack of management deals. Plus two qualified street vendors are significantly differed with 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified vendors

regarding the factor lack of management deals. 8th to 10th class qualified vendors are significantly differed with up to 4th class qualified vendors.

On the basis of mean rank, it is observed that 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified vendors observes lack of management deals as major weakness in doing street business than plus two qualified vendors. Also up to 4th class qualified vendors have the same opinion as compared to 8th to 10th class qualified vendors.

Table 4.17.2

Low management base – Educational qualification wise differences

Education	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Plus two - 8 th to 10 th class	1.134	8.214	0.138	0.890 ^{NS}
Plus two - 5 th to 7 th class	16.854	9.095	1.853	0.064 ^{NS}
Plus two - Up to 4 th	25.568	10.501	2.435	0.015*
8 th to 10 th class - 5 th to 7 th class	15.720	6.216	2.529	0.011*
8 th to 10 th class - Up to 4 th	24.434	8.136	3.003	0.003**
5 th to 7 th class - Up to 4 th	8.714	9.025	0.966	0.334 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2.*denotes significant at 5% level.

3. NS denotes Non-Significance.

According to the Kruskal Wallis post hoc test, the following significant disparities exist among vendor educational qualifications in relation to the weakness factor of low management base. In terms of the factor of low management base, plus two qualified street vendors differ greatly from up to 4th class qualified vendors. Vendors who are qualified to the 8th to 10th class differ greatly from those who are qualified to the 4th class and those who are qualified to the 5th to 7th class.

On the basis of mean rank, it is observed that up to 4th class qualified vendors observes low management base as a major weakness in doing street business than

plus two qualified vendors. Also up to 4th class and 5th to 7th class qualified vendors have the same opinion as compared to 8th to 10th class qualified vendors.

Table 4.17.3

Outdated products – Educational qualifications wise differences

Education	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Plus two - 8 th to 10 th class	12.227	11.670	1.048	0.295 ^{NS}
Plus two - 5 th to 7 th class	36.357	12.921	2.814	0.005**
Plus two - Up to 4 th	65.127	14.919	4.365	<0.001**
8 th to 10 th class - 5 th to 7 th class	24.130	8.832	2.732	0.006**
8 th to 10 th class - Up to 4 th	52.900	11.560	4.576	<0.001**
5 th to 7 th class - Up to 4 th	28.770	12.822	2.244	0.025*

Source: Primary Data

- Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.
 2. *denotes significant at 5% level.
 3. NS denotes Non-Significance.

According to the Kruskal Wallis post hoc test, the following significant differences exist among educational qualifications of street vendors when it comes to the weakness factor of outdated products. Plus two qualified street sellers differ greatly from 5th to 7th class qualified merchants and up to 4th class qualified vendors in terms of outdated products. 8th to 10th class qualified vendors differ greatly from 5th to 7th class qualified vendors and up to 4th class qualified vendors. Regarding the same factor, 5th to 7th class qualified vendors differ greatly from up to 4th class qualified vendors.

On the basis of mean rank, it is observed that selling of outdated products is considered as a major weakness by 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified vendors compared to plus two qualified and 5th to 7th class qualified vendors. Also

up to 4th class qualified vendors have the same opinion as compared to 5th to 7th class qualified vendors.

4.7.5. Factors of weakness of street vendors – Locality wise differences

H0.4.19: There is no significant difference among the localities of street vendors with respect to factors of weakness of street vendors

Table 4.18

Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among the localities of street vendors with respect to factors of weakness of street vendors

Factors of weakness of street vendors	Locality			Chi-square value	P value
	Panchayath	Municipality	Corporation		
	Mean rank	Mean rank	Mean rank		
Lack of management deals	296.34	295.34	243.12	20.361	<0.001**
Low management base	289.32	200.43	205.12	16.470	0.002**
Cannot source money from bank easily	200.17	200.54	200.23	0.122	0.885 ^{NS}
Intimidated by authority	287.34	288.45	278.09	0.122	0.885 ^{NS}
Low profitability	292.23	291.32	297.65	0.741	0.478 ^{NS}
Outdated products	210.55	200.34	233.54	6.654	0.027*
Absence of sanitation facilities, drinking water	218.32	200.66	206.56	1.511	0.222 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes 1% level significance.

2. *denotes 5% level significance.

3. NS denotes Non significance.

When it comes to factors of weakness experienced by street sellers, such as 'lack of management deals' and 'low management base,' the null hypothesis is rejected at the

1% level because the P value is less than 0.01. As a result, there is a large disparity in the above-mentioned weakness characteristics among the street vendors in different areas.

Because the P value for the factor 'outdated products' is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected at the 5% level. As a result, there are substantial differences among the street sellers in different areas when it comes to the element of 'outdated items.'

Since P value is greater than 0.05, null hypothesis is accepted with regard to factors of weakness of street vendors such as 'cannot source money from bank easily', 'intimidated by authority', 'low profitability' and 'absence of sanitation facilities, drinking water'. Hence, there is no significant difference among the street vendors in different localities regarding above mentioned weakness factors.

4.7.5.1. Post Hoc Test for significant difference among the localities of street vendors with respect to factors of weakness of street vendors in Kerala

Table 4.18.1

Lack of management deals - Locality wise difference

Locality	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Panchayath – Municipality	-88.303	26.425	-3.342	0.001**
Panchayath – Corporation	-91.288	15.091	-6.049	<0.001**
Municipality – Corporation	-2.985	23.241	-0.128	0.898 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among the localities of street vendors with respect to the weakness factor of lack of management deals. Street vendors in panchayath area are significantly

differed with street vendors of municipality and corporation regarding the factor of lack of management deals.

According to the mean rank, street sellers in municipalities and corporations see a lack of management deals as a serious issue, as compared to street vendors in panchayath areas.

Table 4.18.2

Low management base - Locality wise difference

Locality	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Panchayath – Municipality	-13.055	12.562	-1.039	0.299 ^{NS}
Panchayath – Corporation	-24.777	7.174	-3.454	0.001**
Municipality – Corporation	-11.723	11.048	-1.061	0.289 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among the localities of street vendors with respect to the weakness factor of low management base. Street vendors in panchayath area are significantly differed with street vendors of corporation regarding the factor of low management base.

On the basis of mean rank, it is observed that low management base is considered as a major weakness of street vendors of corporations in doing business than street vendors in panchayath area.

Table 4.18.3

Outdated products – Locality wise difference

Locality	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Municipality – Panchayath	11.454	17.847	0.642	0.521 ^{NS}
Municipality – Corporation	-30.027	15.696	-1.913	0.050*
Panchayath – Corporation	-18.572	10.192	-1.822	0.068 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. *denotes significant at 5% level.

6. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among locality of street vendors with respect to the weakness factor that outdated products. Street vendors in municipalities are significantly differed with street vendors of corporation regarding the factor that outdated products.

On the basis of mean rank, it is observed that availability of outdated products is considered as major weakness of street vendors of corporations than street vendors in municipalities.

4.7.6. Factors of weakness of street vendors– Types of vendor wise differences

H0.4.20: There is no significant difference among various types of vendors with respect to factors of weakness of street vendors

Table 4.19.

Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among various types of vendors with respect to factors of weakness of street vendors

Factors of weakness of street vendors	Type of Vendor			Chi-Square value	P value
	Sheltered	Temporary sheltered	No sheltered		
	Mean Rank	Mean Rank	Mean Rank		
Lack of management deals	108.61	243.83	192.80	117.814	<0.001**
Low management base	181.96	180.43	221.00	47.563	<0.001**
Cannot source money from bank easily	190.50	190.50	192.51	3.011	0.222 ^{NS}
Intimidated by authority	190.50	190.50	192.51	3.011	0.222 ^{NS}
Low profitability	183.91	194.00	193.97	10.791	0.005**
Outdated products	170.46	168.70	256.04	110.650	<0.001**
Absence of sanitation facilities, drinking water	194.62	186.38	195.12	2.932	0.231 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes 1% level significance.

2. NS denotes Non significance.

Because the null hypothesis is denied at the 1% level for the weakness issues experienced by street vendors, such as a lack of management deals, a low management base, low profitability, and obsolete products, the null hypothesis is rejected. As a result, there is a major disparity in the aforesaid weakness characteristics among the distinct types of vendors.

Because the P value is greater than 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted in regards to street vendor weaknesses such as inability to obtain money from a bank,

intimidation by authorities, and lack of cleanliness and drinking water. As a result, there is no discernible variation in the above-mentioned weakness characteristics among the various types of vendors.

4.7.6.1. Post Hoc Test for significant difference among types of vendors with respect to factors of weakness of street vendors

Table 4.19.1

Lack of management deals - Types of vendor wise difference

Type of vendors	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Sheltered – No sheltered	-84.194	14.340	-5.871	<0.001**
Sheltered – Temporary sheltered	-135.223	12.460	-10.852	<0.001**
No sheltered - Temporary sheltered	51.029	13.155	3.879	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among the various types of vendors with respect to the weakness factor of lack of management deals. Sheltered vendors are significantly differed with no sheltered and temporary sheltered vendors regarding the factor of lack of management deals. Also no sheltered vendors are significantly differed with temporary sheltered vendors regarding the same factor.

Mean rank shows that lack of management deals is considered as a major weakness among the no sheltered and temporary sheltered vendors than sheltered vendors. Also temporary sheltered vendors observed lack of management deals as a major weakness than no sheltered vendors.

Table 4.19.2

Low management base – Types of vendor wise difference

Type of vendors	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Temporary sheltered – Sheltered	1.522	5.923	0.257	0.797 ^{NS}
Temporary sheltered – No sheltered	-40.566	6.253	-6.487	<0.001**
Sheltered - No sheltered	-39.044	5.816	-5.728	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

According to the Kruskal-Wallis post hoc test, there are significant disparities across types of vendors when it comes to the weakness aspect of street sellers, which is a low management foundation. In terms of the factor of low management base, temporary sheltered vendors and sheltered vendors differ greatly from no sheltered vendors.

The mean rank indicates that no sheltered vendors have a lower management basis compared to temporary sheltered and sheltered merchants.

Table 4.19.3

Low profitability – Types of vendor wise difference

Type of vendors	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Sheltered – No sheltered	-10.057	3.807	-2.642	0.008**
Sheltered – Temporary sheltered	-10.088	3.308	-3.050	0.002**
No sheltered - Temporary sheltered	0.032	3.492	0.009	0.993 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among the types of vendors with respect to the weakness

factor of low profitability. Sheltered vendors are significantly differed with no sheltered and temporary sheltered vendors regarding the factor of low profitability.

Mean rank shows that low profitability is considered as a major weakness factor among the no sheltered and temporary sheltered vendors than sheltered vendors.

Table 4.19.4

Outdated products – Types of vendor wise difference

Type of vendors	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Temporary sheltered – Sheltered	1.761	8.415	0.209	0.834 ^{NS}
Temporary sheltered – No sheltered	-87.343	8.884	-9.831	<0.001**
Sheltered - No sheltered	-85.582	9.684	-8.837	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. * denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among the types of vendors with respect to the weakness factor of outdated products. Temporary sheltered vendors and sheltered vendors are significantly differed with no sheltered vendors regarding the factor of outdated products.

Mean rank shows that selling of outdated products is considered as major weakness among no sheltered vendors than sheltered and temporary sheltered vendors.

4.8. Opportunity factors of street vendors

4.8.1. Exent of opportunity factors experienced by street vendors in Kerala

H0.4.22: There is no significant difference among the mean ranks of opportunity factors experienced by street vendors in Kerala

Table 4.20

Friedman test for significant difference among mean ranks of opportunity factors experienced by street vendors in Kerala

SI. No.	Factors	Mean ranks	Ranks based on mean rank[^]
1.	Lack of much Govt. regulations	2.75	V
2.	High inventory turnover	3.05	III
3.	Expand product line	3.04	IV
4.	Add relative service	3.09	I
5.	Increased population	3.08	II
Chi-square value 144.488			
P value - <0.001**			

Source: Primary Data

Note: **Denotes significant at 1% level; ^ The mean ranking is based on post hoc analysis of the Friedman test

At a 1% level of significance, the null hypothesis is rejected since the P value is less than 0.01. As a result, it can be stated that the mean ranks of opportunity factors for street vendors in Kerala differ significantly. Adding relative service is the most commonly seen opportunity factor, followed by rising population, high inventory turnover, product line development, and a lack of government rules, according to mean rank.

4.8.2. Factors of opportunities of street vendors–Gender wise differences

H0.4.23: There is no significant difference between male and female street vendors with respect to factors of opportunities of street vendors

Table 4.21

Mann Whitney U test for significant difference between male and female street vendors with respect to factors of opportunities of street vendors

Factors of opportunities of street vendors	Gender		Mann Whitney U test	P Value
	Male Mean rank	Female Mean rank		
Lack of much Govt. regulations	277.45	256.56	7.509	0.013*
High inventory turnover	297.12	298.45	-0.528	0.598 ^{NS}
Expand product line	298.23	392.12	-0.322	0.748 ^{NS}
Add relative service	423.09	400.18	0.560	0.576 ^{NS}
Increased population	476.34	465.98	0.345	0.056 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. *denotes 5% level significance.

2. NS denotes non-significant.

Because the P value for the factor 'lack of government regulations' is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected at a 5% level of significance. As a result, there is a substantial disparity between male and female street vendors when it comes to the element of "lack of government regulation." In comparison to female street vendors, male street vendors see a lack of government controls as a big opportunity in the street vending business.

With respect to variables of opportunity for street sellers such as 'high inventory turnover,' 'expand product line,' 'add related service,' and 'increased population,' the null hypothesis is accepted because the P value is greater than 0.05. As a result, when it comes to the aforementioned variables of opportunity, there is no significant difference between male and female street vendors.

4.8.3. Factors of opportunities of street vendors– Age group wise differences

H0.4.23: There is no significant difference among various age groups of street vendors with respect to factors of opportunities for street vendors

Table 4.22

Kruskal -Wallis test for significant difference among various age groups of street vendors with respect to factors of opportunities for street vendors

Factors of opportunities of street vendors	Age			Chi-Square value	P value
	20 to 35	36 to 50	51 to 65		
	Mean Rank	Mean Rank	Mean Rank		
Lack of much Govt. regulations	182.26	196.35	194.75	3.635	0.162 ^{NS}
High inventory turnover	191.59	191.75	189.36	0.501	0.778 ^{NS}
Expand product line	192.52	191.25	188.88	0.874	0.646 ^{NS}
Add relative service	191.94	190.50	190.50	1.886	0.389 ^{NS}
Increased population	191.00	191.00	191.00	0.000	1.000 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1.NS denotes non-significant.

Because the null hypothesis is accepted for variables of opportunity for street vendors such as "lack of many government rules," "high inventory turnover," "expand product line," "add related service," and "increased population". As a result, there is no discernible variation in the above-mentioned elements of opportunity among street vendors of different ages.

4.8.4. Factors of opportunities of street vendors – Educational qualification wise differences

H0.4.24: There is no significant difference among the educational qualifications of street vendors with respect to factors of opportunities of street vendors

Table 4.23

Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among the educational qualification of street vendors with respect to factors of opportunities of street vendors

Factors of opportunities of street vendors	Education				Chi-Square value	P value
	Up to 4th	5 th to 7 th class	8 th to 10 th class	Plus two		
	Mean rank	Mean rank	Mean rank	Mean rank		
Lack of much Govt. regulations	147.91	180.42	200.32	212.58	30.185	<0.001**
High inventory turnover	198.74	190.23	190.79	185.66	4.673	0.197 ^{NS}
Expand product line	198.24	189.74	191.21	185.19	4.203	0.240 ^{NS}
Add relative service	190.50	190.50	191.43	190.50	0.859	0.835 ^{NS}
Increased population	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	0.000	1.000 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes 1% level significance.

2. *denotes 5% level significance.

Since P value is less than 0.01, null hypothesis is rejected at 1% level with regard to opportunity factor of lack of much govt. regulations. Hence, there is significant difference among street vendors who have various educational qualifications regarding using the opportunity factor of lack of much Govt. regulations.

Since P value is greater than 0.05, null hypothesis is accepted for the factors such as high inventory turnover, expand product line, add relative service and increased

population. Hence, there is no significant difference among street vendors having various educational qualifications regarding above mentioned opportunity factors.

4.8.4.1. Post Hoc Test for significant difference among educational qualifications of street vendors with respect to factors of opportunities of street vendors in Kerala

Table 4.23.1

Lack of much Govt. regulations – Educational qualifications wise difference

Education	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Up to 4 th - 5 th to 7 th class	-32.507	12.071	-2.693	0.007**
Up to 4 th - 8 th to 10 th class	-52.408	10.882	-4.816	<0.001**
Up to 4 th - Plus two	-64.672	14.045	-4.605	<0.001**
5 th to 7 th class - 8 th to 10 th class	-19.901	8.314	-2.394	0.017*
5 th to 7 th class - Plus two	-32.166	12.164	-2.644	0.008**
8 th to 10 th class - Plus two	-12.264	10.986	-1.116	0.264 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. *denotes significant at 5% level.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among the educational qualifications of street vendors with respect to the strength factor of lack of govt. regulations. Street vendors who have qualification up to 4th class are significantly differed with 5th to 7th class, 8th to 10th class and plus two qualified street vendors regarding the factor of lack of govt. regulations. 5th to 7th class qualified vendors are significantly differed with 8th to 10th class and plus two qualified vendors.

Mean rank shows that 5th to 7th class, 8th to 10th class and plus two qualified street vendors observe lack of much govt. regulations as a better opportunity for doing street business than vendors who have qualification up to 4th class. Also 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified vendors have the same opinion. And more than 5th

to 7th class qualified vendors and who have 8th to 10th class qualifications consider the above factor as opportunity.

4.8.5. Factors of opportunities of street vendors – Locality wise differences

H0.4.25: There is no significant difference among localities of street vendors with respect to factors of opportunities of street vendors

Table 4.24

Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among the localities of street vendors with respect to factors of opportunities of street vendors

Factors of opportunities of street vendors	Locality			Chi-square test	P value
	Panchayath	Municipality	Corporation		
	Mean rank	Mean rank	Mean rank		
Lack of much Govt. regulations	292.56	250.78	266.12	4.910	0.008**
High inventory turnover	296.56	206.70	298.45	0.549	0.578 ^{NS}
Expand product line	296.56	209.78	298.23	0.581	0.560 ^{NS}
Add relative service	200.87	287.78	200.45	0.122	0.885 ^{NS}
Increased population	237.67	245.87	200.76	0.267	0.062 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes 1% level significance.

2. NS denotes Non significance.

Because the P value for the factor 'lack of many government restrictions' is less than 0.01, the null hypothesis is rejected at the 1% level. As a result, when it comes to the above-mentioned opportunity element, there are substantial differences among street vendors in different areas.

Swot Analysis Factors Experienced by Street Vendors in Kerala

Since P value is greater than 0.05, null hypothesis is accepted with regard to factors of opportunities in street business such as ‘high inventory turnover’, ‘expand product line’, ‘add relative service’ and ‘increased population’. Hence, there is no significant difference among street vendors in different localities regarding the above mentioned factors of opportunities.

4.8.5.1. Post Hoc Test for significant difference among localities of street vendors with respect to factors of opportunities of street vendors in Kerala

Table 4.24.1

Lack of much Govt. regulations - Locality wise difference

Locality	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Corporation – Panchayath	24.324	9.595	2.535	0.011*
Corporation – Municipality	31.233	14.777	2.114	0.035*
Panchayath – Municipality	-6.909	16.801	-0.411	0.681 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. *denotes significant at 5% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

According to the Kruskal Wallis post hoc test, the following significant differences exist among street vendor localities in terms of the opportunity factor of a lack of government controls. In terms of the lack of government controls, street sellers in corporations differ greatly from street vendors in panchayaths and municipalities.

On the basis of mean rank, it is observed that street vendors of panchayath and Municipality consider lack of much govt. regulations in their area as an opportunity in doing street business than panchayath street vendors.

4.8.6. Factors of opportunities of street vendors– Types of vendor wise difference

H0.4.26: There is no significant difference among various types of vendors with respect to factors of opportunities for street vendors

Table 4.25

Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among various types of vendors with respect to factors of opportunities for street vendors

Factors of opportunities of street vendors	Type of Vendor			Chi-Square value	P value
	Sheltered	Temporary sheltered	No sheltered		
	Mean Rank	Mean Rank	Mean Rank		
Lack of much Govt. regulations	208.59	213.71	128.73	114.819	<0.001**
High inventory turnover	194.50	191.21	186.46	3.988	0.136 ^{NS}
Expand product line	194.00	190.71	187.95	2.057	0.357 ^{NS}
Add relative service	190.50	190.50	192.51	3.011	0.222 ^{NS}
Increased population	191.00	191.00	191.00	0.000	1.000 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes 1% level significance.

2. NS denotes non-significant.

Since P value is less than 0.01, null hypothesis is rejected at 1% level with regard to opportunity factor that lack of much Govt. regulations. Therefore there is significant difference among various types of vendors with respect to the factor of lack of much Govt. regulations.

Since P value is greater than 0.05, null hypothesis is accepted with regard to the factors of opportunities of street vendors such as high inventory turnover, expand product line, add relative service and increased population. Hence, there is no significant difference among types of vendors regarding the above mentioned factors of opportunities.

4.8.6.1. Post Hoc Test for significant difference among types of vendors with respect to factors of opportunities of street vendors

Table 4.25.1

Lack of much Govt. regulations – Types of vendor wise difference

Type of vendor	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
No sheltered – Sheltered	79.867	9.117	8.760	<0.001**
No sheltered – Temporary sheltered	84.979	8.364	10.160	<0.001**
Sheltered - Temporary sheltered	-5.112	7.922	-0.645	0.519 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among the types of vendors with respect to the opportunity factor of lack of much govt. regulations. No sheltered vendors are significantly differed with sheltered and temporary sheltered vendors regarding the factor of lack of much govt. regulations.

Based on mean rank it is understood that sheltered and temporary sheltered vendors enjoy the opportunity of lack of much govt. regulations than no sheltered vendors.

4.9. Threats factors experienced by street vendors

4.9.1. Exent of factors of threat faced by street vendors in Kerala

H0.4.28: There is no significant difference among the mean ranks of threat factors faced by street vendors in Kerala

Table 4.26

Friedman test for significant difference among mean ranks of threat factors faced by street vendors in Kerala

SI. No.	Factors	Mean ranks	Ranks based on mean rank [^]
1.	Perishability of goods	6.95	II
2.	Poor storage system	9.93	I
3.	High inventory turnover	2.56	IX
4.	Large number of competitors	6.91	III
5.	Drastic changes in consumer taste an preference	2.63	VIII
6.	Unorganized parking	6.90	IV
7.	No insurance to goods	6.79	V
8.	Health	2.69	VI
9.	No scheme for street vendors	2.64	VII
Chi-square value 2761.257			
P value - <0.001**			

Source: Primary Data

*Note: **Denotes significant at 1% level; ^ The mean ranking is based on post hoc analysis of the Friedman test*

At a 1% level of significance, the null hypothesis is rejected since the P value is less than 0.01. As a result, it can be stated that the mean ranks of danger variables faced by street sellers in Kerala varies significantly. Poor storage system is the most common threat element, followed by perishability of goods, large number of rivals, unorganized parking, and lack insurance for goods, according to mean rank. Health,

lack of a scheme for street vendors, drastic shifts in consumer taste and preference, and high inventory turnover are all issues that need to be addressed.

4.9.2. Factors of threats of street vendors–Gender wise differences

H0.4.29: There is no significant difference between male and female street vendors with respect to factors of threats of street vendors

Table 4.27

Mann Whitney U test for significant difference between male and female street vendors with respect to factors of threats of street vendors

Factors of threats of street vendors	Gender		Mann Whitney U test	P Value
	Male	Female		
	Mean rank	Mean rank		
Perishability of goods	199.09	197.09	-1.888	0.056 ^{NS}
Poor storage system	196.09	194.07	-0.793	0.428 ^{NS}
High inventory turnover	182.09	188.45	-0.377	0.706 ^{NS}
Large number of competitors	197.09	195.74	-0.658	0.511 ^{NS}
Drastic changes in consumer taste an preference	187.09	190.45	-0.280	0.779 ^{NS}
Unorganized parking	180.67	181.45	-0.973	0.331 ^{NS}
No insurance to goods	190.55	192.78	-0.125	0.900 ^{NS}
Health	188.98	189.98	-0.638	0.524 ^{NS}
No scheme for street vendors	193.56	191.12	1.173	0.242 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. NS denotes non-significant.

Because the P value is greater than 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted for factors that threaten street vendors, such as 'perishability of goods,' 'poor storage system,' 'high inventory turnover,' 'large number of competitors,' 'dramatic changes in consumer taste and preference,' unorganized parking, 'no insurance for goods,' health, and 'no scheme for street vendors.' As a result, there is no significant difference in the threat variables faced by male and female street vendors.

4.9.3. Factors of threats faced by street vendors – Age group wise differences

H0.4.30: There is no significant difference among various age groups of street vendors with respect to factors of threats faced by street vendors

Table 4.28

Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among various age groups of street vendors with respect to factors of threats faced by street vendors

Factors of threats of street vendors	Age			Chi-Square value	P value
	20 to 35	36 to 50	51 to 65		
	Mean Rank	Mean Rank	Mean Rank		
Perishability of goods	191.00	191.00	191.00	0.000	1.000 ^{NS}
Poor storage system	192.00	190.62	190.28	1.100	0.577 ^{NS}
High inventory turnover	184.81	194.56	193.93	5.631	0.060 ^{NS}
Large number of competitors	190.03	195.57	186.47	4.397	0.111 ^{NS}
Drastic changes in consumer taste and preference	186.81	196.21	189.50	2.021	0.364 ^{NS}
Unorganized parking	188.17	192.50	192.50	5.689	0.058 ^{NS}
No insurance to goods	190.67	193.79	187.93	2.094	0.351 ^{NS}
Health	189.84	192.29	190.77	0.200	0.905 ^{NS}
No scheme for street vendors	191.81	191.58	189.32	0.260	0.878 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. NS denotes Non significance.

Null hypothesis is accepted for factors of threats faced by street vendors such as 'perishability of goods,' 'poor storage system,' 'high inventory turnover,' 'large number of competitors,' 'dramatic changes in consumer taste and preference,' 'unorganised parking,' 'no insurance to goods,' 'health,' and 'no scheme for street

vendors,' because P value is greater than 0.05. As a result, there is no significant variation in the threat variables faced by street vendors of varied ages.

4.9.4. Factors of threats faced by street vendors – Educational qualification wise differences

H0.4.31: There is no significant difference among educational qualifications of street vendors with respect to factors of threats faced by street vendors

Table 4.29

Kruskal Wallis test for significant difference among the educational qualifications of street vendors with respect to factors of threats faced by street vendors

Factors of threats of street vendor	Education				Chi-Square value	P value
	Up to 4th	5 th to 7 th class	8 th to 10 th class	Plus two		
	Mean rank	Mean rank	Mean rank	Mean rank		
Perishability of goods	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	0.000	1.000 ^{NS}
Poor storage system	192.00	192.00	191.07	187.57	3.368	0.338 ^{NS}
High inventory turnover	177.89	184.15	196.00	194.78	12.697	0.005**
Large number of competitors	191.50	195.71	189.67	187.09	2.509	0.474 ^{NS}
Drastic changes in consumer taste an preference	187.09	186.76	193.68	191.00	1.198	0.754 ^{NS}
Unorganised parking	192.50	192.50	190.64	188.07	2.444	0.485 ^{NS}
No insurance to goods	196.50	196.50	189.04	183.33	7.196	0.066 ^{NS}
Health	177.35	191.82	191.07	202.94	6.966	0.073 ^{NS}
No scheme for street vendors	179.22	193.82	191.21	196.22	4.637	0.200 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes 1% level significance.

2. NS denotes Non significance.

Since P value is less than 0.01, null hypothesis is rejected at 1% level with regard to factor of threats faced by street vendors such as ‘high inventory turnover’. Hence, there is significant difference among street vendors who have various educational qualifications regarding above mentioned threat factor.

Null hypothesis is accepted for factors of threats faced by street vendors such as ‘health’, ‘perishability of goods’, ‘poor storage system’, ‘large number of competitors’, ‘dramatic changes in consumer taste and preference’, ‘unorganized parking’, ‘no insurance for goods’, and ‘no scheme for street vendors’, because P value is greater than 0.05. As a result, when it comes to the hazard elements stated above, there is no substantial difference amongst street vendors with varying educational qualifications.

4.9.4.1. Post Hoc Test for significant difference among the educational qualifications of street vendors with respect to factors of threats faced by street vendors in Kerala

Table 4.29.1

High inventory turnover –Educational qualification wise difference

Education	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Up to 4 th - 5 th to 7 th class	-6.260	6.838	-0.915	0.360 ^{NS}
Up to 4 th - Plus two	-16.893	7.957	-2.123	0.034*
Up to 4 th - 8 th to 10 th class	-18.111	6.165	-2.938	0.003**
5 th to 7 th class - Plus two	-10.633	6.891	-1.543	0.123 ^{NS}
5 th to 7 th class - 8 th to 10 th class	-11.851	4.710	-2.516	0.012*
Plus two - 8 th to 10 th class	1.218	6.224	0.196	0.845 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. *denotes significant at 5% level.

3. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significance differences are found among educational qualifications of street vendors with respect to the threat factor of high inventory turnover. Up to 4th class qualified street vendors are significantly differed with plus two and 8th to 10th class qualified vendors regarding the factor of high inventory turnover. 5th to 7th class qualified vendors are significantly differed with 8th class to 10th class qualified vendors.

On the basis of mean rank, it is observed that plus two and 8th to 10th class qualified vendors face more threat regarding high inventory turnover than up to 4th class qualified vendors and 5th to 7th class qualified vendors. Also 8th to 10th class qualified vendors face the same than to 5th to 7th class qualified vendors.

4.9.5. Factors of threats faced by street vendors – Locality wise differences

H0.4.32: There is no significant difference among the localities of street vendors with respect to factors of threats faced by street vendors

Table 4.30

Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among the localities of street vendors with respect to factors of threats faced by street vendors

Factors of threats of street vendors	Locality			Kruskal Wallis test	P value
	Panchayath	Municipality	Corporation		
	Mean rank	Mean rank	Mean rank		
Perishability of goods	190.87	208.98	199.00	2.099	0.062 ^{NS}
Poor storage system	182.00	199.84	182.01	0.246	0.782 ^{NS}
High inventory turnover	196.66	193.99	183.12	5.426	0.005**
Large number of competitors	189.07	190.87	193.99	1.550	0.214 ^{NS}
Drastic changes in consumer taste an preference	197.99	192.67	190.76	1.606	0.202 ^{NS}
Unorganised parking	198.09	191.34	194.88	2.531	0.081 ^{NS}
No insurance to goods	189.00	189.00	194.87	0.671	0.512 ^{NS}
Health	192.93	180.96	195.80	8.385	<0.001**
No scheme for street vendors	197.88	177.99	200.87	1.950	0.144 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes 1% level significance.

2. NS denotes Non significance.

With elements of threats faced by street sellers such as 'high inventory turnover' and 'health,' the null hypothesis is rejected at the 1% level since the P value is less than 0.01. As a result, there are substantial differences among street sellers in different areas when it comes to the threat variables outlined above.

Null hypothesis is accepted for factors of threats faced by street vendors such as 'perishability of goods,' 'poor storage system,' 'large number of competitors,' 'dramatic changes in consumer taste and preference,' 'unorganized parking,' 'no insurance for goods,' and 'no scheme for street vendors,' because P value is greater than 0.05. As a result, there is no discernible difference in the threat variables faced by street vendors in different areas.

4.9.5.1. Post Hoc Test for significant difference among the localities of street vendors with respect to factors of threats faced by street vendors in Kerala

Table 4.30.1

High inventory turnover – Locality wise difference

Locality	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Corporation - Municipality	1.841	8.371	0.220	0.826 ^{NS}
Corporation - Panchayath	15.514	5.436	2.854	0.004**
Municipality - Panchayath	13.673	9.518	1.437	0.151 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. *denotes significant at 5% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among the localities of street vendors with respect to the threat factor of high inventory turnover. Street vendors in corporations are significantly differed with street vendors of panchayath regarding the factor of high inventory turnover.

On the basis of mean rank, it is observed that street vendors of panchayath face more threat of increased inventory turnover than street vendors in corporations.

Table 4.30.2

Health - Locality wise difference

Locality	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Municipality - Corporation	-1.952	10.253	-0.190	0.849 ^{NS}
Municipality - Panchayath	27.273	11.658	2.339	0.019*
Corporation - Panchayath	25.320	6.658	3.803	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. *denotes significant at 5% level.

3. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among the localities of street vendors with respect to threat factor of health. Street vendors in municipalities are significantly differed with street vendors of panchayath regarding the factor of health.

The mean rank indicates that street sellers in panchayaths are more vulnerable to health problems than those in municipalities.

4.9.6. Factors of threats faced by street vendors – Types of vendor wise differences

H0.4.33: There is no significant difference among various types of vendors with respect to factors of threats faced by street vendors

Table 4.31

Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among various types of vendors with respect to factors of threats faced by street vendors

Factors of threats of street vendors	Type of Vendor			Chi-Square value	P value
	Sheltered	Temporary sheltered	No sheltered		
	Mean Rank	Mean Rank	Mean Rank		
Perishability of goods	191.00	198.00	191.00	0.122	0.956 ^{NS}
Poor storage system	192.00	189.80	192.00	2.411	0.300 ^{NS}
High inventory turnover	195.49	192.66	182.63	6.835	0.033*
Large number of competitors	188.21	191.47	193.46	1.247	0.536 ^{NS}
Drastic changes in consumer taste and preference	197.39	194.29	177.41	7.698	0.021*
Unorganised parking	192.50	190.30	190.49	1.280	0.527 ^{NS}
No insurance to goods	189.78	189.89	194.47	1.497	0.473 ^{NS}
Health	192.14	185.66	199.37	5.685	0.058 ^{NS}
No scheme for street vendors	190.82	185.43	201.35	9.012	0.011*

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. *denotes 5% level significance.

2. NS denotes Non significance.

With threat factors such as high inventory turnover, drastic changes in customer taste and preference, and no scheme for street vendors, the null hypothesis is rejected at the 5% level since the P value is less than 0.05. As a result, there are

considerable differences between distinct types of vendors in terms of the threat concerns outlined above.

Since P value is greater than 0.05, null hypothesis is accepted with regard to factors of threats faced by street vendors such as perishability of goods, poor storage system, large number of competitors, unorganised parking, no insurance to goods and health. Hence, there is no significant difference among various types of vendors regarding the above mentioned threat factors.

4.9.6.1. Post Hoc Test for significant difference among types of vendors with respect to factors of threats faced by street vendors

Table 4.31.1

High inventory turnover – Types of vendor wise difference

Type of vendor	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
No sheltered – Temporary sheltered	10.030	4.738	2.117	0.034*
No sheltered – Sheltered	12.860	5.165	2.490	0.013*
Temporary sheltered – Sheltered	2.829	4.488	0.630	0.528 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.
2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among types of vendors with respect to the threat factor that high inventory turnover. No sheltered vendors are significantly differed with sheltered and temporary sheltered vendors regarding the factor that high inventory turnover.

Based on mean rank it is understood that sheltered and temporary sheltered vendors face more risk due to high inventory turnover than no sheltered vendors.

Table 4.31.2

Drastic changes in consumer taste and preference – Types of vendor wise difference

Type of vendor	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
No sheltered – Temporary sheltered	16.876	7.135	2.365	0.018*
No sheltered – Sheltered	19.983	7.777	2.569	0.010*
Temporary sheltered - Sheltered	3.108	6.758	0.460	0.646 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significance differences are found among types of vendors with respect to the threat factor of drastic changes in consumer taste and preference. No sheltered vendors are significantly differed with sheltered and temporary sheltered vendors regarding the factor that drastic changes in consumer taste and preference.

Based on mean rank it is understood that sheltered and temporary sheltered vendors face more risk due to drastic changes in consumer taste and preference than no sheltered vendors.

Table 4.31.3

No scheme for street vendors – Types of vendor wise difference

Type of vendor	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Temporary sheltered – Sheltered	5.385	5.024	1.072	0.284 ^{NS}
Temporary sheltered – No sheltered	-15.919	5.304	-3.002	0.003**
Sheltered – No sheltered	-10.534	5.781	-1.822	0.068 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among types of vendors with respect to the threat factor of no scheme for street vendors. Temporary sheltered vendors are significantly differed with no sheltered vendors regarding the factor of no scheme for street vendors.

Based on mean rank it is understood that non availability of schemes for street vendors affect no sheltered vendors more than temporary sheltered vendors.

4.9. Conclusion

This chapter addressed the study's first goal, which was to determine the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) experienced by the street vendors in Kerala. Street vendors' socio-demographic indicators include gender, age, educational attainment, and location and vendor type. This chapter looked at the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats that street sellers confront, as well as the substantial differences among socio-demographic categories. The next chapter deals with the awareness of street vendors towards state Level Street vending Acts and various rehabilitation policies offered by the state of Kerala.

CHAPTER - V

AWARENESS OF STREET VENDORS TOWARDS STATE LEVEL STREET VENDING ACTS AND REHABILITATION POLICIES

5.1. Introduction

In the previous chapter an attempt has been made to examine the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) experienced by the street vendors in Kerala. It showed the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats that street sellers confront, as well as the substantial differences among socio-demographic categories.

This chapter deal with the awareness of street vendors towards state level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies and it also cross compare through the various socio-demographic factors of street vendors such as gender, age, educational attainment, location, vendor type, and ownership type.

5.2. Objective of the chapter

Objective II: To identify the awareness of street vendors towards state level street vending acts and rehabilitation policies.

5.3 Tools for data analysis

To achieve this objective, Mean rank, Mann Whitney U test, and Kruskal-Wallis test were utilised.

5.4 Extent of awareness of street vendors towards state level street vending acts and rehabilitation policies.

5.4.1. Exent of awareness analysis factors experienced by street vendors in Kerala

Table 5.1

Chi-Square test for extent of awareness towards state level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies. (N: 383)

Factors of awareness of street vendors regarding state level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Chi-Square value	P Value	Median	Mode
Street vending Act 2014 for Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street vending	1 (3%)	40 (10.4%)	73 (19.1%)	245 (64%)	24 (6.3%)	490.60	<0.001**	4	4
Kerala Government's Scheme on Street vendors and Kerala street vending Act 2018	2 (5%)	29 (7.6%)	38 (9.9%)	242 (63.2%)	72 (18.8%)	479.10	<0.001**	4	4
Difference between Act and scheme	53 (13.8%)	193 (50.4%)	97 (25.3%)	35 (9.1%)	5 (1.3%)	166.83	<0.001**	2	2
Aware that you have an option to give suggestions to the Act	53 (13.8%)	220 (57.4%)	71 (18.5%)	34 (8.9%)	5 (1.3%)	239.77	<0.001**	2	2
Existence of Town Vending Committee (TVC)	5 (1.3%)	72 (18.8%)	84 (21.9%)	196 (51.2%)	26 (6.8%)	173.83	<0.001**	4	4
ID cards provided by TVC	5 (1.3%)	42 (11%)	41 (10.7%)	252 (65.8%)	43 (11.2%)	362.09	<0.001**	4	4
Certificate of vending provided by municipality for street vendors	5 (1.3%)	26 (6.8%)	40 (10.4%)	258 (67.3%)	54 (14.1%)	393.61	<0.001**	4	4
Validity of certificate of vending	3 (0.8%)	56 (14.6%)	61 (15.9%)	253 (66.1%)	10 (2.6%)	543.56	<0.001**	4	4

Awareness of Street Vendors Towards State Level Street Vending Acts and Rehabilitation Policies

Requirements for applying for certificate of vending	2 (5%)	56 (14.6%)	50 (13.1%)	263 (68.7%)	12 (3.1%)	595.49	<0.001**	4	4
Vending zones	4 (1%)	61 (15.9%)	28 (7.3%)	260 (67.9%)	30 (7.8%)	570.27	<0.001**	4	4
Time restricted vending zones, free vending Zones and no –vending Zones	6 (1.6%)	104 (27.2%)	29 (7.6%)	238 (62.1%)	6 (1.6%)	509.59	<0.001**	4	4
Procedures for renewal of certificate of vending	3 (0.8%)	111 (29%)	28 (7.3%)	230 (60.1%)	11 (2.9%)	480.38	<0.001**	4	4
Minimum age for applying certificate	5 (1.3%)	25 (6.5%)	47 (12.3%)	244 (63.7%)	62 (16.2%)	481.73	<0.001**	4	4
Aware that you cannot sell, rent or lease the certificate of vending to others	7 (1.8%)	15 (3.9%)	56 (14.6%)	280 (73.1%)	25 (6.5%)	693.17	<0.001**	4	4
Aware that you should not have been prosecuted and convicted or penalized earlier for any reason connected with vending	4 (1%)	35 (9.1%)	79 (20.6%)	259 (67.6%)	6 (1.6%)	590.87	<0.001**	4	4
Aware that certificate of vending cannot be passed to legal heir	3 (0.8%)	37 (9.7%)	101 (26.4%)	237 (61.8%)	5 (1.3%)	349.56	<0.001**	4	4
Aware of different types of vending zones	5 (1.3%)	39 (10.2%)	43 (11.2%)	291 (75.9%)	5 (1.3%)	353.06	<0.001**	4	4
Aware of the fee to be remitted to vend in vending zones	3 (0.8%)	96 (25.1%)	26 (6.8%)	257 (67.1%)	1 (0.3%)	608.52	<0.001**	4	4
Aware that certificate of vending can cancelled/suspended in some conditions	3 (0.8%)	180 (46.9%)	58 (15.1%)	137 (35.8%)	5 (1.3%)	205.68	<0.001**	3	3

Awareness of Street Vendors Towards State Level Street Vending Acts and Rehabilitation Policies

Vending zones providing adequate infrastructure facilities	44 (11.5%)	206 (53.7%)	83 (21.7%)	45 (11.7%)	5 (1.3%)	195.28	<0.001**	2	2
Vending zones providing dust free environment	49 (12.8%)	156 (40.7%)	85 (22.2%)	88 (23%)	5 (1.3%)	69.12	<0.001**	2	2
Govt. providing training and skill development programmes	26 (6.8%)	155 (40.4%)	106 (27.7%)	91 (23.8%)	5 (1.3%)	95.25	<0.001**	3	3
Support from govt. to ensure financial inclusion and access to credit	63 (16.4%)	237 (61.8%)	61 (15.9%)	17 (4.4%)	5 (1.3%)	304.57	<0.001**	2	2
Rehabilitation activities will lead survival of business	57 (14.9%)	213 (55.6%)	86 (22.5%)	22 (5.7%)	5 (1.3%)	229.56	<0.001**	2	2

Source: Primary Data

The percentage analysis, median and mode scores are indicates that street vendors are aware about their ‘street vending act 2014 for protection of livelihood and regulation of street vending’, ‘Kerala government’s scheme on street vendors and Kerala street vending act 2018’, ‘existence of town vending committee (TVC)’, ‘ID cards provided by TVC’, ‘certificate of vending provided by municipality for street vendors’, ‘validity of certificate of vending’, ‘requirements for applying for certificate of vending’, ‘vending zones’, ‘time restricted vending zones, free vending zone and no –vending zones’, ‘procedures for renewal of certificate of vending’, ‘minimum age for applying for certificate’, ‘aware that you cannot sell, rent or lease the certificate of vending to others’, ‘aware that you should not have been prosecuted and convicted or penalized earlier for any reason connected with vending’, ‘aware that certificate of vending cannot be passed to legal heir’, ‘aware of different types of vending zones’, ‘aware of the fee to be remitted to vend in vending zones’.

The street vendors have no stance on the following factors awareness towards state level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies such as ‘aware that certificate of

vending can cancelled/suspended in some conditions’ and ‘govt.providing training and skill development programmes’.

The street vendors don't have any awareness of the following items, such as ‘vending zones providing adequate infrastructure facilities’, ‘vending zones providing dust free environment’, ‘support from govt. to ensure financial inclusion and access to credit’, ‘rehabilitation activities will lead survival of business’.

5.5. Awareness of street vendors towards state level street vending acts and rehabilitation policies across socio-demographic profile

Table 5.2

Factors considered for awareness and socio-demographic profile for cross analysis.

Factors of awareness towards state level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies.	Socio-demographic profile of street vendors
Aware of Street vending Act 2014 for Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street vending	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gender 2. Age 3. Education 4. Locality 5. Type of vendor 6. Type of ownership
Aware of Kerala Government’s Scheme on Street vendors and Kerala street vending Act 2018	
Aware of difference between Act and scheme	
Aware that you have an option to give suggestions to the Act	
Aware of existence of Town Vending Committee (TVC)	
Aware of ID cards provided by TVC	
Aware of certificate of vending provided by municipality for street vendors	
Aware of the validity of certificate of vending	
Aware of requirements for applying for certificate of vending?	
Aware of vending zones	
aware of time restricted vending zones, free vending Zones and no –vending Zones	
aware of the procedures for renewal of certificate of vending	

Awareness of Street Vendors Towards State Level Street Vending Acts and Rehabilitation Policies

aware of minimum age for applying certificate	
aware that you cannot sell, rent or lease the certificate of vending to others	
aware that you should not have been prosecuted and convicted or penalized earlier for any reason connected with vending	
aware that certificate of vending cannot be passed to legal heir	
aware of different types of vending zones	
aware of the fee to be remitted to vend in vending zones	
aware that certificate of vending can cancelled/suspended in some conditions	
Vending zones providing adequate infrastructure facilities	
Vending zones providing dust free environment	
Govt. providing training and skill development programmes	
Support from Govt. to ensure financial inclusion and access to credit	
Rehabilitation activities will lead survival of business	

H0.5.1: There is no significant difference between male and female street vendors regarding the factors of awareness towards state level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies.

Table 5.3

Mann Whitney U test for significant difference between male and female street vendors with respect to the factors of awareness towards state level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies.

Factors of awareness towards state level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies.	Gender		Mann-Whitney U	P value
	Male	Female		
	Mean Rank	Mean Rank		
Aware of Street vending Act 2014 for Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street vending	188.20	202.05	12280.50	0.222 ^{NS}
Aware of Kerala Government's Scheme on Street vendors and Kerala street vending Act 2018	186.77	206.63	11863.50	0.082 ^{NS}
Aware of difference between Act and scheme	192.39	188.65	12981.50	0.759 ^{NS}
Aware that you have an option to give suggestions to the Act	193.66	184.59	12612.00	0.441 ^{NS}
Aware of existence of Town Vending Committee (TVC)	185.70	210.04	11553.50	0.051 ^{NS}
Aware of ID cards provided by TVC	188.91	199.77	12487.50	0.325 ^{NS}
Aware of certificate of vending provided by municipality for street vendors	190.65	194.23	12992.50	0.742 ^{NS}
Aware of the validity of certificate of vending	190.69	194.10	13004.00	0.759 ^{NS}
Aware of requirements for applying for certificate of vending?	190.85	193.59	13050.50	0.801 ^{NS}
Aware of vending zones	189.69	197.29	12714.00	0.488 ^{NS}
aware of time restricted vending zones, free vending Zones and no –vending Zones	186.74	206.72	11855.50	0.080 ^{NS}
aware of the procedures for	183.02	191.62	12772.50	0.067 ^{NS}

Awareness of Street Vendors Towards State Level Street Vending Acts and Rehabilitation Policies

renewal of certificate of vending				
aware of minimum age for applying certificate	184.65	198.41	12247.00	0.088 ^{NS}
aware that you cannot sell, rent or lease the certificate of vending to others	187.19	205.27	11987.00	0.080 ^{NS}
aware that you should not have been prosecuted and convicted or penalized earlier for any reason connected with vending	186.94	206.08	11913.50	0.081 ^{NS}
aware that certificate of vending cannot be passed to legal heir	188.04	202.56	12234.00	0.200 ^{NS}
aware of different types of vending zones	187.63	203.86	12115.50	0.088 ^{NS}
aware of the fee to be remitted to vend in vending zones	189.45	198.05	12644.50	0.433 ^{NS}
aware that certificate of vending can cancelled/suspended in some conditions	191.85	190.40	13140.00	0.905 ^{NS}
Vending zones providing adequate infrastructure facilities	193.78	184.21	12577.50	0.425 ^{NS}
Vending zones providing dust free environment	191.21	192.41	13157.50	0.924 ^{NS}
Govt. providing training and skill development programmes	187.85	190.76	13650.00	0.765 ^{NS}
Support from Govt. to ensure financial inclusion and access to credit	199.09	195.21	12985.50	0.541 ^{NS}
Rehabilitation activities will lead survival of business	190.98	199.87	12987.45	0.786 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

NS denotes Not Significant

The null hypothesis is accepted since the P value is greater than 0.05. Accordingly, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference between male and female street vendors in terms of their awareness of state-level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies. It implies that understanding state-level Street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies among men and women is equivalent.

H0.5.2: There is no significant difference among the various age group of street vendors regarding the factors of awareness towards state level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies.

Table 5.4

Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among the various age groups of street vendors regarding the factors of awareness towards state level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies.

Factors of awareness towards state level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies.	Age			Chi-Square value	P value
	20 to 35	36 to 50	51 to 65		
	Mean Rank	Mean Rank	Mean Rank		
Aware of Street vending Act 2014 for Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street vending	169.51	186.87	178.74	3.525	0.265 ^{NS}
Aware of Kerala Government's Scheme on Street vendors and Kerala street vending Act 2018	180.11	199.88	194.73	3.113	0.211 ^{NS}
Aware of difference between Act and scheme	179.59	199.14	196.27	2.874	0.238 ^{NS}
Aware that you have an option to give suggestions to the Act	187.62	185.28	203.89	2.546	0.280 ^{NS}
Aware of existence of Town Vending Committee (TVC)	185.32	201.27	186.76	2.028	0.363 ^{NS}
Aware of ID cards provided by TVC	178.42	194.40	203.56	4.752	0.093 ^{NS}
Aware of certificate of vending provided by municipality for street vendors	182.39	192.07	201.70	2.756	0.252 ^{NS}
Aware of the validity of certificate of vending	174.37	185.30	219.73	4.437	0.255 ^{NS}
Aware of requirements for applying for certificate of vending?	176.61	186.78	189.21	4.594	0.299 ^{NS}
Aware of vending zones	178.43	180.74	188.54	4.876	0.298 ^{NS}
aware of time restricted vending zones, free vending Zones and no –vending Zones	181.24	191.10	204.29	3.563	0.168 ^{NS}

Awareness of Street Vendors Towards State Level Street Vending Acts and Rehabilitation Policies

aware of the procedures for renewal of certificate of vending	178.70	184.24	187.87	4.261	0.187 ^{NS}
aware of minimum age for applying certificate	196.89	180.08	199.24	3.175	0.204 ^{NS}
aware that you cannot sell, rent or lease the certificate of vending to others	203.77	175.81	196.31	4.641	0.306 ^{NS}
aware that you should not have been prosecuted and convicted or penalized earlier for any reason connected with vending	192.59	181.00	203.26	3.693	0.158 ^{NS}
aware that certificate of vending cannot be passed to legal heir	182.51	187.75	206.93	4.396	0.111 ^{NS}
aware of different types of vending zones	183.11	188.28	205.56	5.235	0.073 ^{NS}
aware of the fee to be remitted to vend in vending zones	184.09	180.94	188.50	4.177	0.276 ^{NS}
aware that certificate of vending can cancelled/suspended in some conditions	196.48	195.39	180.68	1.798	0.407 ^{NS}
Vending zones providing adequate infrastructure facilities	199.40	203.31	167.35	3.111	0.325 ^{NS}
Vending zones providing dust free environment	184.63	209.34	177.55	4.541	0.231 ^{NS}
Govt. providing training and skill development programmes	187.15	192.13	195.92	0.436	0.804 ^{NS}
Support from Govt. to ensure financial inclusion and access to credit	201.18	178.67	195.86	4.101	0.129 ^{NS}
Rehabilitation activities will lead survival of business	175.37	181.43	161.04	3.475	0.234 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

NS denotes Not Significant

The null hypothesis is accepted since the P value is greater than 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference between the various age groups of street vendors with regard to their knowledge of state-level street vending

Acts and rehabilitation policies. It reveals that understanding of state-level Street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies is consistent across all age categories.

H0.5.3: There is no significant difference among the educational qualifications of street vendors regarding the factors of awareness towards state level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies.

Table 5.5

Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among the educational qualifications of street vendors regarding the factors of awareness towards state level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies.

Factors of awareness towards state level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies.	Educational qualifications				Chi-Square value	P value
	Up to 4	5 th to 7 th Class	8 th to 10 th Class	Plus Two		
	Mean Rank	Mean Rank	Mean Rank	Mean Rank		
Aware of Street vending Act 2014 for Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street vending	168.76	186.01	201.84	176.36	6.411	0.093 ^{NS}
Aware of Kerala Government's Scheme on Street vendors and Kerala street vending Act 2018	194.70	188.06	193.12	175.57	6.159	0.104 ^{NS}
Aware of difference between Act and scheme	152.28	147.30	141.95	138.23	4.093	0.245 ^{NS}
Aware that you have an option to give suggestions to the Act	179.64	188.13	177.37	178.07	4.799	0.388 ^{NS}
Aware of existence of Town Vending Committee (TVC)	173.57	187.88	174.34	184.57	4.865	0.376 ^{NS}
Aware of ID cards provided by TVC	172.80	181.85	182.33	187.93	4.663	0.234 ^{NS}
Aware of certificate of vending provided by municipality for street vendors	185.98	181.47	179.78	185.19	4.911	0.276 ^{NS}
Aware of the validity of certificate of vending	195.83	193.42	194.11	197.71	4.616	0.267 ^{NS}
Aware of requirements for applying for certificate of vending?	192.64	195.51	193.52	195.71	4.921	0.219 ^{NS}

Awareness of Street Vendors Towards State Level Street Vending Acts and Rehabilitation Policies

Aware of vending zones	168.51	210.28	186.33	199.67	7.685	0.053 ^{NS}
aware of time restricted vending zones, free vending Zones and no – vending Zones	170.32	174.99	179.20	181.17	4.852	0.342 ^{NS}
aware of the procedures for renewal of certificate of vending	160.19	162.69	165.71	158.75	4.866	0.356 ^{NS}
aware of minimum age for applying certificate	166.30	171.74	166.01	165.36	5.915	0.452 ^{NS}
aware that you cannot sell, rent or lease the certificate of vending to others	181.55	187.84	186.67	181.63	4.438	0.276 ^{NS}
aware that you should not have been prosecuted and convicted or penalized earlier for any reason connected with vending	181.89	185.46	182.44	187.26	4.263	0.301 ^{NS}
aware that certificate of vending cannot be passed to legal heir	188.36	190.97	199.32	188.50	4.495	0.322 ^{NS}
aware of different types of vending zones	212.08	214.98	217.27	219.60	4.781	0.388 ^{NS}
aware of the fee to be remitted to vend in vending zones	195.43	196.44	195.09	196.29	4.609	0.345 ^{NS}
aware that certificate of vending can cancelled/suspended in some conditions	208.25	206.21	201.76	202.99	5.810	0.456 ^{NS}
Vending zones providing adequate infrastructure facilities	179.91	189.82	189.44	188.33	4.148	0.276 ^{NS}
Vending zones providing dust free environment	173.48	185.63	192.61	174.64	4.050	0.256 ^{NS}
Govt. providing training and skill development programmes	187.34	188.51	184.83	171.35	4.338	0.342 ^{NS}
Support from Govt. to ensure financial inclusion and access to credit	194.30	195.08	198.08	196.62	5.637	0.467 ^{NS}
Rehabilitation activities will lead survival of business	218.45	186.24	193.69	163.77	6.929	0.074 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

NS denotes Not Significant

The null hypothesis is accepted since the P value is greater than 0.05. As a result, there is no significant difference in the educational qualifications of street vendors in terms of awareness of state level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies. It shows that varied educational qualifications have the same awareness of state level street selling Acts and rehabilitation policies.

H0.5.4: There is no significant difference among the locality of street vendors regarding the factors of awareness towards state level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies.

Table 5.6

Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among the locality of street vendors regarding the factors of awareness towards state level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies.

Factors of awareness towards state level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies.	Localities of street vending			Chi-Square value	P value
	Panchayath	Municipality	Corporation		
	Mean Rank	Mean Rank	Mean Rank		
Aware of Street vending Act 2014 for Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street vending	183.34	190.70	193.03	0.493	0.782 NS
Aware of Kerala Government's Scheme on Street vendors and Kerala street vending ACT 2018	175.15	170.23	195.98	3.410	0.182 NS
Aware of difference between Act and scheme	178.09	188.91	199.15	5.825	0.198 NS
Aware that you have an option to give suggestions to the Act	178.85	180.68	177.81	4.925	0.286 NS
Aware of existence of Town Vending Committee (TVC)	172.72	175.14	196.07	3.095	0.213 NS

Awareness of Street Vendors Towards State Level Street Vending Acts and Rehabilitation Policies

Aware of ID cards provided by TVC	171.53	196.61	194.73	3.048	0.218 NS
Aware of certificate of vending provided by municipality for street vendors	169.70	196.95	195.04	3.730	0.155 NS
Aware of the validity of certificate of vending	214.30	204.45	186.45	4.655	0.098 NS
Aware of requirements for applying for certificate of vending?	199.61	195.95	185.75	6.001	0.054 NS
Aware of vending zones	207.80	202.05	187.80	2.549	0.280 NS
aware of time restricted vending zones, free vending Zones and no – vending Zones	211.85	180.45	188.63	2.097	0.213 NS
aware of the procedures for renewal of certificate of vending	212.92	158.57	190.01	5.373	0.068 NS
aware of minimum age for applying certificate	182.94	182.89	193.67	0.791	0.673 NS
aware that you cannot sell, rent or lease the certificate of vending to others	207.65	183.11	189.19	2.368	0.306 NS
aware that you should not have been prosecuted and convicted or penalized earlier for any reason connected with vending	188.08	187.82	185.17	2.353	0.238 NS
aware that certificate of vending cannot be passed to legal heir	188.40	189.32	186.45	2.513	0.321 NS

Awareness of Street Vendors Towards State Level Street Vending Acts and Rehabilitation Policies

aware of different types of vending zones	186.28	182.68	188.57	2.124	0.546 NS
aware of the fee to be remitted to vend in vending zones	216.43	176.41	188.09	5.132	0.077 NS
aware that certificate of vending can cancelled/suspended in some conditions	181.98	176.02	194.33	1.242	0.537 NS
Vending zones providing adequate infrastructure facilities	196.46	175.82	191.74	0.680	0.712 NS
Vending zones providing dust free environment	169.58	176.73	196.52	3.545	0.170 NS
Govt. providing training and skill development programmes	185.08	232.43	189.70	3.685	0.158 NS
Support from Govt. to ensure financial inclusion and access to credit	173.69	158.86	197.07	5.533	0.063 NS
Rehabilitation activities will lead survival of business	196.64	197.32	199.53	0.389	0.765 NS

Source: Primary Data

NS denotes Not Significant

The null hypothesis is accepted since the P value is greater than 0.05. Thus, it can be concluded that there are no substantial differences between the different localities where street sellers operate in terms of their level of awareness of Acts and rehabilitation policies at the state level. It shows that street vendors who are selling their goods in different locales are all aware of the same state-level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies.

H0.5.5. There is no significant difference among the types of vendors regarding the factors of awareness towards state level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies.

Table 5.7

Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among the types of vendors regarding the factors of awareness towards state level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies.

Factors of awareness towards state level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies.	Type of vendor			Chi-Square value	P value
	Sheltered	Temporary sheltered	Not sheltered		
	Mean Rank	Mean Rank	Mean Rank		
Aware of Street vending Act 2014 for Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street vending	184.12	195.00	193.86	0.990	0.610 ^{NS}
Aware of Kerala Government's Scheme on Street vendors and Kerala street vending Act 2018	180.96	194.26	198.97	2.125	0.346 ^{NS}
Aware of difference between Act and scheme	186.36	198.51	184.77	1.544	0.462 ^{NS}
Aware that you have an option to give suggestions to the Act	188.96	188.49	187.23	1.429	0.876 ^{NS}
Aware of existence of Town Vending Committee (TVC)	205.70	205.26	209.15	1.854	0.765 ^{NS}
Aware of ID cards provided by TVC	181.73	199.68	200.03	5.439	0.051 ^{NS}
Aware of certificate of vending provided by municipality for street vendors	209.58	200.70	201.91	1.284	0.659 ^{NS}
Aware of the validity of certificate of vending	188.15	195.07	188.95	1.476	0.788 ^{NS}
Aware of requirements for applying for certificate of vending?	189.99	196.09	184.90	1.983	0.612 ^{NS}
Aware of vending zones	188.62	195.70	187.23	.689	0.709 ^{NS}
aware of time restricted vending zones, free	197.28	191.75	184.16	0.986	0.611 ^{NS}

Awareness of Street Vendors Towards State Level Street Vending Acts and Rehabilitation Policies

vending Zones and no – vending Zones					
aware of the procedures for renewal of certificate of vending	202.19	192.17	177.55	3.399	0.183 ^{NS}
aware of minimum age for applying certificate	180.74	196.93	194.35	2.114	0.347 ^{NS}
aware that you cannot sell, rent or lease the certificate of vending to others	191.86	187.42	198.55	1.033	0.597 ^{NS}
aware that you should not have been prosecuted and convicted or penalized earlier for any reason connected with vending	200.21	180.89	189.86	5.646	0.058 ^{NS}
aware that certificate of vending cannot be passed to legal heir	188.73	167.15	176.15	4.006	0.098 ^{NS}
aware of different types of vending zones	187.17	193.76	192.51	0.497	0.780 ^{NS}
aware of the fee to be remitted to vend in vending zones	205.44	191.29	175.31	5.629	0.060 ^{NS}
aware that certificate of vending can cancelled/suspended in some conditions	200.06	182.99	196.91	2.316	0.314 ^{NS}
Vending zones providing adequate infrastructure facilities	188.39	192.48	193.40	0.160	0.923 ^{NS}
Vending zones providing dust free environment	190.63	199.41	197.24	5.629	0.198 ^{NS}
Govt. providing training and skill development programmes	198.64	179.63	204.76	4.317	0.116 ^{NS}
Support from Govt. to ensure financial inclusion and access to credit	194.34	200.74	171.21	6.000	0.051 ^{NS}
Rehabilitation activities will lead survival of business	189.21	187.28	201.96	1.441	0.487 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

NS denotes Not Significant

The P value above 0.05, hence the null hypothesis is accepted. With regard to the factors of awareness towards state level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies, it can be concluded that there is no discernible difference among the types of street vendors. This suggests that all different kinds of street vendors are similarly aware of state-level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies.

H0.5.6. There is no significant difference among the types of ownership regarding the factors of awareness towards state level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies.

Table 5.8

Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among the types of ownership regarding the factors of awareness towards state level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies.

Factors of awareness towards state level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies.	Type of ownership			Chi-Square value	P value
	Sole proprietorship	Partnership	Wage employees		
	Mean Rank	Mean Rank	Mean Rank		
Aware of Street vending Act 2014 for Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street vending	191.86	196.72	179.55	0.915	0.633 ^{NS}
Aware of Kerala Government's Scheme on Street vendors and Kerala street vending ACT 2018	189.11	200.89	168.52	5.211	0.052 ^{NS}
Aware of difference between Act and scheme	190.53	204.47	173.45	2.639	0.267 ^{NS}
Aware that you have an option to give suggestions to the Act	201.08	213.76	202.69	5.519	0.055 ^{NS}
Aware of existence of Town Vending	183.07	193.40	181.12	5.025	0.087 ^{NS}

Awareness of Street Vendors Towards State Level Street Vending Acts and Rehabilitation Policies

Committee (TVC)					
Aware of ID cards provided by TVC	188.94	178.72	168.06	6.105	0.055 ^{NS}
Aware of certificate of vending provided by municipality for street vendors	194.60	181.77	190.24	1.215	0.545 ^{NS}
Aware of the validity of certificate of vending	176.95	171.76	181.52	3.830	0.546 ^{NS}
Aware of requirements for applying for certificate of vending?	189.83	165.99	168.19	6.090	0.066 ^{NS}
Aware of vending zones	191.76	174.72	164.88	5.907	0.056 ^{NS}
aware of time restricted vending zones, free vending Zones and no – vending Zones	296.68	183.37	186.48	5.401	0.059 ^{NS}
aware of the procedures for renewal of certificate of vending	198.97	186.95	178.38	5.341	0.065 ^{NS}
aware of minimum age for applying certificate	193.97	207.38	196.58	5.812	0.071 ^{NS}
aware that you cannot sell, rent or lease the certificate of vending to others	198.06	171.15	162.62	6.077	0.055 ^{NS}
aware that you should not have been prosecuted and convicted or penalized earlier for any reason connected with vending	196.70	188.32	164.94	4.509	0.105 ^{NS}
aware that certificate of vending cannot be	202.78	200.71	209.95	0.717	0.876 ^{NS}

Awareness of Street Vendors Towards State Level Street Vending Acts and Rehabilitation Policies

passed to legal heir					
aware of different types of vending zones	198.73	189.24	188.14	3.740	0.245 ^{NS}
aware of the fee to be remitted to vend in vending zones	199.79	182.06	187.31	6.098	0.055 ^{NS}
aware that certificate of vending can cancelled/suspended in some conditions	176.98	243.62	249.92	5.570	0.067 ^{NS}
Vending zones providing adequate infrastructure facilities	185.54	198.84	215.06	3.692	0.158 ^{NS}
Vending zones providing dust free environment	188.64	202.79	188.36	1.140	0.566 ^{NS}
Govt. providing training and skill development programmes	199.10	209.19	200.26	2.943	0.456 ^{NS}
Support from Govt. to ensure financial inclusion and access to credit	195.35	179.27	190.19	1.718	0.424 ^{NS}
Rehabilitation activities will lead survival of business	134.13	129.86	144.43	5.003	0.099 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data
NS denotes Not Significant

The null hypothesis is accepted since the P value is greater than 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that there are no significant differences between the various types of street vendors in terms of their knowledge of Acts and rehabilitation policies at the state level governing street vending. It shows that all different kinds of street vendors are similarly aware of state-level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies.

5.6. Conclusion

The awareness of street vendors of state-level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies was covered in this chapter, along with a cross-section of street vendors' socio-demographic characteristics including gender, age, educational attainment, location, vendor type, and ownership. The next chapter deals with the changes that occurred among street vendors in Kerala before and after the demonetization of the Indian currency.

CHAPTER – VI

PRE- AND POST-DEMONETIZATION CHANGES AMONG STREET VENDORS IN KERALA

6.1. Introduction

In the previous chapter an attempt has been made to study the awareness of street vendors towards state level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies and it also cross compare through the various socio-demographic factors of street vendors such as gender, age, educational attainment, location, vendor type, and ownership type.

This chapter covers the third objective of the study, which is to investigate the changes that occurred among street vendors in Kerala before and after the demonetization of the Indian currency. For the purpose of making a cross-comparison of these changes, the socio-demographic indicators of street vendors are used. These indicators include gender, age, educational attainment, location, vendor type, and ownership type.

6.2. Objective of the chapter

Objective III: To examine pre- and post-demonetization changes among street vendors in Kerala

6.3. Tools for data analysis

In order to accomplish this objective, both the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test and the mean ranks were utilised.

6.4. Pre-and post-demonetization changes in street vendors in Kerala

H0.6.1: There is no significant difference between Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors in Kerala

Table 6.1

Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-demonetization and Post-demonetization in street vendors in Kerala (overall)

Factors of pre-post demonetization changes	Mean ranks		Z score	P Value
	Pre-demonetization	Post-demonetization		
Purchasing power of consumers has been changed	17	186.96	-17.77	<0.001**
Consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores	25.80	184.93	-17.48	<0.001**
Shortage of cash	7.36	191.50	-17.96	<0.001**
Difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM	6.85	191.50	-17.69	<0.001**
Difficult to find change for large tendered notes	5.25	187.50	-17.26	<0.001**
Overall demand for goods are declined	4.98	190.50	-17.53	<0.001**
Price level expected to be lowered	5.98	191.50	-17.87	<0.001**
Average income per day changed	6.87	191.500	-17.63	<0.001**
Decline of savings	7.54	191.50	-17.93	<0.001**
Unable to depend digital payments	55.00	70.56	-10.29	<0.001**
Consumers are mistrust about online payments	8.55	57.40	-3.536	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: **Denotes significant at 1% level

The null hypothesis is rejected at a 1% level since the P value is less than 0.01. It suggests that there were significant changes among the street vendors in Kerala before and after the demonetization. The mean rank scores show that the street vendors have been negatively impacted by demonization in India in the following factors ‘purchasing power of consumers has been changed’, ‘consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores’, ‘shortage of cash’, ‘difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM’, ‘difficult to find change for large tendered notes’, ‘overall demand for goods are declined’, ‘price level expected to be lowered’, ‘average

income per day changed’, ‘decline of savings’, ‘unable to depend digital payments’ and ‘consumers are mistrust about online payments’.

6.5. Pre- and post- demonetization changes in various categories of street vendors in Kerala

H0.6.2: There is no significant difference between Pre-and Post-demonetization among the male street vendors in Kerala

Table 6.2

Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-demonetization and Post-demonetization changes in male street vendors in Kerala.

Factors of pre-post demonetization changes	Mean ranks		Z score	P Value
	Pre-demonetization	Post-demonetization		
Purchasing power of consumers has been changed	14.50	142.45	-15.51	<0.001**
Consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores	9.54	140.00	-15.24	<0.001**
Shortage of cash	8.74	146.00	-15.69	<0.001**
Difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM	6.87	146.00	-15.43	<0.001**
Difficult to find change for large tendered notes	5.45	144.50	-15.18	<0.001**
Overall demand for goods are declined	6.58	145.00	-15.27	<0.001**
Price level expected to be lowered	8.45	146.00	-15.62	<0.001**
Average income per day changed	7.84	146.00	-15.48	<0.001**
Decline of savings	9.85	146.00	-15.64	<0.001**
Unable to depend digital payments	40.50	54.52	-8.96	<0.001**
Consumers are mistrust about online payments	5.98	47.64	-5.808	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: ** Denotes significant at 1% level

Since the P value is less than 0.001, the null hypothesis cannot be accepted at the 1% level of confidence. It appears that there has been a considerable change between before and after the demonetization among the male street vendors in Kerala. The

Pre- and Post-Demonetization Changes Among Street Vendors In Kerala

male street vendors in Kerala have been adversely effected by demonization in the following areas, as shown by the mean rank scores, which may be found below that ‘purchasing power of consumers has been changed’, ‘consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores’, ‘shortage of cash’, ‘difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM’, ‘difficult to find change for large tendered notes’, ‘overall demand for goods are declined’, ‘price level expected to be lowered’, ‘average income per day changed’, ‘decline of savings’, ‘unable to depend digital payments’ and ‘consumers are mistrust about online payments’.

H0.6.3: There is no significant difference between Pre-and Post-demonetization among the female street vendors in Kerala.

Table 6.3

Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-demonetization and Post-demonetization in female street vendors in Kerala.

Factors of pre-post demonetization changes	Mean ranks		Z score	P Value
	Pre-demonetization	Post-demonetization		
Purchasing power of consumers has been changed	12.36	45.00	-8.68	<0.001**
Consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores	6.58	54.44	-8.57	<0.001**
Shortage of cash	5.98	46.00	-8.75	<0.001**
Difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM	11.68	46.00	-8.67	<0.001**
Difficult to find change for large tendered notes	9.58	43.50	-8.25	<0.001**
Overall demand for goods are declined	5.87	46.00	-8.62	<0.001**
Price level expected to be lowered	5.64	46.00	-8.71	<0.001**
Average income per day changed	6.58	46.00	-8.50	<0.001**
Decline of savings	2.69	46.00	-8.77	<0.001**
Unable to depend digital payments	15.00	16.55	-5.13	<0.001**
Consumers are mistrust about online payments	2.58	10.66	-2.23	0.025

Source: Primary Data

Note: ** Denotes significant at 1% level

Pre- and Post-Demonetization Changes Among Street Vendors In Kerala

Since the P value is less than 0.01, the null hypothesis is rejected at a 1% level. It indicates that there is a significant changes among the female street vendors in Kerala before and after the demonetization. The mean rank results reveal that demonization of female street vendors in India has had a negative effect on the following areas that ‘purchasing power of consumers has been changed’, ‘consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores’, ‘shortage of cash’, ‘difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM’, ‘difficult to find change for large tendered notes’, ‘overall demand for goods are declined’, ‘price level expected to be lowered’, ‘average income per day changed’, ‘decline of savings’, ‘unable to depend digital payments’ and ‘consumers are mistrust about online payments’.

H0.6.4: There is no significant difference between Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors with age groups of 20 to 35

Table 6.4

Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors with age groups of 20 to 35

Factors of pre-post demonetization changes	Mean ranks		Z score	P Value
	Pre-demonetization	Post-demonetization		
Purchasing power of consumers has been changed	11.58	66.50	-10.57	<0.001**
Consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores	10.50	64.42	-10.32	<0.001**
Shortage of cash	2.65	67.00	-10.72	<0.001**
Difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM	2.58	67.00	-10.41	<0.001**
Difficult to find change for large tendered notes	6.98	67.00	-10.37	<0.001**
Overall demand for goods are declined	8.65	66.50	-10.32	<0.001**
Price level expected to be lowered	12.65	67.00	-10.68	<0.001**
Average income per day changed	13.65	67.00	-10.53	<0.001**
Decline of savings	10.64	67.00	-10.70	<0.001**
Unable to depend digital payments	20.00	24.70	-6.03	<0.001**
Consumers are mistrust about online payments	7.88	14.86	-3.88	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: **Denotes significant at 1% level

Pre- and Post-Demonetization Changes Among Street Vendors In Kerala

Since the P value is less than 0.01, the null hypothesis is disproved at a 1% level. It shows that there is a significant changes among the street vendors with age group of 20 to 35 before and after the demonetization. The mean rank scores reveal that India's demonization of street vendors in the 20– 35 age group has exerted a negative influence on them in the following areas that ‘purchasing power of consumers has been changed’, ‘consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores’, ‘shortage of cash’, ‘difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM’, ‘difficult to find change for large tendered notes’, ‘overall demand for goods are declined’, ‘price level expected to be lowered’, ‘average income per day changed’, ‘decline of savings’, ‘unable to depend digital payments’ and ‘consumers are mistrust about online payments’.

H0.6.5: There is no significant difference between Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors with age groups of 36 to 50

Table 6.5

Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors with age group of 36 to 50

Factors of pre-post demonetization changes	Mean ranks		Z score	P Value
	Pre-demonetization	Post-demonetization		
Purchasing power of consumers has been changed	5.69	67.50	-10.64	<0.001**
Consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores	5.68	67.00	-10.39	<0.001**
Shortage of cash	9.87	69.50	-10.71	<0.001**
Difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM	11.65	69.50	-10.65	<0.001**
Difficult to find change for large tendered notes	25.64	68.00	-10.37	<0.001**
Overall demand for goods are declined	13.65	69.00	-10.54	<0.001**
Price level expected to be lowered	15.98	69.50	-10.71	<0.001**
Average income per day changed	10.36	69.50	-10.49	<0.001**
Decline of savings	9.98	69.50	-10.73	<0.001**
Unable to depend digital payments	22.00	28.23	-6.48	<0.001**
Consumers are mistrust about online payments	4.00	25.30	-5.771	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: **Denotes significant at 1% level

Pre- and Post-Demonetization Changes Among Street Vendors In Kerala

Because the P value is less than 0.01 at the 1% level, the null hypothesis is rejected. It reveals that there is a significant changes among the street vendors with age group of 36 to 50 before and after the demonetization. According to the mean rank scores, demonization in India has had a negative effect on street sellers aged 36 to 50 in the following factors that ‘purchasing power of consumers has been changed’, ‘consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores’, ‘shortage of cash’, ‘difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM’, ‘difficult to find change for large tendered notes’, ‘overall demand for goods are declined’, ‘price level expected to be lowered’, ‘average income per day changed’, ‘decline of savings’, ‘unable to depend digital payments’ and ‘consumers are mistrust about online payments’.

H0.6.6: There is no significant difference between Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors with age group of 51 to 65

Table 6.6

Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors with age group of 51 to 65

Factors of pre-post demonetization changes	Mean ranks		Z score	P Value
	Pre-demonetization	Post-demonetization		
Purchasing power of consumers has been changed	3.00	53.98	-9.55	<0.001**
Consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores	6.68	54.50	-9.59	<0.001**
Shortage of cash	8.98	56.00	-9.68	<0.001**
Difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM	21.65	56.00	-9.59	<0.001**
Difficult to find change for large tendered notes	6.98	53.50	-9.16	<0.001**
Overall demand for goods are declined	9.65	56.00	-9.51	<0.001**
Price level expected to be lowered	9.65	56.00	-9.57	<0.001**
Average income per day changed	5.98	56.00	-9.55	<0.001**
Decline of savings	9.65	56.00	-9.62	<0.001**
Unable to depend digital payments	14.00	18.63	-5.29	<0.001**
Consumers are mistrust about online payments	2.27	17.06	-4.45	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: **Denotes significant at 1% level

Pre- and Post-Demonetization Changes Among Street Vendors In Kerala

The null hypothesis is rejected at 1% because the P value is less than 0.01. It indicates that there is a significant changes among the street vendors with age group of 51 to 65 before and after the demonetization. The mean rank scores show that demonization in India has had a detrimental influence on street vendors aged 51 to 65 in the following ways that ‘purchasing power of consumers has been changed’, ‘consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores’, ‘shortage of cash’, ‘difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM’, ‘difficult to find change for large tendered notes’, ‘overall demand for goods are declined’, ‘price level expected to be lowered’, ‘average income per day changed’, ‘decline of savings’, ‘unable to depend digital payments’ and ‘consumers are mistrust about online payments’.

H0.6.7: There is no significant difference between Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors with educational qualification up to 4th class

Table 6.7

Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors with education up to 4th class

Factors of pre-post demonetization changes	Mean ranks		Z score	P Value
	Pre-demonetization	Post-demonetization		
Purchasing power of consumers has been changed	11.65	22.50	-6.07	<0.001**
Consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores	4.50	21.41	-5.80	<0.001**
Shortage of cash	14.68	22.50	-6.16	<0.001**
Difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM	12.65	22.50	-5.98	<0.001**
Difficult to find change for large tendered notes	12.65	22.50	-5.97	<0.001**
Overall demand for goods are declined	12.39	22.50	-5.98	<0.001**
Price level expected to be lowered	15.36	22.50	-6.09	<0.001**
Average income per day changed	8.95	22.50	-6.28	<0.001**
Decline of savings	9.65	22.50	-6.44	<0.001**
Unable to depend digital payments	5.00	8.73	-3.35	0.001
Consumers are mistrust about online payments	1.13	12.50	-4.12	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: **Denotes significant at 1% level

Pre- and Post-Demonetization Changes Among Street Vendors In Kerala

As the P value is less than 0.001, the null hypothesis is rejected at the 1% level. It denotes that there is a significant changes among the street vendors with education up to 4th class before and after the demonetization. The mean rank scores indicate that demonization in India has negatively affected street vendors with up to fourth grade education in the following ways that ‘purchasing power of consumers has been changed’, ‘consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores’, ‘shortage of cash’, ‘difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM’, ‘difficult to find change for large tendered notes’, ‘overall demand for goods are declined’, ‘price level expected to be lowered’, ‘average income per day changed’, ‘decline of savings’, ‘unable to depend digital payments’ and ‘consumers are mistrust about online payments’.

H0.6.8: There is no significant difference between Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors with 5th to 7th educational level

Table 6.8
Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors with 5th to 7th educational level

Factors of pre-post demonetization changes	Mean ranks		Z score	P Value
	Pre-demonetization	Post-demonetization		
Purchasing power of consumers has been changed	11.36	45.00	-8.84	<0.001**
Consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores	12.36	43.00	-8.33	<0.001**
Shortage of cash	15.68	45.00	-8.63	<0.001**
Difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM	14.63	45.00	-8.53	<0.001**
Difficult to find change for large tendered notes	18.65	44.50	-8.38	<0.001**
Overall demand for goods are declined	12.34	44.50	-8.45	<0.001**
Price level expected to be lowered	14.68	45.00	-8.64	<0.001**
Average income per day changed	18.67	45.00	-8.58	<0.001**
Decline of savings	12.65	45.00	-8.60	<0.001**
Unable to depend digital payments	18.65	18.00	-5.41	<0.001**
Consumers are mistrust about online payments	6.70	18.38	-3.74	0.004**

Source: Primary Data

Note: **Denotes significant at 1% level

Pre- and Post-Demonetization Changes Among Street Vendors In Kerala

The null hypothesis is rejected at a 1% level since the P value is less than 0.01. It shows that there is a significant changes among the street vendors with 5th to 7th education level before and after the demonetization. The mean rank scores show that the street vendors with 5th to 7th educational level have been negatively impacted by demonization in India in the following factors that ‘purchasing power of consumers has been changed’, ‘consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores’, ‘shortage of cash’, ‘difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM’, ‘difficult to find change for large tendered notes’, ‘overall demand for goods are declined’, ‘price level expected to be lowered’, ‘average income per day changed’, ‘decline of savings’, ‘unable to depend digital payments’ and ‘consumers are mistrust about online payments’.

H0.6.9: There is no significant difference between Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors with 8th to 10th educational level

Table 6.9

Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors with 8th to 10th educational level

Factors of pre-post demonetization changes	Mean ranks		Z score	P Value
	Pre-demonetization	Post-demonetization		
Purchasing power of consumers has been changed	7.00	98.97	-12.78	<0.001**
Consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores	12.68	101.50	-13.06	<0.001**
Shortage of cash	12.98	103.50	-13.21	<0.001**
Difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM	12.65	103.50	-13.05	<0.001**
Difficult to find change for large tendered notes	15.65	100.00	-12.61	<0.001**
Overall demand for goods are declined	17.65	103.50	-12.89	<0.001**
Price level expected to be lowered	18.65	103.50	-13.19	<0.001**
Average income per day changed	11.65	103.50	-12.88	<0.001**
Decline of savings	18.65	103.50	-13.21	<0.001**
Unable to depend digital payments	3.50	37.84	-7.35	<0.001**
Consumers are mistrust about online payments	4.10	31.12	-2.35	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: **Denotes significant at 1% level

Pre- and Post-Demonetization Changes Among Street Vendors In Kerala

The null hypothesis is rejected at a 1% level since the P value is less than 0.01. It reveals that there is a significant changes among the street vendors with 8 to 10th education level before and after the demonetization. The mean rank scores indicate that demonization in India has badly affected street vendors with an eighth to tenth grade education level in the following areas that ‘purchasing power of consumers has been changed’, ‘consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores’, ‘shortage of cash’, ‘difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM’, ‘difficult to find change for large tendered notes’, ‘overall demand for goods are declined’, ‘price level expected to be lowered’, ‘average income per day changed’, ‘decline of savings’, ‘unable to depend digital payments’ and ‘consumers are mistrust about online payments’.

H0.6.10: There is no significant difference between Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors with plus two level educations

Table 6.10

Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors with plus two level education

Factors of pre-post demonetization changes	Mean ranks		Z score	P Value
	Pre-demonetization	Post-demonetization		
Purchasing power of consumers has been changed	6.65	22.00	-6.25	<0.001**
Consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores	2.34	20.50	-5.73	<0.001**
Shortage of cash	6.65	22.00	-6.02	<0.001**
Difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM	2.35	22.00	-5.96	<0.001**
Difficult to find change for large tendered notes	2.39	22.00	-5.90	<0.001**
Overall demand for goods are declined	3.45	21.50	-5.90	<0.001**
Price level expected to be lowered	4.65	22.00	-5.90	<0.001**
Average income per day changed	2.65	22.00	-5.85	<0.001**
Decline of savings	5.64	22.00	-5.87	<0.001**
Unable to depend digital payments	1.65	7.50	-3.63	<0.001**
Consumers are mistrust about online payments	11.05	25.36	-4.61	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: **Denotes significant at 1% level

Pre- and Post-Demonetization Changes Among Street Vendors In Kerala

As the P value is less than 0.001, the null hypothesis is rejected at the 1% level. Before and after demonetization, there were considerable shifts among street vendors with plus two educational qualification. The mean rank scores indicate that demonization in India has seriously affected street vendors with a plus-two education in the following ways that ‘purchasing power of consumers has been changed’, ‘consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores’, ‘shortage of cash’, ‘difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM’, ‘difficult to find change for large tendered notes’, ‘overall demand for goods are declined’, ‘price level expected to be lowered’, ‘average income per day changed’, ‘decline of savings’, ‘unable to depend digital payments’ and ‘consumers are mistrust about online payments’.

H0.6.11: There is no significant difference between Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors who vending in the panchayath area

Table 6.11

Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors who vending in the panchayath area

Factors of pre-post demonetization changes	Mean ranks		Z score	P Value
	Pre-demonetization	Post-demonetization		
Purchasing power of consumers has been changed	1.64	28.00	-7.04	<0.001**
Consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores	1.68	26.00	-6.40	<0.001**
Shortage of cash	3.31	28.00	-6.76	<0.001**
Difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM	1.65	28.00	-7.00	<0.001**
Difficult to find change for large tendered notes	2.68	27.50	-6.56	<0.001**
Overall demand for goods are declined	2.65	28.00	-6.69	<0.001**
Price level expected to be lowered	2.36	28.00	-6.80	<0.001**
Average income per day changed	3.65	28.00	-6.67	<0.001**
Decline of savings	2.65	28.00	-6.73	<0.001**
Unable to depend digital payments	1.36	9.00	-3.82	<0.001**
Consumers are mistrust about online payments	1.36	11.44	-2.82	0.005**

Source: Primary Data

Note: **Denotes significant at 1% level

Pre- and Post-Demonetization Changes Among Street Vendors In Kerala

As the P value is less than 0.001, the null hypothesis is rejected at the 1% level. It denotes that there is a significant changes among the street vendors who running their business under panchayath area before and after the demonetization. The mean rank ratings indicate that demonization in India has badly impacted the street sellers in the panchayath area in the following ways ‘purchasing power of consumers has been changed’, ‘consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores’, ‘shortage of cash’, ‘difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM’, ‘difficult to find change for large tendered notes’, ‘overall demand for goods are declined’, ‘price level expected to be lowered’, ‘average income per day changed’, ‘decline of savings’, ‘unable to depend digital payments’ and ‘consumers are mistrust about online payments’.

H0.6.12: There is no significant difference between Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors who are vending in the Municipality area

Table 6.12

Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors who are vending in the Municipality area

Factors of pre-post demonetization changes	Mean ranks		Z score	P Value
	Pre-demonetization	Post-demonetization		
Purchasing power of consumers has been changed	1.65	11.25	-4.28	<0.001**
Consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores	2.36	12.65	-4.09	<0.001**
Shortage of cash	1.68	16.25	-4.14	<0.001**
Difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM	1.98	14.65	-4.11	<0.001**
Difficult to find change for large tendered notes	1.98	18.65	-4.10	<0.001**
Overall demand for goods are declined	1.08	21.65	-4.28	<0.001**
Price level expected to be lowered	1.25	11.21	-4.16	<0.001**
Average income per day changed	2.64	11.01	-4.13	<0.001**
Decline of savings	2.65	32.35	-4.16	<0.001**
Unable to depend digital payments	1.02	6.50	-3.21	<0.001**
Consumers are mistrust about online payments	2.25	11.65	-4.249	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: **Denotes significant at 1% level

Pre- and Post-Demonetization Changes Among Street Vendors In Kerala

Because the P value is less than 0.001, the null hypothesis cannot be accepted at the 1% confidence level. It denotes that there are significant changes among the street vendors who are running their street vending under municipality before and after the demonetization. The street vendors who operate their businesses in the municipality area have been negatively affected by demonization in India, as seen by the mean rank scores, which may be broken down into the following categories ‘purchasing power of consumers has been changed’, ‘consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores’, ‘shortage of cash’, ‘difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM’, ‘difficult to find change for large tendered notes’, ‘overall demand for goods are declined’, ‘price level expected to be lowered’, ‘average income per day changed’, ‘decline of savings’, ‘unable to depend digital payments’ and ‘consumers are mistrust about online payments’.

H0.6.13: There is no significant difference between Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors who are vending in the Corporation area

Table 6.13

Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors who are vending in the Corporation area

Factors of pre-post demonetization changes	Mean ranks		Z score	P Value
	Pre-demonetization	Post-demonetization		
Purchasing power of consumers has been changed	15.50	148.95	-15.77	<0.001**
Consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores	21.00	148.93	-15.80	<0.001**
Shortage of cash	6.65	153.50	-16.14	<0.001**
Difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM	5.65	153.50	-15.78	<0.001**
Difficult to find change for large tendered notes	3.65	150.00	-15.46	<0.001**
Overall demand for goods are declined	4.65	152.50	-15.66	<0.001**
Price level expected to be lowered	8.63	153.50	-16.01	<0.001**
Average income per day changed	7.64	153.50	-15.81	<0.001**
Decline of savings	6.47	153.50	-16.11	<0.001**
Unable to depend digital payments	11.00	56.05	-9.02	<0.001**
Consumers are mistrust about online payments	8.33	43.23	-2.753	0.006**

Source: Primary Data

Note: **Denotes significant at 1% level

Pre- and Post-Demonetization Changes Among Street Vendors In Kerala

Since the P value is less than 0.01, the null hypothesis is disproved at 1% level. It indicates that there have been significant changes among the street sellers operating in the corporation area before and after the demonetization. The mean rank scores demonstrate that demonization in India has had a negative influence on street vendors that operate in the corporation area in the following areas that ‘purchasing power of consumers has been changed’, ‘consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores’, ‘shortage of cash’, ‘difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM’, ‘difficult to find change for large tendered notes’, ‘overall demand for goods are declined’, ‘price level expected to be lowered’, ‘average income per day changed’, ‘decline of savings’, ‘unable to depend digital payments’ and ‘consumers are mistrust about online payments’.

H0.6.14: There is no significant difference between Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors with sheltered

Table 6.14

Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-and Post-demonetization changes among the street vendors with sheltered

Factors of pre-post demonetization changes	Mean ranks		Z score	P Value
	Pre-demonetization	Post-demonetization		
Purchasing power of consumers has been changed	9.54	55.00	-9.64	<0.001**
Consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores	8.65	54.50	-9.46	<0.001**
Shortage of cash	11.32	57.00	-9.76	<0.001**
Difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM	12.65	57.00	-9.88	<0.001**
Difficult to find change for large tendered notes	12.65	54.00	-9.21	<0.001**
Overall demand for goods are declined	13.32	57.00	-9.56	<0.001**
Price level expected to be lowered	14.65	57.00	-9.75	<0.001**
Average income per day changed	18.65	57.00	-9.53	<0.001**
Decline of savings	11.35	57.00	-9.72	<0.001**
Unable to depend digital payments	7.50	19.09	-5.29	<0.001**
Consumers are mistrust about online payments	3.42	18.13	-4.74	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: **Denotes significant at 1% level

Pre- and Post-Demonetization Changes Among Street Vendors In Kerala

The P value is less than 0.01 and so the null hypothesis is disproved at 1% level. It shows that there have been big differences in the street traders who were using shelter before and after the demonetization. The mean rank results show that sheltered vendors have suffered as a result of demonization in India in the following ways. Due to demonization in India, the street sellers who have access to shelter have suffered in the following ways, according to the mean rank scores that ‘purchasing power of consumers has been changed’, ‘consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores’, ‘shortage of cash’, ‘difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM’, ‘difficult to find change for large tendered notes’, ‘overall demand for goods are declined’, ‘price level expected to be lowered’, ‘average income per day changed’, ‘decline of savings’, ‘unable to depend digital payments’ and ‘consumers are mistrust about online payments’.

H0.6.15: There is no significant difference between Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors with temporarily sheltered

Table 6.15

Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors with temporarily sheltered

Factors of pre-post demonetization changes	Mean ranks		Z score	P Value
	Pre-demonetization	Post-demonetization		
Purchasing power of consumers has been changed	9.50	85.45	-11.99	<0.001**
Consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores	11.65	83.00	-11.73	<0.001**
Shortage of cash	15.67	87.50	-12.17	<0.001**
Difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM	15.24	87.50	-11.81	<0.001**
Difficult to find change for large tendered notes	13.25	87.50	-11.82	<0.001**
Overall demand for goods are declined	11.98	86.50	-11.78	<0.001**
Price level expected to be lowered	18.95	87.50	-12.02	<0.001**
Average income per day changed	11.68	87.50	-11.86	<0.001**
Decline of savings	12.68	87.50	-12.02	<0.001**
Unable to depend digital payments	5.00	36..16	-7.51	<0.001**
Consumers are mistrust about online payments	6.30	31.60	-5.21	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: ** Denotes significant at 1% level

Since the P value is less than 0.01, the null hypothesis is rejected at 1% level. The P value is less than 0.01, so at the 1% level, the null hypothesis is not true. It shows that a lot has changed for street vendors who used temporary shelters before and after the demonetization. The mean rank scores show that demonization in India has upset the street vendors who have been temporarily sheltered in the following ways that ‘purchasing power of consumers has been changed’, ‘consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores’, ‘shortage of cash’, ‘difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM’, ‘difficult to find change for large tendered notes’, ‘overall demand for goods are declined’, ‘price level expected to be lowered’, ‘average income per day changed’, ‘decline of savings’, ‘unable to depend digital payments’ and ‘consumers are mistrust about online payments’.

H0.6.16: There is no significant difference between Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors with no sheltered

Table 6.16
Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors with no sheltered

Factors of pre-post demonetization changes	Mean ranks		Z score	P Value
	Pre-demonetization	Post-demonetization		
Purchasing power of consumers has been changed	0.00	47.50	-8.90	<0.001**
Consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores	7.00	48.44	-8.89	<0.001**
Shortage of cash	5.68	48.00	-8.92	<0.001**
Difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM	6.58	48.00	-8.84	<0.001**
Difficult to find change for large tendered notes	8.65	47.00	-8.66	<0.001**
Overall demand for goods are declined	4.68	48.00	-8.82	<0.001**
Price level expected to be lowered	13.25	48.00	-8.96	<0.001**
Average income per day changed	15.24	48.00	-8.98	<0.001**
Decline of savings	18.65	48.00	-9.13	<0.001**
Unable to depend digital payments	13.50	16.17	-4.67	<0.001**
Consumers are mistrust about online payments	1.95	9.89	-5.67	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: * Denotes significant at 1% level

Pre- and Post-Demonetization Changes Among Street Vendors In Kerala

The null hypothesis is rejected at 1% level since the P value is less than 0.01. It shows that a lot has changed for street vendors who used no shelters before and after the demonetization. The mean rank scores show that the street vendors with no sheltered have been negatively impacted by demonization in India in the following factors that ‘purchasing power of consumers has been changed’, ‘consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores’, ‘shortage of cash’, ‘difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM’, ‘difficult to find change for large tendered notes’, ‘overall demand for goods are declined’, ‘price level expected to be lowered’, ‘average income per day changed’, ‘decline of savings’, ‘unable to depend digital payments’ and ‘consumers are mistrust about online payments’.

H0.6.17: There is no significant difference between Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors who are running their business as sole proprietorship

Table 6.17

Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors who are running their business as sole proprietorship

Factors of pre-post demonetization changes	Mean ranks		Z score	P Value
	Pre-demonetization	Post-demonetization		
Purchasing power of consumers has been changed	12.65	128.00	-14.76	<0.001**
Consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores	28.65	125.00	-14.40	<0.001**
Shortage of cash	25.32	131.00	-14.79	<0.001**
Difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM	24.65	131.00	-14.70	<0.001**
Difficult to find change for large tendered notes	25.65	127.00	-14.16	<0.001**
Overall demand for goods are declined	15.68	130.50	-14.49	<0.001**
Price level expected to be lowered	5.68	131.00	-14.77	<0.001**
Average income per day changed	18.95	131.00	-14.50	<0.001**
Decline of savings	21.65	131.00	-14.75	<0.001**
Unable to depend digital payments	6.00	47.37	-8.45	<0.001**
Consumers are mistrust about online payments	8.48	41.52	-5.03	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: **Denotes significant at 1% level

Pre- and Post-Demonetization Changes Among Street Vendors In Kerala

Due to the fact that the P value is less than 0.001, the null hypothesis cannot be considered valid. Before and after demonetization, it appears that there was a large change among the street sellers who managed their businesses as sole proprietorships. The mean rank scores show that the demonization initiative in India has resulted in a negative impact on traders operating as sole proprietorships with respect to the following factors: that ‘Purchasing power of consumers has been changed’, ‘consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores’, ‘shortage of cash’, ‘difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM’, ‘difficult to find change for large tendered notes’, ‘overall demand for goods are declined’, ‘price level expected to be lowered’, ‘average income per day changed’, ‘decline of savings’, ‘unable to depend digital payments’ and ‘consumers are mistrust about online payments’.

H0.6.18: There is no significant difference between Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors who are running their business as partnership

Table 6.18

Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors who are running their business as partnership

Factors of pre-post demonetization changes	Mean ranks		Z score	P Value
	Pre-demonetization	Post-demonetization		
Purchasing power of consumers has been changed	5.00	39.45	-7.98	<0.001**
Consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores	7.00	39.42	-7.95	<0.001**
Shortage of cash	5.68	40.00	-8.25	<0.001**
Difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM	5.31	40.00	-8.04	<0.001**
Difficult to find change for large tendered notes	4.32	40.00	-8.07	<0.001**
Overall demand for goods are declined	6.24	39.50	-8.06	<0.001**
Price level expected to be lowered	5.21	40.00	-8.15	<0.001**
Average income per day changed	6.24	40.00	-8.17	<0.001**
Decline of savings	2.68	40.00	-8.25	<0.001**
Unable to depend digital payments	12.50	14.57	-4.70	<0.001**
Consumers are mistrust about online payments	1.81	9.77	-3.25	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: **Denotes significant at 1% level

Pre- and Post-Demonetization Changes Among Street Vendors In Kerala

The null hypothesis is rejected at 1% since the P value is less than 0.01. It implies that there is a significant difference between street vendors who manage their businesses as a partnership before and after demonetization. The mean rank scores suggest that street vendors who manage their businesses as partnerships have been negatively impacted by demonization in India in the following factors ‘purchasing power of consumers has been changed’, ‘consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores’, ‘shortage of cash’, ‘difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM’, ‘difficult to find change for large tendered notes’, ‘overall demand for goods are declined’, ‘price level expected to be lowered’, ‘average income per day changed’, ‘decline of savings’, ‘unable to depend digital payments’ and ‘consumers are mistrust about online payments’.

H0.6.19: There is no significant difference between Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors those who is as wage employee

Table 6.19

Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test for evaluating the Pre-and Post-demonetization among the street vendors those who is as wage employee

Factors of pre-post demonetization changes	Mean ranks		Z score	P Value
	Pre-demonetization	Post-demonetization		
Purchasing power of consumers has been changed	2.32	20.50	-5.88	<0.001**
Consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores	1.32	21.50	-5.94	<0.001**
Shortage of cash	2.35	21.50	-6.01	<0.001**
Difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM	2.68	21.50	-5.78	<0.001**
Difficult to find change for large tendered notes	2.62	21.50	-5.86	<0.001**
Overall demand for goods are declined	3.25	21.50	-5.79	<0.001**
Price level expected to be lowered	2.15	21.50	-5.94	<0.001**
Average income per day changed	3.25	21.50	-5.91	<0.001**
Decline of savings	2.45	21.50	-6.04	<0.001**
Unable to depend digital payments	1.50	9.62	-3.60	<0.001**
Consumers are mistrust about online payments	1.25	7.21	-3.27	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: ** Denotes significant at 1% level

As the P value is less than 0.001, the null hypothesis is rejected at the 1% level. It suggests that there is a considerable difference on street vendors who were wage employees prior to and after demonetization. The mean rank ratings indicate that demonization in India has badly impacted street vendors in the following aspects that 'purchasing power of consumers has been changed', 'consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores', 'shortage of cash', 'difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM', 'difficult to find change for large tendered notes', 'overall demand for goods are declined', 'price level expected to be lowered', 'average income per day changed', 'decline of savings', 'unable to depend digital payments' and 'consumers are mistrust about online payments'.

6.6. Conclusion

This chapter discussed the third objective of the study that to examine pre-demonetization and post-demonetization changes among street vendors in Kerala. It is also examined pre-demonetization and post-demonetization changes among street vendors with various socio-demographic characteristics. The conclusion drawn from the findings is that the demonetization initiative had a negative impact on the street vendors in the following aspects that 'purchasing power of consumers has been changed', 'consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores', 'shortage of cash', 'difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM', 'difficult to find change for large tendered notes', 'overall demand for goods are declined', 'price level expected to be lowered', 'average income per day changed', 'decline of savings', 'unable to depend digital payments' and 'consumers are mistrust about online payments'. The next chapter deals with the effect of rehabilitation policies of the government and trade union intervention on the empowerment of street vendors in Kerala.

CHAPTER – VII

EFFECT OF REHABILITATION POLICIES OF GOVERNMENT AND TRADE UNION INTERVENTION ON EMPOWERMENT OF STREET VENDORS IN KERALA

Part A

Mediating role of awareness of rights in the relationship between trade union intervention and bargaining power of the street vendors

7.1 .Introduction

In the previous chapter an attempt has been made to study the Pre-demonetization and Post-demonetization changes among street vendors in Kerala .This chapter of the report addresses the fourth objective of the study, extract the effect of rehabilitation policies of the government and trade union intervention on the empowerment of street vendors in Kerala. In order to achieve this objective, the approaches of Covariance-Based Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CB-CFA) and Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) were put through their paces and evaluated. This chapter is broken up into two parts called sections. In the first section, we go over Covariance Based Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CB-CFA), and in the second section, we go over Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) techniques. In addition to that, this article offers an introduction on the SEM techniques. This section will come to a close with a description of the testing of hypotheses, followed by a summary of the findings.

7.2. Objective

Objective IV: To extract the effect of rehabilitation policies of the government and trade union intervention on the empowerment of street vendors in Kerala.

In order to accomplish this objective, the methods of Covariance-Based Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CB-CFA) and Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) were applied, together with the IBM SPSS 21 and IBM SPSS AMOS 21 software packages

Section – A

7.3. Co-variance based confirmatory factor analysis for the reliability and validity for the research instrument

Confirmatory factor analysis is a subcategory of factor analysis that is most usually used to undertake social research in the field of statistics. It is used to determine whether a researcher's understanding of a construct's nature is compatible with the measures of that construct. The Confirmatory Factor Analysis, usually known as CFA, is a multivariate statistical technique used to assess how effectively measured variables represent a variety of different constructs. Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) employ very similar approaches. In contrast, exploratory factor analysis (EFA) only investigates the data and provides information regarding the number of components required to capture the data. Each of the measurable variables is associated with each of the latent variables during exploratory factor analysis. When conducting confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), researchers can establish the number of factors that must be present in the data, as well as which measurable variable is connected with the hidden variable. With the aid of confirmatory factor analysis, or CFA for short, it is possible to validate or reject the measurement hypothesis.

7.3.1. Assessment criteria of the CB-CFA models for final reliability and validity

Construct validity (convergent and discriminant validity) and reliability must be traced out when undertaking a confirmatory factor analysis (Composite reliability). Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) is a statistical process used to check that a set of observed variables has the same factor structure as was predicted. CFA permits the researcher to test the hypothesis that there is a relationship between measured variables and their latent constructs (Suhr, 2009). Validity and reliability must be demonstrated by the variables. The measurement model is evaluated with the following tools:

- (1) Composite Reliability (CR)
- (2) Construct validity

(a) Convergent Validity

(b) Discriminant Validity.

1. Composite Reliability (CR) - is a measure of the overall reliability of a construct. The value is between 0 and 1. Values of composite reliability more than 0.7 are regarded good (Hair et al., 2010). Values less than 0.6 imply internal inconsistency.
2. Construct validity: There are two methods for establishing construct validity: convergent validity and discriminant validity.
 - (a) Convergent Validity - the items in a concept that act as indicators or observable variables should converge or share a significant fraction of variance. According to Hair et.al., if there are convergent validity issues in the validity examination, the latent factor is not effectively explained by the observed variables (2010). AVE, rather than CR, is a more conservative measure of convergent validity, according to Malhotra et al. (2001). The average variance extracted (AVE) was used to establish convergent validity in this study. The value of AVE is calculated using standardized factor loadings. The AVE threshold value is greater than 0.5. Hair et.al. (2010) Another sign of convergent validity is item factor loadings (Hair et. al., 2010). The standardized factor lording threshold value for showing item validity in this study is more than 0.5. Hair et al. (2010). If the standardized factor loadings and AVE values are both larger than 0.5, it implies adequate convergence.
 - (b) Discriminant validity relates to how distinct a construct is from other constructs; a construct with high discriminant validity is unique and captures phenomena that other constructs do not. If the discriminant validity test fails to give the intended results, it indicates that the variables are substantially linked with variables from other constructs, meaning that the latent variable is better characterized by factors other than its own observed variables. To examine discriminant validity, the researcher used the Fornell and Larcker (1981) criterion, which is a conservative method. The latent variable correlations are compared to the square root of AVE. The square root of

AVE for each construct should be greater than its latent variable association with other constructs. This method can be used to establish discriminant validity.

Confirmatory Factor Analysis on trade union interventions, bargaining power, awareness of rights, rehabilitation policies of Govt. and empowerment

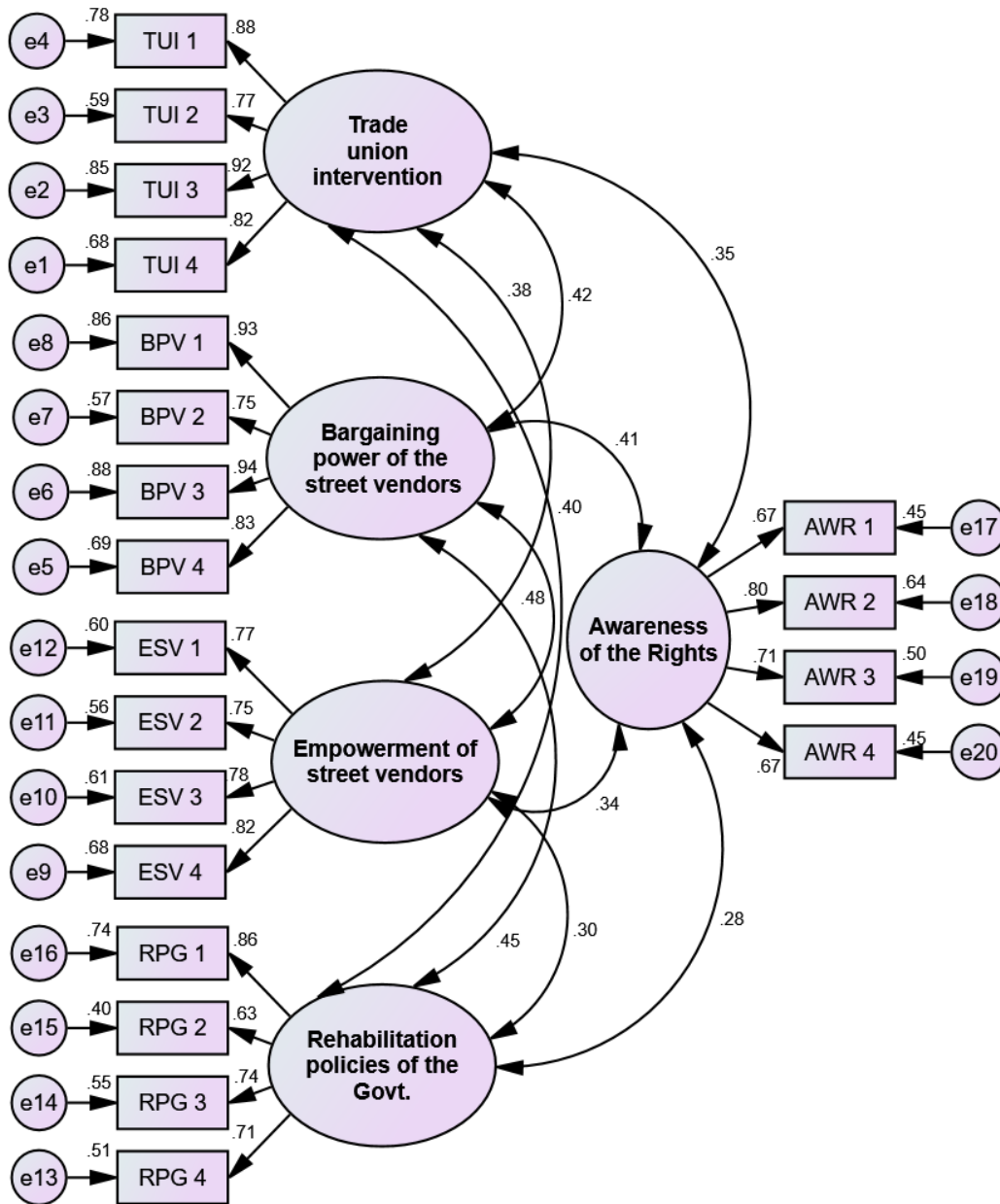


Fig. 7.1. Confirmatory Factor Analysis on trade union interventions, bargaining power, awareness of rights, rehabilitation policies of Govt. and empowerment

Table 7.1

Model fit indices of the CFA model

ATTRIBUTES	CMIN/DF	P-VALUE	GFI	AGFI	CFI	RMSEA
Study model	3.348	0.000	0.961	0.921	0.994	0.061
Recommended value	Acceptable fit [1-5]	Greater than 0.05	Greater than 0.9	Greater than 0.9	Greater than 0.9	Less than 0.08
Literature support	Hair et al., (1998)	Barrett (2007)	Hair et al. (2006)	Hair et al. (2006)	Hu and Bentler (1999)	Hair et al. (2006)

Source: Primary Data

To assess model fit, Table 7.1 shows CFA model fit indices. The Chi-Square to degrees of freedom ratio must be less than 5 for a model to be viable. This result, 3.348, is well within the suggested maximum. The RMSEA score is 0.061, much below the 0.08 acceptable level. The GFI, AGFI, and CFI values are all larger than 0.9, with 1.0 representing an exact fit. The model fits well and can be utilized for further study.

Table 7.2

Final Reliability and Validity the constructs in the CFA Model

Factors	Item code	Factor loading	Cronbach's Alpha Final	AVE	Composite Reliability
Trade union intervention (TUI)	TUI 1	0.88**	0.90	0.73	0.91
	TUI 2	0.77**			
	TUI 3	0.92**			
	TUI 4	0.82**			
Bargaining power of the street vendors (BPV)	BPV 1	0.93**	0.91	0.75	0.92
	BPV 2	0.75**			
	BPV 3	0.94**			
	BPV 4	0.83**			
Empowerment of street vendors (ESV)	ESV 1	0.77**	0.84	0.61	0.86
	ESV 2	0.75**			
	ESV 3	0.78**			
	ESV 4	0.82**			
Rehabilitation policies of the Govt. (RPG)	RPG 1	0.86**	0.80	0.55	0.83
	RPG 2	0.63**			
	RPG 3	0.74**			
	RPG 4	0.71**			
Awareness of the rights (AWR)	AWR 1	0.67**	0.80	0.51	0.81
	AWR 2	0.80**			
	AWR 3	0.71**			
	AWR 4	0.67**			

Source: Primary Data

** indicates significant at 1% level

Table 7.2 shows that all factor loadings are greater than the cut-off value of 0.5, demonstrating the constructs' item validity. Following extensive data collection, the researcher used the Cronbach's Alpha reliability test. The final Cronbach's Alpha values are greater than 0.9, indicating that the variables used to measure the construct are reliable. The Composite Reliability ratings for all of the constructs are greater than 0.9, indicating that they have excellent levels of internal consistency reliability. Furthermore, the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) values are higher than the recommended threshold value of >0.5. This leads to the conclusion that all constructs exhibit significant levels of convergence. Because all of the parameters are within the required range, the data is suitable for further analysis and model construction.

Table 7.3

Discriminant Validity among trade union interventions, bargaining power, awareness of rights, rehabilitation policies of govt. and empowerment constructs.

Constructs	TUI	BPV	ESV	RPG	AWR
TUI	(0.85)				
BPV	0.42	(0.87)			
ESV	0.38	0.48	(0.78)		
RPG	0.40	0.45	0.30	(0.74)	
AWR	0.35	0.41	0.34	0.28	(0.71)

Source: Primary Data

Table 7.3 displays the square root of AVE values as well as correlations between latent constructs. To prove that no association exists, values in parenthesis reflect the square root of AVE scores, which must be greater than the values of the latent variable correlation between the various constructs. The preceding table clearly shows that no association exists between the constructs, that trade union intervention, bargaining power, awareness of rights, rehabilitation policies of Govt. and empowerment.

PART– B

7.4. Co-variance based structural equation modeling

7.4.1. Co-variance Based Structural Equation Modeling techniques

Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) is a sort of multivariate statistical analysis used to investigate structural relationships. It combines factor analysis with multiple

regression analysis. Many academics praised this method for its ability to estimate various and interrelated dependencies in a single analysis. The majority of the time, endogenous variables (dependent variables) and exogenous variables are used in this study (independent variable). Covariance-Based Structural Equation Modeling is a confirmatory method for testing hypotheses and analysing a structural theory about a phenomenon. The SEM was used in this investigation utilising the IBM SPSS AMOS 21 software package. This section describes how a Structural Equation Model (SEM) for street vendors in Kerala was developed.

7.4.2. Trade union intervention and bargaining power

Hummel (2017) observed that the state prefers to address the issues of informal workers by providing selective incentives in the form of cash, licenses, and policy interventions when they begin to organize. The study conducted by Saha (2010) indicated that the organizations are able to protect the rights of street vendors in Mumbai. Within the informal sector, a trade union possesses the capability to provide a variety of services as needed, encompassing the provision of information and counsel, training opportunities, facilitation of cooperative establishment, enhancement of workplace health and safety measures, as well as establishing links to governmental services Birchall & Berdegue(199). Certainly, trade union intervention has a significant impact on increasing bargaining power and fostering awareness about rights. Thus, the following hypothesis was proposed:

Table No.7.4
Hypotheses for model building

Hypotheses No.	Hypotheses of model building
SM.H1	Trade union intervention has a positive effect on bargaining power of the street vendors
SM.H2	Trade union intervention has a positive effect on awareness of rights of street vendors
SM.H3	Awareness of rights of street vendors has a positive effect on bargaining power of the street vendors
SM.H4	Awareness of rights mediates in the relationship between trade union intervention and bargaining power of the street vendors

SM.H1 to SM.H5 indicates Structural Model Hypotheses

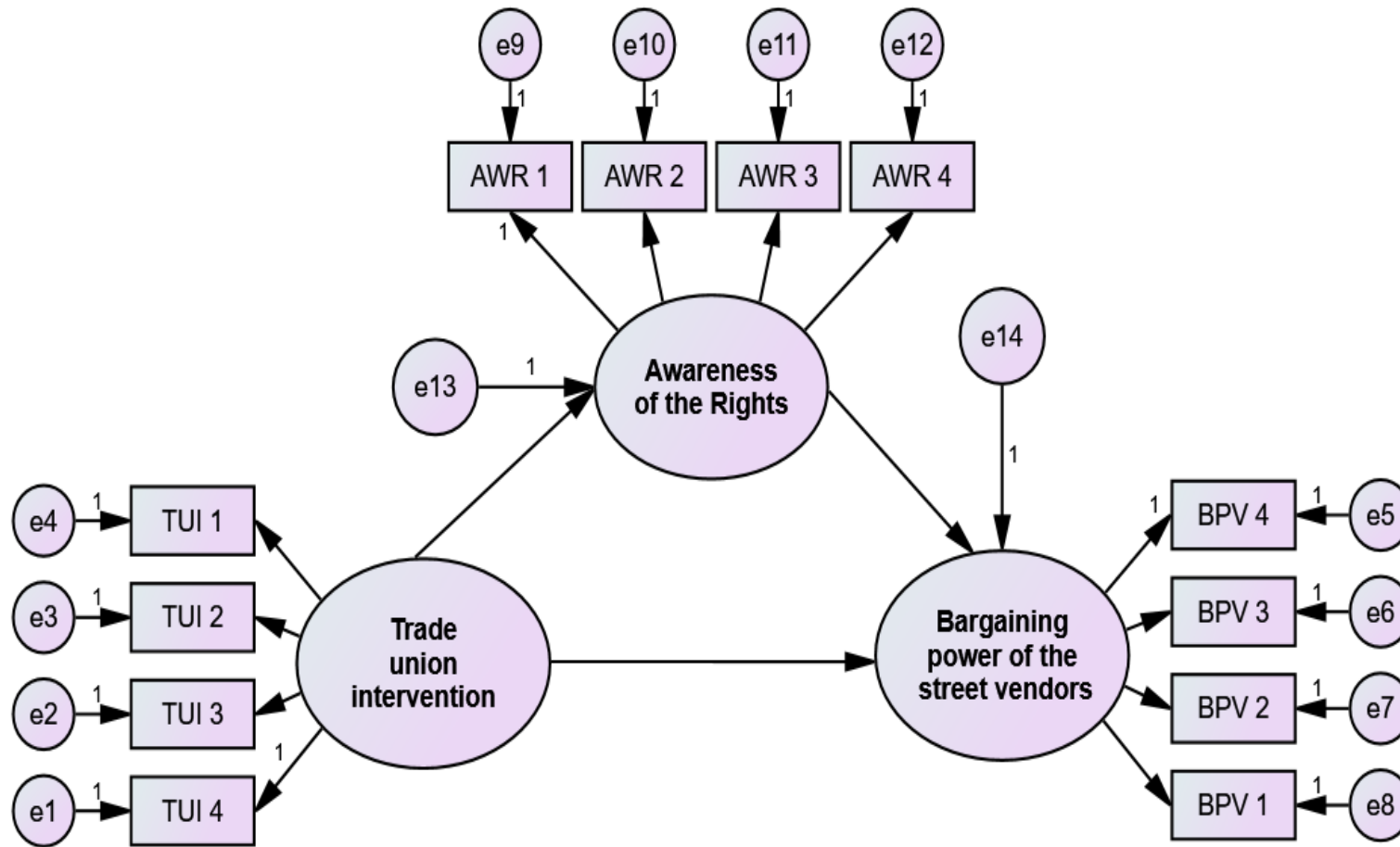


Fig. 7.2. Hypothesized conceptual model for effect of trade union interventions on the bargaining power of street vendors in Kerala using awareness of the rights of street vendors as a mediator.

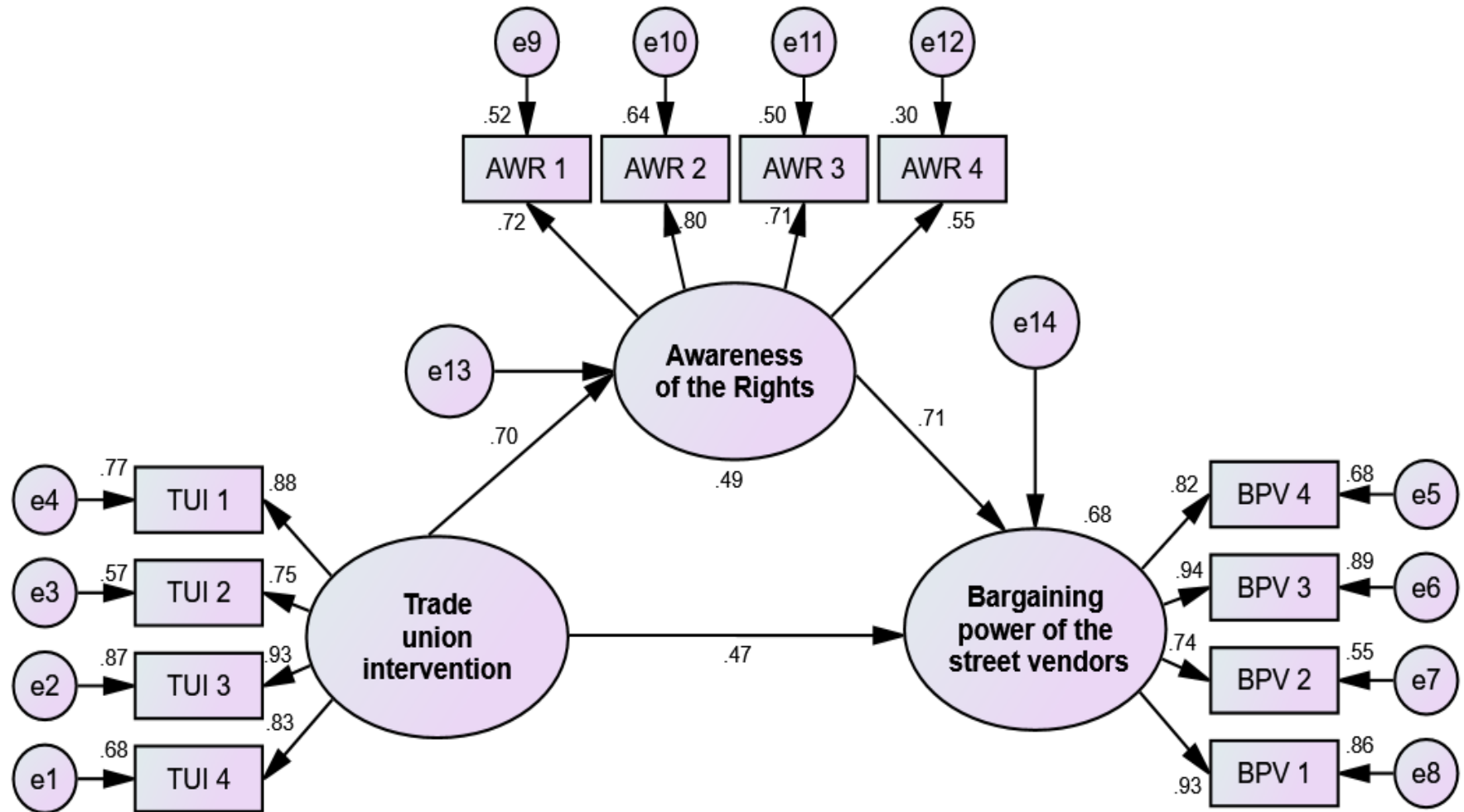


Fig. 7.3. Tested model for effect of trade union interventions on the bargaining power of street vendors in Kerala using awareness of the rights of street vendors as a mediator.

Table 7.5. Model fit indices for Structural Equation Model.

MODEL	CMIN/DF	P-VALUE	GFI	AGFI	CFI	RMSEA
Study model	3.154	0.000	0.945	0.911	0.988	0.045
Recommended value	Acceptable fit [1-5]	Greater than 0.05	Greater than 0.9	Greater than 0.9	Greater than 0.9	Less than 0.08

Source: Primary Data

The SEM model fit indices are shown in Table 7.5. The Chi-Square to degrees of freedom ratio of a model should be less than 5. 4.154 is inside the maximum value in this case. The RMSEA is 0.045, which is less than the 0.08 criterion. GFI, AGFI, and CFI are all more than 0.9, with 1.0 indicating an exact match. So, SEM is good fit.

7.5. Path analysis

Table 7.6

Values of path analysis and R² for the Structural Equation Modelling

Constructs path index			Standardized co-efficient (Beta)	R ² Value	Critical Ratio	P value
Bargaining power of street vendors	←	Trade union intervention	0.47	0.68	8.61	<0.001**
Bargaining power of street vendors	←	Awareness of rights	0.71		12.65	<0.001**
Awareness of rights	←	Trade union intervention	0.70	0.49	12.01	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

** indicates significant at 1% level

7.6 The results from both the path analysis and the testing of hypotheses

SM.H1: Trade union intervention has a positive effect on bargaining power of the street vendors

The standardised beta coefficient of trade union intervention on bargaining power of street vendors is 0.47, which represents the partial influence of trade union intervention on bargaining power of street vendors. The projected positive sign suggests a positive influence, and the bargaining power of street vendors would increase by 0.47 for every unit of standard deviation increase in trade union intervention. At the 1% probability value, this coefficient value reaches the threshold for significance. It illustrates that the intervention of the trade union for the benefit of street vendors will strengthen the vendors' ability to bargain their job-related issues in front of the authorities.

SM.H2: Trade union intervention has a positive effect on awareness of rights of street vendors

The standardized beta coefficient of trade union intervention on awareness of rights of street vendors is 0.71, which represents the partial influence of trade union intervention on awareness of rights of street vendors. A positive influence is indicated by the projected positive sign, and there would be a 0.71 unit rise in people's awareness of the rights of street vendors for every unit of standard deviation increase in trade union intervention. The value of this coefficient has statistical significance at the 1% level. This demonstrates that the intervention of the trade union will result in an increase in the street vendors' awareness of the rights to which they are entitled.

SM.H3: Awareness of rights of street vendors has a positive effect on bargaining power of the street vendors

This demonstrates a partial influence of trade awareness of the rights of street vendors on the bargaining power of street vendors. The predicted positive sign indicates a positive influence, and the bargaining power of street vendors would rise by 0.70 for every unit of standard deviation increase in street vendor rights awareness. At the 1% significance level, this coefficient value is significant. It

illustrates that the street vendors' awareness of their rights will lead to their capacity to bargain their job-related difficulties in front of the authorities.

7.7. Explanations of R² values

The explanatory power of the structural equation model is assessed by examining the R² value of the dependent variables. The R squared coefficient measures the percentage of variation that is explained by the model (See Model figure). The coefficient of determination for bargaining power of street vendors, R² is 0.68. This value implies that about 68% of the variation in bargaining power of street vendors is explained by trade union intervention and awareness of rights of street vendors. This value leads to the conclusion that other independent variables are necessary for predicting bargaining power of street vendors besides this independent constructs, trade union intervention and awareness of rights of street vendors. The remaining 32% of the variation in bargaining power of street vendors is not explained by these independent constructs.

The coefficient of determination for awareness of rights of street vendors, R² is 0.49. This value implies that the intervention made by the trade union explains around 49 percent of the variation in awareness of rights. This result implies that, in addition to the independent construct, trade union intervention, other independent factors are required for predicting awareness of rights. This independent construct does not explain the remaining 51% of the variation in awareness of rights of the street vendors.

Table 7.7

Mediating testing in the model using bootstrapping procedure for testing the significance of the mediation effect

Independent construct	Mediation construct	Dependent construct	Direct effect	Mediation effect	Mediation test result
Trade union intervention	Awareness of rights of street vendors	Bargaining power of street vendors	0.47**	0.50**	Significant partial mediation effect is found in the model

Source: Primary Data

** denotes 1% significant level; Mediation effect value is computed and tested its significance through bootstrapping procedure with 5,000 bootstrap samples

Table 7.7 shows that the direct effect between trade union intervention and bargaining power of street vendors is 0.47 and mediation effect of this relationship through awareness of the rights the street vendors is 0.50. The test result shows that there is a positive and significant direct effect between trade union intervention and bargaining power of street vendors, and there is statistically significant mediation effect of awareness of the rights the street vendors in the relationship between trade union intervention and bargaining power of street vendors. The mediation effects and its significance in the model is examined using bootstrapping (2000 bootstrap samples) methods with the help of IBM-SPSS-AMOS-21 software package. Aside from the significant mediation effect, there is also a significant direct effect. It denotes that the mediation effect is partial. The mediation test shows that there is a mediation effects of awareness of the rights the street vendors in the relationship between trade union intervention and bargaining power of street vendors. It appears that awareness of the rights of street vendors plays a mediating role in the relationship between trade union intervention and the bargaining power of street vendors, in addition to the direct effect that exists between the two factors. In this situation, the intervention of trade unions promotes awareness among the street vendors regarding their rights, and it will enhance the capacity of the street vendors to bargain for their rights.

Table No. 7.8

Result summary of hypothesis testing

Hypotheses No.	Hypotheses of the model developed	Result of Hypotheses testing
SM.H1	Trade union intervention has a positive effect on bargaining power of the street vendors	<i>Supported</i>
SM.H2	Trade union intervention has a positive effect on awareness of rights of street vendors	<i>Supported</i>
SM.H3	Awareness of rights of street vendors has a positive effect on bargaining power of the street vendors	<i>Supported</i>
SM.H4	Awareness of rights mediates in the relationship between trade union intervention and bargaining power of the street vendors	<i>Supported</i>

Source: Primary Data

SM.H1 to SM.H5 indicates Structural Model Hypotheses

7.8. Conclusion

The findings of four hypotheses studied in this chapter were utilised to shape the development of a model for street vendors in Kerala. Four hypotheses are supported by this model. According to the fit indices, all of the CFA and SEM models fit well.

Section – B

The effects of rehabilitation policies of the Govt. on empowerment of street vendors in Kerala

The effects of rehabilitation policies of the Govt. on empowerment of street vendors in Kerala

7.9. Introduction

This section covers the third objective of the study, which is to examine the effect that government rehabilitation measures have on the empowerment of street vendors in Kerala. In order to achieve this aim, the software application known as IBM SPSS AMOS 21 was utilised.

H1: Rehabilitation policies of the Government has a positive effect on empowerment of street vendors in Kerala

Fig. 7.4. Structural Equation model for measuring the effect of rehabilitation policies of the Government on empowerment of street vendors in Kerala

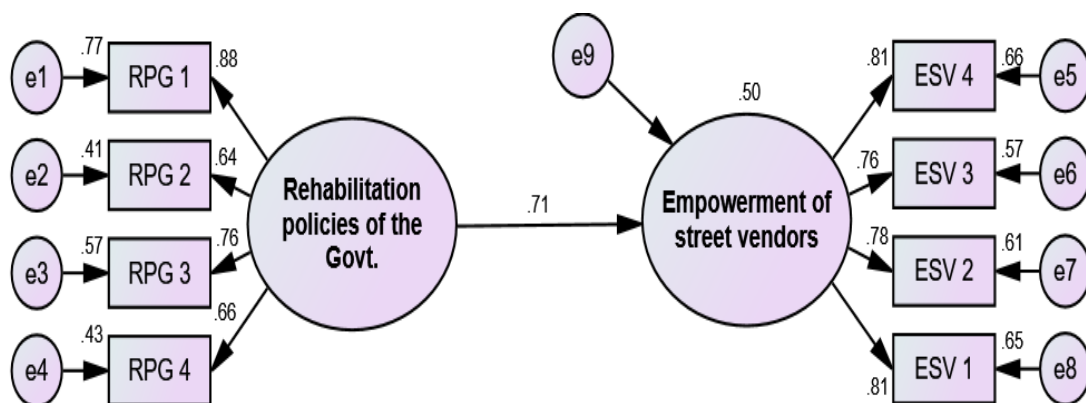


Fig.7.4. Structural model for rehabilitation policies of the Government and empowerment of street vendors

Table 7.9

Model fit indices for Structural Equation Model.

MODEL	CMIN/DF	P-VALUE	GFI	AGFI	CFI	RMSEA
Study model	2.174	0.000	0.995	0.981	0.998	0.021
Recommended value	Acceptable fit [1-5]	Greater than 0.05	Greater than 0.9	Greater than 0.9	Greater than 0.9	Less than 0.08

Source: Primary Data

SEM model fit indices are shown in Table 7.9. The Chi-Square to degrees of freedom ratio of a model should be less than five. 2.174 falls inside the maximum value in this case. RMSEA is 0.021, which is less than the 0.08 criterion. GFI, AGFI, and CFI are all more than 0.9, with 1.0 implying an exact match. So the SEM is good fit.

Table 7.10

Path value of structural model for rehabilitation policies of the Government and empowerment of street vendors

Constructs		Standardized co-efficient(Beta)	Critical Ratio	P value	R ²	
Rehabilitation policies of the Government	→	Empowerment of street vendors	0.71	12.54	<0.001**	0.50

Source: Primary Data

** denotes significant at 1% level

SM.H1: Rehabilitation policies of the Government has a positive effect on empowerment of street vendors in Kerala

According to Table 7.10, the standardised beta coefficient of the government's rehabilitation programmes on the empowerment of street vendors in Kerala is 0.71, which demonstrates the effect states of those policies while keeping the other path factors constant. According to the estimated positive sign, the empowerment of

street vendors would increase by 0.71 for every unit rise in the government's rehabilitation policies, and this coefficient value is significant at the 1% level.

The coefficient of determination for empowerment of street vendors (R^2) is 0.50. This value implies that about 50% of the variation in empowerment of street vendors is explained by rehabilitation policies of the Government factor. This value leads to the conclusion that there are other endogenous variables that are necessary for predicting empowerment of street vendors besides this independent construct that rehabilitation policy of the Government. The remaining 50% of the variation in empowerment of street vendors are not explained by this independent construct. The findings suggest that rehabilitation programmes implemented by the government has a positive influence on the empowerment of street vendors in the state of Kerala.

7.10. Conclusion

This chapter discussed the effect of rehabilitation policies of the government and trade union intervention on the empowerment of street vendors in Kerala. The results showed that the intervention of trade unions promotes awareness among the street vendors regarding their rights, and it will enhance the capacity of the street vendors to bargain for their rights. The results of the hypothesis test performed using the SEM approach also revealed that rehabilitation policies of the Government has a positive effect on the empowerment of street vendors in Kerala. It seems that the rehabilitation measures that have been established by the government are successful in terms of being able to build up empowerment among the street vendors in Kerala. The next chapter discusses the problems faced by the street vendors in Kerala through the various socio-demographic factors of street vendors such as gender, age, educational attainment, location, vendor type, and ownership type.

References

- Birchall, J., & Berdegúe, J. A. (1999). Organizing workers in the informal sector A strategy for trade union-cooperative action.
- Fornell, C., & Larcker, D. F. (1981). Evaluating structural equation models with unobservable variables and measurement error. *Journal of marketing research*, 39-50.
- Hair, J.F., Black, W.C., Babin, B.J., & Anderson, R.E. (2010). *Multivariate Data Analysis*. Seventh Edition. Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey.
- Hummel, C. (2017). Disobedient markets: Street vendors, enforcement, and state intervention in collective action. *Comparative Political Studies*, 50(11), 1524-1555.
- Malhotra, N. K & Peterson, M., (2001). Marketing Research in the New Millennium: Emerging Issues and Trends. *Marketing Intelligence and Planning*, 19, 216- 235.
- Saha, D. (2010). Collective bargaining for street vendors in Mumbai: Toward promotion of social dialogue. *Journal of Workplace Rights*, 15(3-4).
- Suhr, D. D. (2009). Principal component analysis vs. exploratory factor analysis. SUGI 30 Proceedings. Retrieved 5 April 2012.
- Zainudin, A., 2012. *Structural Equation Modeling using AMOS Graphic*. Selangor: UiTM Press.

CHAPTER - VIII

PROBLEMS FACED BY STREET VENDORS IN KERALA

8.1. Introduction

In the previous chapter an attempt has been made to study the effect of rehabilitation policies of the government and trade union intervention on the empowerment of street vendors in Kerala. This chapter focuses on the study's fifth goal, which is to look into the issues that street vendors confront in Kerala. Street vendors' socio-demographic indicators include gender, age, educational attainment, location, vendor type, and ownership type.

8.2. Objective of the chapter

Objective V: To investigate major problems faced by street vendors in Kerala

8.3. Tools for data analysis

Mean rank, Mann Whitney U test, Kruskal-Wallis test and Friedman tests are employed for attaining this objective.

8.4. Problems faced by street vendors in Kerala

8.4.1. Exent of factors of problems faced by street vendors in Kerala

H0.8.1: There is no significant difference among the mean ranks of problems faced by street vendors in Kerala

Table 8.1

Friedman test for significant difference among mean ranks of problems faced by street vendors in Kerala

Sl. No.	Factors	Mean ranks	Ranks based on mean rank [^]
1.	Space need to sell	12.00	III
2.	Working capital required	12.57	I
3.	Unsecured earnings	9.65	VII
4.	Brutal actions by authorities	11.88	V
5.	No legal recognition and improper regulations	8.36	X
6.	Lack of awareness about the rights	8.38	IX
7.	Inability to access govt. schemes	5.44	XVI
8.	Entry of shopping malls	8.20	XII
9.	Lack of basic facilities and poor working conditions	12.38	II
10.	Lack of social security	6.31	XV
11.	Conflict with other vendors	7.18	XIII
12.	Air pollution, Water pollution, Noise pollution	8.34	XI
13.	Low level of unionization	4.54	XVII
14.	Weather conditions	10.66	VI
15.	Solid waste	8.43	VIII
16.	Price fluctuations	11.99	IV
17.	Mental and physical pressure due to uncertainty about future	6.68	XIV
Chi-square value 2497.564			
P value - <0.001**			

Source: Primary Data

Note: **Denotes significant at 1% level; ^ The mean ranking is based on post hoc analysis of the Friedman test

At a 1% level of significance, the null hypothesis is rejected since the P value is less than 0.01. As a result, it can be inferred that the mean ranks of problems faced by street vendors in Kerala varied significantly. According to the mean rank, the most common problem faced by street vendors is lack of working capital followed by a lack of basic facilities and poor working conditions, to identify the space needed to sell, fluctuations in product prices, and brutal actions by authorities. Weather conditions, insecurity in earnings, solid waste, lack of awareness of rights, lack of

legal recognition and improper regulations, air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution, shopping mall entry, conflict with other vendors, mental and physical stress due to uncertainty about the future, lack of social security, inability to access govt. schemes and low level of unionization.

8.4.2. Factors of problems of street vendors– Gender wise differences

H0.8.2: There is no significant difference between male and female street vendors with respect to problems faced by them

Table 8.2

Mann Whitney U test for significant difference between male and female street vendors with respect to problems faced by them

Problems of street vendor	Gender		Mann-Whitney U	P value
	Male	Female		
	Mean Rank	Mean Rank		
Space need to sell	213.65	118.81	6626.00	<0.001**
Working capital required	193.78	182.14	12388.50	0.020*
Unsecured earnings	206.31	142.21	8755.50	<0.001**
Brutal actions by authorities	207.11	139.65	8522.00	<0.001**
No legal recognition and improper regulations	196.27	174.21	11667.00	0.027*
Lack of awareness about the rights	207.16	139.52	8510.00	<0.001**
Inability to access govt. schemes	196.43	173.71	11621.50	0.005**
Entry of shopping malls	205.32	145.36	9042.00	<0.001**
Lack of basic facilities and poor working conditions	200.12	161.92	10549.00	0.001**
Lack of social security	205.57	144.58	8970.50	<0.001**
Conflict with other vendors	195.24	177.50	11966.50	0.013*
Air pollution, Water pollution, Noise pollution	185.39	208.88	11567.50	0.010*
Low level of unionization	204.89	146.73	9166.50	<0.001**
Weather conditions	192.48	186.27	12764.50	0.074 ^{NS}
Solid waste	171.45	253.31	7525.00	<0.001**
Price fluctuations	192.10	187.50	12876.50	0.269 ^{NS}
Mental and physical pressure due to uncertainty about future	192.41	186.50	12785.50	0.089 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. *denotes significant at 5% level.

3. NS denotes non-significant.

The null hypothesis on the factors that cause problems for street sellers is rejected at the 1% level since the P value is less than 0.01. It suggests that there is a considerable disparity in the issues faced by male and female street vendors when it comes to running their businesses. According to the mean rank, need for a place to sell, insecurity in earnings, brutal actions by authorities, lack of awareness about their rights, inability to access government schemes, entry of shopping malls, lack of basic facilities and poor working conditions, lack of social security, low level of unionization, and lack of basic facilities and poor working conditions, weather, price volatility, and mental and physical pressure due to uncertainty about the future are all key issues face when it comes to doing business by male vendors more than female vendors. On the other hand, female street vendors are more affected by the solid waste problem than male street vendors.

With regard to problem factors such as the need for operating capital, lack of legal recognition and inappropriate regulations, conflict with other vendors, air pollution, water pollution, and noise pollution, the null hypothesis is rejected at the 5% level because the P value is less than 0.05. As a result, there is a major gap between male and female street vendors in terms of the issues they confront. On the basis of the mean rank, it can be stated that male street sellers have more challenges than female street vendors, such as the need for working capital, lack of legal recognition and incorrect regulations, and conflict with other vendors. Female street sellers, on the other hand, are more affected by air pollution, water pollution, and noise pollution than male street vendors.

The null hypothesis is accepted for factors such as weather conditions, price changes, and mental and physical pressure owing to uncertainty about the future because the P value is greater than 0.05. As a result, there is no discernible difference between male and female street users when it comes to dealing with the aforementioned issues.

8.4.3. Factors of problems of street vendors – Age group wise differences

H0.8.3: There is no significant difference among various age groups of street vendors with respect to problems faced by street vendors

Table 8.3

Kruskal -Wallis test for significant difference among various age groups of street vendors with respect to problems faced by street vendors

Problems of street vendor	Age			Chi-Square value	P value
	20 to 35	36 to 50	51 to 65		
	Mean Rank	Mean Rank	Mean Rank		
Space need to sell	194.51	186.38	192.57	2.445	0.294 ^{NS}
Working capital required	198.08	191.57	181.86	3.653	0.161 ^{NS}
Unsecured earnings	239.02	169.97	160.04	59.971	<0.001**
Brutal actions by authorities	198.68	188.99	184.36	7.672	0.022*
No legal recognition and improper regulations	238.05	167.04	164.84	48.883	<0.001**
Lack of awareness about the rights	236.12	169.28	164.35	45.139	<0.001**
Inability to access govt. schemes	194.64	192.53	184.77	0.931	0.628 ^{NS}
Entry of shopping malls	235.85	167.74	166.59	44.195	<0.001**
Lack of basic facilities and poor working conditions	199.26	192.00	179.94	4.963	0.084 ^{NS}
Lack of social security	202.04	183.62	187.05	3.176	0.204 ^{NS}
Conflict with other vendors	229.89	178.84	159.88	36.232	<0.001**
Air pollution, Water pollution, Noise pollution	234.55	172.90	161.72	42.813	<0.001**
Low level of unionization	190.97	192.41	189.29	0.170	0.918 ^{NS}
Weather conditions	192.57	190.51	189.74	0.092	0.955 ^{NS}

Problems Faced by Street Vendors In Kerala

Solid waste	232.55	173.68	163.12	39.082	<0.001**
Price fluctuations	192.50	195.21	183.99	9.769	0.008**
Mental and physical pressure due to uncertainty about future	147.78	210.74	217.85	44.350	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. *denotes significant at 5% level.

3. NS denotes non-significant.

The null hypothesis on the factors that cause problems for street sellers is rejected at the 1% level since the P value is less than 0.01. It shows that there is a significant difference in the problems faced by different age groups of street vendors in running their businesses, such as the need for insecurity in earnings, lack of legal recognition and improper regulations, lack of awareness about rights, entry into shopping malls, conflict with other vendors, air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution, solid waste, price fluctuations, and mental and physical stress due to uncertainty about future. It suggests that there is a difference in how street vendors deal with the challenges stated above depending on their age group.

The null hypothesis about the factors that cause problems for street sellers is rejected at the 5% level since the P value is less than 0.05. It demonstrates that there is a substantial variation in the issues faced by street vendors of various ages in doing their business as a result of brutal actions by authorities. It means that street vendors of diverse ages have differing perspectives on brutal actions by authorities.

The null hypothesis is accepted for factors of problems such as the need to sell space, the need for working capital, the inability to access government schemes, the lack of basic facilities and poor working conditions, the lack of social security, the low level of unionization, and the weather conditions because the P value is greater than 0.05. As a result, there is no discernible variation in how street vendors of varying ages deal with the aforementioned issues.

8.4.3.1. Post Hoc Test for significant difference among various age group street vendors with respect to factors of problems faced by street vendors

Table 8.3.1

Unsecured earnings - Age wise difference

Age	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
51 to 65 – 36 to 50	9.927	11.309	0.878	0.380 ^{NS}
51 to 65 – 20 to 35	78.982	11.423	6.914	<0.001**
36 to 50 – 20 to 35	69.055	10.799	6.395	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

According to the results of a Kruskal Wallis post hoc test, there are significant variances across various age groups of street vendors when it comes to the problem of instability in earnings. In terms of instability in earnings, street vendors in the 51 to 65 year and 36 to 50 year age groups differ significantly from street vendors in the 20 to 35 year age group.

On the basis of mean rank, it is observed that 20 to 35 years age group street vendors face more problem of insecurity in earnings than street vendors in 51 to 65 years and 36 to 50 years age group.

Table 8.3.2

Brutal actions by authorities – Age group wise difference

Age	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
51 o 65 – 36 to 50	4.624	5.295	0.873	0.383 ^{NS}
51 to 65 – 20 to 35	14.317	5.349	2.677	0.007**
36 to 50 – 20 to 35	9.693	5.056	1.917	0.055 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among the various age groups of street vendors with respect to the problem faced by street vendors of brutal action by authorities. Street vendors in 51 to 65 years age group are significantly differed with 20 to 35 years age group street vendors regarding the factor of brutal action by authorities.

On the basis of mean rank, it is observed that 20 to 35 years age group street vendors face more brutal actions by authorities than street vendors in 51 to 65 years age group.

Table 8.3.3

No legal recognition and improper regulations – Age group wise difference

Age	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std.test statistic	Sig.
51 to 65 – 36 to 50	2.198	12.196	0.180	0.857 ^{NS}
51 to 65 – 20 to 35	73.203	12.319	5.942	<0.001**
36 to 50 – 20 to 35	71.006	11.646	6.097	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. ** denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

According to the Kruskal Wallis post hoc test, the following significant differences are discovered among various age groups of street sellers when it comes to the problem of no legal recognition and poor restrictions that street vendors confront. In terms of the element of no legal recognition and poor rules, street sellers aged 51 to 65 years and 36 to 50 years differ greatly from street vendors aged 20 to 35 years.

According to the mean rank, street vendors in the 20 to 35 year old age group experience more challenges with no legal recognition and poor rules from authorities than street vendors in the 51 to 65 year old age group.

Table 8.3.4

Lack of awareness about the rights – Age group wise difference

Age	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
51 o 65 – 36 to 50	4.924	12.191	0.404	0.686 ^{NS}
51 to 65 – 20 to 35	71.770	12.314	5.828	<0.001**
36 to 50 – 20 to 35	66.846	11.641	5.742	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among various age groups of street vendors with respect to the problem faced by street vendors of lack of awareness about the rights. Street vendors in 51 to 65 years and 36 to 50 years age group are significantly differed with 20 to 35 years age group street vendors regarding the factor that lack of awareness about the rights.

On the basis of mean rank, it is observed that 20 to 35 years age group street vendors face more problems regarding lack of awareness about the rights than street vendors in 51 to 65 years age group.

Table 8.3.5

Entry of shopping malls – Age group wise difference

Age	Test Statistic	Std.error	Std.test statistic	Sig.
51 o 65 – 36 to 50	1.154	12.225	0.094	0.925 ^{NS}
51 to 65 – 20 to 35	69.263	12.348	5.609	<0.001**
36 to 50 – 20 to 35	68.109	11.674	5.834	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. ** denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

According to the Kruskal Wallis post hoc test, the following significant disparities exist across various age groups of street vendors when it comes to the problem of street sellers that entry of shopping malls. Regarding the element of entry of shopping mall, street sellers aged 51 to 65 years and 36 to 50 years differ significantly from street vendors aged 20 to 35 years.

According to the mean rank, street vendors in the 20 to 35 year old age group encounter more challenges as a result of shopping mall access than street vendors in the 51 to 65 year old age group.

Table 8.3.6

Conflict with other vendors – Age group wise difference

Age	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
51 o 65 – 36 to 50	18.959	12.122	1.564	0.118 ^{NS}
51 to 65 – 20 to 35	70.008	12.244	5.718	<0.001**
36 to 50 – 20 to 35	51.049	11.575	4.410	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. ** denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

According to the results of a Kruskal Wallis post hoc test, there are significant variances across various age groups of street vendors when it comes to the problem of street vendors conflict with other vendors. Street vendors in 51 to 65 years and 36 to 50 years age groups are significantly differed with 20 to 35 years age groups of street vendors regarding the factor of conflict with other vendors.

On the basis of mean rank, it is observed that 20 to 35 years age group street vendors face more problems due to conflict with other vendors than street vendors in 51 to 65 years age group.

Table 8.3.7

Air pollution, Water pollution and Noise pollution – Age group wise difference

Age	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std.test statistic	Sig.
51 o 65 – 36 to 50	11.186	12.179	0.918	0.358 ^{NS}
51 to 65 – 20 to 35	72.829	12.302	5.920	<0.001**
36 to 50 – 20 to 35	61.643	11.630	5.300	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among various age groups of street vendors with respect to the problem faced

by street vendors that air pollution, water pollution, and noise pollution. Street vendors in 51 to 65 years and 36 to 50 years age group are significantly differed with 20 to 35 years age groups of street vendors regarding the factor that air pollution, water pollution, and noise pollution.

On the basis of mean rank, it is observed that 20 to 35 years age group street vendors face more problems in business due to air pollution, water pollution, and noise pollution than street vendors in 51 to 65 years age group.

Table 8.3.8
Solid waste – Age group wise difference

Age	Test Statistic	Std error	Std. Test statistic	Sig.
51 o 65 –36 to 50	10.563	12.159	0.869	0.385 ^{NS}
51 to 65 – 20 to 35	69.424	12.282	5.652	<0.001**
36 to 50 – 20 to 35	58.861	11.611	5.069	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

According to the results of a Kruskal Wallis post hoc test, there are significant variances across various age groups of street sellers when it comes to the problem of solid waste. Regarding the element of solid waste, street vendors aged 51 to 65 years and 36 to 50 years differ greatly from street vendors aged 20 to 35 years.

According to the mean rank, street vendors in the 20 to 35 year old age group have more business challenges due to solid garbage found on the street than street vendors in the 51 to 65 year old age group.

Table 8.3.9
Price fluctuations – Age group wise difference

Age	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
51 o 65– 20 to 35	8.514	3.731	2.282	0.022*
51 to 65 –36 to 50	11.220	3.694	3.038	0.002**
20 to 35– 36 to 50	-2.707	3.527	-0.767	0.443 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among various age groups of street vendors with respect to the problem faced by street vendors that price fluctuations. Street vendors in 51 to 65 years age group are significantly differed with 20 to 35 years and 36 to 50 years age groups of street vendors regarding the factor that price fluctuations.

On the basis of mean rank, it is observed that 20 to 35 years and 36 to 50 years age groups of street vendors face more problems in business due to price fluctuations than street vendors in 51 to 65 years age group.

Table 8.3.10

**Mental and physical pressure due to uncertainty about future –
Age group wise difference**

Age	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
20 to 35– 36 to 50	-62.962	11.275	-5.584	<0.001**
20 to 35 – 51 to 65	-70.071	11.927	-5.875	<0.001**
36 to 50 – 51 to 65	-7.109	11.808	-0.602	0.547 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

The following substantial differences are discovered among various age groups of street vendors with respect to the problem of mental and physical pressure due to uncertainty about the future, based on post hoc Kruskal Wallis tests. In terms of this factor, street vendors in the 20 to 35 year age group differ significantly from those in the 36 to 50 year and 51 to 65 year age groups.

According to the mean rank, street sellers aged 36 to 50 years and 51 to 65 years endure more mental pressure owing to uncertainties about the future than street vendors aged 20 to 35 years.

8.4.4. Factors of problems of street vendors – Educational qualification wise differences

H0.8.4: There is no significant difference among educational qualifications of street vendors with respect to problems faced by street vendors

Table 8.4

Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among educational qualifications of street vendors with respect to problems faced by street vendors

Problems of street vendor	Education				Chi-Square value	P value
	Up to 4th	5 th to 7 th Class	8 th to 10 th Class	Plus two		
	Mean rank	Mean rank	Mean rank	Mean rank		
Space need to sell	191.77	191.56	193.17	178.70	3.800	0.284 ^{NS}
Working capital required	170.81	185.94	191.58	219.38	12.596	0.006**
Unsecured earnings	235.98	213.80	175.77	170.37	25.561	<0.001**
Brutal actions by authorities	194.50	196.53	188.94	185.78	3.071	0.381 ^{NS}
No legal recognition and improper regulations	263.68	225.80	169.87	145.34	56.982	<0.001**
Lack of awareness about the rights	263.18	221.08	172.13	144.84	51.887	<0.001**
Inability to access govt. schemes	166.40	187.93	195.38	201.66	5.291	0.152 ^{NS}
Entry of shopping malls	262.91	220.85	171.45	148.84	50.210	<0.001**
Lack of basic facilities and poor working conditions	175.24	190.08	188.06	223.05	12.443	0.006**
Lack of social security	162.83	174.93	199.72	211.49	11.478	0.009**
Conflict with other vendors	279.64	240.21	157.74	157.02	92.669	<0.001**
Air pollution, Water pollution, Noise pollution	251.73	222.29	173.90	145.64	43.594	<0.001**
Low level of	190.25	200.61	183.43	207.94	9.234	0.026*

Problems Faced by Street Vendors In Kerala

unionization						
Weather conditions	221.20	204.26	187.20	150.78	22.267	<0.001**
Solid waste	249.73	222.41	174.69	143.64	42.935	<0.001**
Price fluctuations	192.50	192.50	191.56	183.71	3.155	0.368 ^{NS}
Mental and physical pressure due to uncertainty about future	152.08	174.77	199.08	225.91	18.173	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. *denotes significant at 5% level.

3. NS denotes non-significant.

Because the P value is less than 0.01, the null hypothesis is rejected at the 1% level when it comes to the factors that cause problems for street vendors such as the need for working capital, unsecured earnings, lack of legal recognition and improper regulations, lack of awareness about rights, entry into shopping malls, lack of basic facilities and poor working conditions, lack of social security, and so on. Other vendors' conflict, air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution, weather conditions, solid waste, and mental and physical stress caused by uncertainty about the future are all examples of pollution. It shows that there is a considerable variation in educational qualifications among street sellers when it comes to the issues they confront in doing business.

Since P value is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected at 5% level with regard to the problem factor of low level of unionization. Therefore, there is significant difference among educational qualifications of street vendors regarding the above mentioned problem.

The null hypothesis is accepted for factors such as the need to sell space, authorities' brutal measures, inability to access government schemes, and price changes because the P value is greater than 0.05. As a result, there is no discernible difference in the educational qualifications of street vendors when it comes to dealing with the aforementioned issues.

8.4.4.1. Post Hoc Test for significant difference among educational qualifications of street vendors with respect to factors of problems faced by street vendors

Table 8.4.1

Working capital required – Educational qualification wise differences

Education	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Up to 4 th -5 th to 7 th class	-15.131	12.170	-1.243	0.214 ^{NS}
Up to 4 th -8 th to 10 th class	-20.771	10.972	-1.893	0.058 ^{NS}
Up to 4 th - Plus two	-48.577	14.161	-3.430	0.001 ^{**}
5 th to 7 th class - 8 th to 10 th class	-5.640	8.383	-0.673	0.501 ^{NS}
5 th to 7 th class - Plus two	-33.446	12.265	-2.727	0.006 ^{**}
8 th to 10 th class - Plus two	-27.806	11.077	-2.510	0.012 [*]

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. ^{**}denotes significant at 1% level.

2. ^{*}denotes significant at 5% level.

3. NS denotes Non-Significance.

According to the Kruskal Wallis post hoc test, the following significant disparities exist among street sellers' educational qualifications in relation to the problem of working capital requirement. In terms of the factor that requires working capital, street vendors with educational qualifications up to 4th class, 5th class to 7th class, and 8th to 10th class differ greatly from plus two qualified street vendors.

On the basis of mean rank, it is noticed that street sellers with a plus two qualification suffer a greater need for working capital than street vendors with a qualification of up to 4th class, 5th class to 7th class, and 8th to 10th class.

Table 8.4.2

Unsecured earnings – Educational qualification wise differences

Education	Test Statistic	Std error	Std. statistic	Test	Sig.
Plus two-8 th to 10 th class	5.401	14.878	0.363		0.717 ^{NS}
Plus two-5 th to 7 th class	43.431	16.474	2.636		0.008**
Plus two-Up to 4 th	65.605	19.021	3.449		0.001**
8 th to 10 th class -5 th to 7 th class	38.030	11.260	3.377		0.001**
8 th to 10 th class -Up to 4 th	60.204	14.738	4.085		<0.001**
5 th to 7 th class -Up to 4 th	22.174	16.347	1.356		0.175 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, The following significant discrepancies are discovered among the street sellers' educational qualifications in relation to the problem of unsecured earnings. Plus two qualified street vendors differ greatly from street vendors with educational qualifications ranging from 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class in terms of unsecured profits. Street vendors with qualifications ranging from 8th to 10th class differ greatly from those with qualifications ranging from 5th to 7th grade and as low as 4th class.

According to the mean rank, plus two qualified street sellers view unsecured profits as a concern in performing street business more than street vendors with educational qualifications ranging from 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class. Unsecured profits are an issue for street vendors with qualifications of 8th to 10th class, as opposed to 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified street vendors.

Table 8.4.3

**No legal recognition and improper regulations –
Educational qualification wise differences**

Education	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Plus two-8 th to 10 th class	24.531	16.045	1.529	0.126 ^{NS}
Plus two-5 th to 7 th class	80.466	17.766	4.529	<0.001**
Plus two-Up to 4 th	118.345	20.513	5.769	<0.001**
8 th to 10 th class -5 th to 7 th class	55.935	12.143	4.606	<0.001**
8 th to 10 th class -Up to 4 th	93.814	15.894	5.903	<0.001**
5 th to 7 th class -Up to 4 th	37.878	17.629	2.149	0.032*

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2.*denotes significant at 5% level.

3. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among educational qualifications of street vendors with respect to the problem that no legal recognition and improper regulations. Plus two qualified street vendors are significantly differed with street vendors who have educational qualifications ranging from 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class regarding the factors of no legal recognition and improper regulations. And street vendors who have qualifications in 8th to 10th class are significantly differed from 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified street vendors. Also street vendors with qualification 5th to 7th class are significantly differed with up to 4th class qualified street vendors regarding the same factor.

On the basis of mean rank, it is observed that street vendors who have educational qualifications ranging from 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class consider that no legal recognition and improper regulations are the problems in doing street business, compared to plus two qualified street vendors. 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class

qualified street vendors also consider the above a problem than street vendors who have qualifications 8th to 10th class. And also, street vendors who qualified in the 4th class consider no legal recognition a major problem more than vendors with qualifications in 5th to 7th class.

Table 8.4.4

Lack of awareness about the rights – Educational qualification wise differences

Education	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Plus two-8 th to 10 th class	27.294	16.038	1.702	0.099 ^{NS}
Plus two-5 th to 7 th class	76.241	17.758	4.293	<0.001**
Plus two-Up to 4 th	118.345	20.504	5.772	<0.001**
8 th to 10 th class -5 th to 7 th class	48.947	12.138	4.033	<0.001**
8 th to 10 th class -Up to 4 th	91.050	15.887	5.731	<0.001**
5 th to 7 th class -Up to 4 th	42.103	17.622	2.389	0.017*

Source: Primary Data

- Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.
 2.*denotes significant at 5% level.
 3. NS denotes Non-Significance.

According to the Kruskal Wallis post hoc test, the following significant disparities in educational qualifications of street vendors are discovered in relation to the problem of lack of awareness of rights. Plus two qualified street vendors differ greatly from street vendors with educational qualifications ranging from 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class in terms of lack of awareness of rights. Street vendors with qualifications ranging from 8th to 10th class differ greatly from those with qualifications ranging from 5th to 7th class and as low as 4th class. Regarding the same aspect, street vendors with qualifications ranging from 5th to 7th class differ greatly from street vendors with qualifications ranging from 4th to 5th class.

On the basis of mean rank, it is observed that street vendors who have educational qualifications ranging from 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class consider no lack of awareness about the rights as a problem in doing street business than plus two qualified street vendors. 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified street vendors

also consider the above as a problem than street vendors who have qualifications ranging from 8th to 10th class. 4th class qualified street vendors observes lack of awareness about the rights as a major problem than street vendors with qualifications ranging from 5th class to 7th class.

Table 8.4.5

Entry of shopping malls – Educational qualification wise differences

Education	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Plus two-8 th to 10 th class	22.612	16.083	1.406	0.958 ^{NS}
Plus two-5 th to 7 th class	72.017	17.808	4.044	<0.001**
Plus two-Up to 4 th	114.072	20.562	5.548	<0.001**
8 th to 10 th class -5 th to 7 th class	49.405	12.172	4.059	<0.001**
8 th to 10 th class -Up to 4 th	91.460	15.931	5.741	<0.001**
5 th to 7 th class -Up to 4 th	42.055	17.671	2.380	0.017*

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2.*denotes significant at 5% level.

3. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among the educational qualifications of street vendors with respect to the problem of entry of shopping malls. Plus two qualified street vendors are significantly differed with street vendors who have educational qualifications ranging from 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class regarding the factor of entry of shopping malls. Street vendors who have qualifications ranging from 8th to 10th class are significantly differed from 5th class to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified street vendors. Also, street vendors with qualifications ranging from 5th class to 7th class are significantly differed with up to 4th class qualified street vendors regarding the same factor.

On the basis of mean rank, it has been discovered that street vendors with educational qualifications ranging from 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class see shopping mall entry as a barrier to performing street business, as opposed to plus two qualified street sellers. Street vendors with qualifications ranging from 5th to 7th class, as well as up to 4th class, see the above as a problem, as do street vendors

with qualifications ranging from 8th to 10th class. Furthermore, more than 5th to 7th class qualified street vendors, as well as 4th class qualified street vendors, see shopping mall access as a big issue.

Table 8.4.6

**Lack of basic facilities and poor working conditions –
Educational qualification wise differences**

Education	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Up to 4 th – 8 th to 10 th class	-12.820	11.239	-1.141	0.254 ^{NS}
Up to 4 th – 5 th to 7 th class	-14.846	12.467	-1.191	0.234 ^{NS}
Up to 4 th – Plus two	-47.808	14.506	-3.296	0.001**
8 th to 10 th class – 5 th to 7 th class	2.026	8.587	0.236	0.814 ^{NS}
8 th to 10 th class – Plus two	-34.988	11.347	-3.084	0.002**
5 th to 7 th class – Plus two	-32.962	12.563	-2.624	0.009**

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among the educational qualifications of street vendors with respect to the problem of lack of basic facilities and poor working conditions. Street vendors who have qualifications up to 4th class, 8th to 10th class and 5th to 7th class are significantly differed with plus two qualified street vendors regarding the factor of lack of basic facilities and poor working conditions.

Mean rank shows that lack of basic facilities and poor working condition is observed as a problem among the plus two qualified street vendors than street vendors who have qualifications up to 4th class, 8th to 10th class and 5th to 7th class.

Table 8.4.7

Lack of social security – Educational qualification wise differences

Education	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Up to 4 th -5 th to 7 th class	-12.103	16.459	-0.735	0.462 ^{NS}
Up to 4 th -8 th to 10 th class	-36.895	14.839	-2.486	0.013*
Up to 4 th - Plus two	-46.659	19.151	-2.541	0.011*
5 th to 7 th class - 8 th to 10 th class	-24.792	11.337	-2.187	0.029*
5 th to 7 th class - Plus two	-36.556	16.587	-2.204	0.028*
8 th to 10 th class - Plus two	-11.764	14.980	-0.785	0.432 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. *denotes significant at 5% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

According to the Kruskal Wallis post hoc test, the following significant variations in educational qualifications of street vendors are discovered in relation to the problem of lack of social security. Regarding the element of lack of social security, street vendors with up to 4th class qualifications differ greatly from those with 8th to 10th class qualifications and plus two qualified street vendors. Also, vendors who qualified in the 5th to 7th class differ greatly from those in the 8th to 10th class, as well as plus two qualified street vendors.

Lack of social security is seen as an issue among 8th to 10th class and plus two qualified street vendors, compared to vendors with only 4th class qualification. The same is an issue for 8th to 10th class and plus two qualified street sellers as it is for 5th to 7th class qualified vendors.

Table 8.4.8

Conflict with other vendors – Educational qualification wise differences

Education	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std.test statistic	Sig.
Plus two-8 th to 10 th class	0.713	15.947	0.045	0.964 ^{NS}
Plus two-5 th to 7 th class	83.190	17.658	4.711	<0.001**
Plus two-Up to 4 th	122.613	20.388	6.014	<0.001**
8 th to 10 th class -5 th to 7 th class	82.477	12.069	5.834	<0.001**
8 th to 10 th class -Up to 4 th	121.900	15.797	7.717	<0.001**
5 th to 7 th class -Up to 4 th	39.423	17.522	2.250	0.024*

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2.*denotes significant at 5% level.

3. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among the educational qualifications of street vendors with respect to the problem that conflict with other vendors. Plus two qualified street vendors are significantly differed with street vendors who have educational qualifications ranging from 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class regarding the factor of conflict with other vendors. Street vendors who have qualifications from 8th to 10th class are significantly differed with 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified street vendors. Also street vendors with qualification 5th to 7th class are significantly differed with up to 4th class qualified street vendors regarding the same factor.

On the basis of mean rank, it is observed that street vendors who have educational qualifications ranging from 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class consider conflict with other vendors as a problem in doing street business than plus two qualified street vendors. 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified street vendors also consider the above as a problem than street vendors who have qualifications 8th to 10th class. And also more than street vendors with qualification 5th class to 7th class, up to 4th class qualified street vendors observe conflict with other vendors as major problem.

Table 8.4.9

**Air pollution, Water pollution, Noise pollution –
Educational qualification wise differences**

Education	Test Statistic	Std .error	Std.test statistic	Sig.
Plus two-8 th to 10 th class	28.258	16.023	1.764	0.078 ^{NS}
Plus two-5 th to 7 th class	76.647	17.741	4.320	<0.001**
Plus two-Up to 4 th	106.088	20.485	5.179	<0.001**
8 th to 10 th class -5 th to 7 th class	48.389	12.126	3.990	<0.001**
8 th to 10 th class -Up to 4 th	77.830	15.872	4.904	<0.001**
5 th to 7 th class -Up to 4 th	29.441	17.605	1.672	0.094 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among the educational qualifications of street vendors with respect to the problem of air pollution, water pollution, and noise pollution. Plus two qualified street vendors are significantly differed with street vendors who have educational qualifications ranging from 5th class to 7th class and up to 4th class regarding the factor of air pollution, water pollution, and noise pollution. Street vendors who have qualifications ranging from 8th to 10th class are significantly differed with 5th class to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified street vendors.

Mean rank shows that street vendors who have educational qualifications 5th class to 7th class and up to 4th class consider air pollution, water pollution, and noise pollution as a problem in doing street business than plus two qualified street vendors. 5th class to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified street vendors also consider the above as a problem than street vendors who have qualifications 8th to 10th class.

Table 8.4.10

Low level of unionization – Educational qualification wise differences

Education	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
8 th to 10 th class – Up to 4 th	6.816	9.830	0.693	0.488 ^{NS}
8 th to 10 th class – 5 th to 7 th class	17.178	7.511	2.287	0.022*
8 th to 10 th class – Plus two	-24.508	9.924	-2.470	0.014*
Up to 4 th – 5 th to 7 th class	-10.362	10.904	-0.950	0.342 ^{NS}
Up to 4 th – Plus two	-17.692	12.687	-1.394	0.163 ^{NS}
5 th to 7 th class – Plus two	-7.330	10.988	-0.667	0.505 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

According to the Kruskal Wallis post hoc test, the following significant disparities exist among street vendors' educational qualifications in relation to the problem of low unionization. When it comes to the aspect of low unionization, street vendors with a qualification of 8th to 10th class differ greatly from those with a qualification of 5th to 7th class and plus two qualified street vendors.

Low level of unionization is seen as an issue among 5th to 7th class and plus two qualified street vendors, compared to vendors with 8th to 10th class qualifications.

Table 8.4.11

Weather conditions – Educational qualification wise differences

Education	Test Statistic	Std.error	Std.test statistic	Sig.
Plus two-8 th to 10 th class	36.416	12.734	2.860	0.004**
Plus two-5 th to 7 th class	53.485	14.099	3.793	<0.001**
Plus two-Up to 4 th	70.425	16.279	4.326	<0.001**
8 th to 10 th class -5 th to 7 th class	17.069	9.637	1.771	0.077 ^{NS}
8 th to 10 th class -Up to 4 th	34.009	12.613	2.696	0.007**
5 th to 7 th class -Up to 4 th	16.941	13.991	1.211	0.226 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among the educational qualifications of street vendors with respect to the problem of weather conditions. Plus two qualified street vendors are significantly differed with street vendors who have educational qualifications ranging from 8th to 10th, 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class regarding the factor that weather conditions. Street vendors who have qualifications 8th to 10th class are significantly differed with up to 4th class qualified street vendors.

On the basis of mean rank, it is observed that street vendors who have educational qualifications ranging from 8th class to 10th class, 5th class to 7th class and up to 4th class consider weather conditions as a problem in doing street business than plus two qualified street vendors. Up to 4th class qualified street vendors also consider the above as a problem than street vendors who have qualifications 8th to 10th class.

Table 8.4.12

Solid waste – Educational qualification wise differences

Education	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Plus two-8 th to 10 th class	31.053	15.997	1.941	0.052 ^{NS}
Plus two-5 th to 7 th class	78.771	17.712	4.447	<0.001**
Plus two-Up to 4 th	106.088	20.451	5.187	<0.001**
8 th to 10 th class -5 th to 7 th class	47.717	12.106	3.941	<0.001**
8 th to 10 th class -Up to 4 th	75.035	15.846	4.735	<0.001**
5 th to 7 th class -Up to 4 th	27.317	17.576	1.554	0.120 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

According to the Kruskal Wallis post hoc test, the following significant disparities exist among street sellers' educational qualifications in relation to the problem of solid waste. Plus two qualified street sellers differ greatly from street vendors with educational qualifications ranging from 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class in terms

of solid waste. Street vendors with qualifications of 8th to 10th class differ greatly from those with qualifications of 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class.

On the basis of mean rank, it is observed that street vendors who have educational qualifications 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class consider solid waste found in streets as a problem in doing street business than plus two qualified street vendors. 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified street vendors also consider the above as a problem than street vendors who have qualifications 8th to 10th class.

Table 8.4.13

Mental and physical pressure due to uncertainty about future – Educational qualification wise differences

Education	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Up to 4 th -5 th to 7 th class	-22.690	17.068	-1.329	0.184 ^{NS}
Up to 4 th -8 th to 10 th class	-46.999	15.387	-3.054	0.002**
Up to 4 th - Plus two	-73.827	19.859	-3.718	<0.001**
5 th to 7 th class - 8 th to 10 th class	-24.308	11.756	-2.068	0.039*
5 th to 7 th class - Plus two	-51.137	17.200	-2.973	0.003**
8 th to 10 th class - Plus two	-26.829	15.534	-1.727	0.084 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2.*denotes significant at 5% level.

3. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among educational qualifications of street vendors with respect to the problem that mental and physical pressure due to uncertainty about future. Up to 4th class qualified street vendors are significantly differed with street vendors who have educational qualifications 8th class to 10th class and plus two regarding the factor that mental and physical pressure due to uncertainty about future. Street vendors who have qualifications 5th to 7th class are significantly differed with 8th to 10th class and plus two qualified street vendors.

On the basis of mean rank, it has been discovered that street vendors with educational qualifications ranging from 8th to 10th class and plus two experience more mental and physical stress as a result of uncertainty about their future than street vendors with only a 4th class education. Sellers with a qualification of 8th to 10th class and plus two qualified street vendors consider the above to be an issue; however those with a qualifications of 5th to 7th class do not.

8.4.5 Factors of problems of street vendors– Locality wise differences

H0.5.5: There is no significant difference among localities of street vendors with respect to problems faced by street vendors

Table 8.5

Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among localities of street vendors with respect to problems faced by street vendors

Problems of street vendor	Locality			Chi-Square value	P value
	Panchayath	Municipality	Corporation		
	Mean Rank	Mean Rank	Mean Rank		
Space need to sell	111.55	206.24	204.28	51.584	<0.001**
Working capital required	163.82	203.26	195.06	28.299	<0.001**
Unsecured earnings	119.26	186.98	204.21	36.786	<0.001**
Brutal actions by authorities	118.76	186.48	204.34	37.372	<0.001**
No legal recognition and improper regulations	187.10	215.57	190.01	2.014	0.365 ^{NS}
Lack of awareness about the rights	115.93	190.48	204.57	39.827	<0.001**
Inability to access govt. schemes	166.40	215.40	193.76	10.513	0.005**
Entry of shopping malls	156.86	213.36	195.62	10.166	0.006**
Lack of basic facilities and poor working	125.05	175.43	203.96	32.693	<0.001**

Problems Faced by Street Vendors In Kerala

conditions					
Lack of social security	119.43	187.50	204.15	36.680	<0.001**
Conflict with other vendors	177.77	186.95	193.66	3.465	0.177 ^{NS}
Air pollution, Water pollution, Noise pollution	184.26	180.50	192.94	1.033	0.596 ^{NS}
Low level of unionization	134.61	185.50	201.55	23.029	<0.001**
Weather conditions	182.19	192.50	192.49	5.943	0.051 ^{NS}
Solid waste	273.75	192.83	175.95	51.966	<0.001**
Price fluctuations	187.50	187.50	191.87	0.970	0.616 ^{NS}
Mental and physical pressure due to uncertainty about future	193.43	186.50	190.87	0.899	0.638 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes non-significant.

The null hypothesis on the factors that cause problems for street sellers is rejected at the 1% level since the P value is less than 0.01. It indicates that there are significant differences among street vendors' localities in terms of the problems they face in doing business, such as the need for a sales location, the need for working capital, the insecurity of earnings, brutal actions by authorities, a lack of awareness about their rights, inability to access government schemes, entry into shopping malls, a lack of basic facilities and poor working conditions, a lack of social security, and a low level of unionization. It signifies that the challenges listed above in the street vending industry vary depending on their location, such as panchayath, municipality, or corporation.

For factors of problems such as no legal recognition and improper regulations, conflict with other vendors, air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution, weather conditions, price fluctuations, and mental and physical pressure due to uncertainty about the future, the null hypothesis is accepted because the P value is greater than

0.05. As a result, there is no discernible variation in how street sellers deal with the aforementioned issues depending on their location.

8.4.5.1 Post Hoc Test for significant difference among localities of street vendors with respect to factors of problems faced by street vendors in Kerala

Table 8.5.1
Space need to sell – Locality wise difference

Locality	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std.test statistic	Sig.
Panchayath - Corporation	-92.733	12.994	-7.136	<0.001**
Panchayath Municipality	-94.693	22.754	-4.162	<0.001**
Corporation Municipality	1.959	20.012	0.098	0.922 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

According to the results of a Kruskal Wallis post hoc test, the following significant differences exist among street vendors' localities in terms of the problem that they encounter and the space they need to sell. When it comes to the element of needing a space to sell, street vendors in panchayat areas differ greatly from street vendors in corporations and municipalities.

On the basis of mean rank, street sellers in the corporation and municipality have a greater need for space than street vendors in the panchayath.

Table 8.5.2

Working capital required - Locality wise difference

Locality	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Panchayath - Corporation	-31.239	6.084	-5.134	<0.001**
Panchayath Municipality -	-39.444	10.654	-3.702	<0.001**
Corporation Municipality -	8.205	9.370	0.876	0.381 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among localities of street vendors with respect to the problem faced by street vendors that requirement of working capital. Street vendors in panchayath area are significantly differed with street vendors of corporation and municipality regarding the factor of requirement of working capital.

On the basis of mean rank, street sellers in the corporation and municipality confront a greater need for working capital than street vendors in the panchayath.

Table 8.5.3

Unsecured earnings - Locality wise difference

Locality	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Panchayath Municipality -	-67.713	24.539	-2.759	0.006**
Panchayath - Corporation	-84.949	14.014	-6.062	<0.001**
Municipality Corporation -	-17.237	21.581	-0.799	0.424 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. ** denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

According to the results of a Kruskal Wallis post hoc test, there are significant disparities across street vendor localities in terms of the problem of unsecured earnings. In terms of unsecured revenue, street vendors in panchayath areas differ greatly from street vendors in corporations and municipalities.

The mean rank demonstrates that instability in earnings is a bigger problem for corporation and municipality street vendors than for panchayath street vendors.

Table 8.5.4

Brutal actions by authorities - Locality wise difference

Locality	Test Statistic	Std error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Panchayath Municipality -	-67.713	24.538	-2.761	0.006**
Panchayath - Corporation	-85.574	14.007	-6.109	<0.001**
Municipality Corporation -	-17.862	21.572	-0.828	0.408 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

According to the Kruskal Wallis post hoc test, the following significant differences exist among street vendor localities in terms of the problem that street sellers face: brutal acts by authorities. In terms of brutal acts by authorities, street vendors in panchayat areas differ drastically from street vendors in corporations and municipalities.

The mean rank demonstrates that brutal actions by authorities are a bigger problem for corporation and municipality street vendors than for panchayath street vendors.

Table 8.5.5

Lack of awareness about the rights - Locality wise difference

Locality	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Panchayath Municipality	-74.549	24.596	-3.031	0.002**
Panchayath - Corporation	-88.646	14.047	-6.311	<0.001**
Municipality Corporation	-14.098	21.632	-0.652	0.515 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

According to the Kruskal Wallis post hoc test, the following significant disparities exist among street vendor localities in terms of the problem of lack of information about their rights. In terms of lack of awareness of rights, street vendors in panchayat areas differ greatly from street vendors in corporations and municipalities.

The mean rank demonstrates that street vendors in corporations and municipalities see a greater lack of understanding about their rights than street vendors in panchayats.

Table 8.5.6

Inability to access govt. schemes - Locality wise difference

Locality	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Panchayath - Corporation	-27.356	9.910	-2.760	0.006**
Panchayath - Municipality	-49.005	17.353	-2.824	0.005**
Corporation Municipality	21.649	15.262	1.419	0.156 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

According to the Kruskal Wallis post hoc test, the following significant disparities exist among street vendor localities in terms of the problem of street sellers' inability to access government programmes. When it comes to the problem of being unable to

access government initiatives, street sellers in panchayat areas differ greatly from street vendors in corporations and municipalities.

In comparison to street sellers in panchayath, street vendors in corporation and municipality see inability to access government initiatives as a major problem in running street business.

Table 8.5.7

Entry of shopping malls - Locality wise difference

Locality	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Panchayath - Corporation	-38.753	13.083	-2.962	0.003**
Panchayath - Municipality	-56.494	22.909	-2.466	0.014*
Corporation Municipality	- 17.741	20.149	0.880	0.379 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. *denotes significant at 5% level

3. NS denotes Non-Significance.

According to the Kruskal Wallis post hoc test, the following significant differences exist among street vendor localities when it comes to the problem of street sellers entering shopping malls. When it comes to the element of shopping mall entry, street sellers in panchayat areas differ greatly from street vendors in corporations and municipalities.

On the basis of the mean rank, it can be concluded that street sellers in the corporation and municipality have a greater problem with shopping mall entry than street vendors in the panchayath.

Table 8.5.8

Lack of basic facilities and poor working conditions - Locality wise difference

Locality	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Panchayath Municipality -	-50.374	24.389	-2.065	0.039*
Panchayath - Corporation	-78.909	13.928	-5.665	<0.001**
Municipality Corporation -	-28.535	21.450	-1.330	0.183 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. *denotes significant at 5% level

3. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among localities of street vendors with respect to the problem faced by street vendors that lack of basic facilities and poor working conditions. Street vendors in panchayath area are significantly differed with street vendors of corporation and municipality regarding the factor that lack of basic facilities and poor working conditions.

Based on Mean rank, it can be said that lack of basic facilities and poor working conditions is noted as a major problem among street vendors of corporation and municipality than street vendors in panchayath.

Table 8.5.9

Lack of social security - Locality wise difference

Locality	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Panchayath Municipality -	-68.073	24.504	-2.778	0.005**
Panchayath - Corporation	-84.720	13.994	-6.054	<0.001**
Municipality Corporation -	-16.648	21.551	-0.772	0.440 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

According to the results of the Kruskal Wallis post hoc test, there are significant differences among street vendor localities in terms of the problem of lack of social security. In terms of the element of lack of social security, street vendors in panchayath areas differ greatly from street vendors in corporations and municipalities.

On the basis of Mean rank, it may be concluded that street sellers in corporations and municipalities regard a lack of social security as a big issue, whereas street vendors in panchayats do not.

Table 8.5.10

Low level of unionization - Locality wise difference

Locality	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Panchayath - Municipality	-50.891	24.464	-2.080	0.038*
Panchayath - Corporation	-66.938	13.971	-4.791	<0.001**
Municipality - Corporation	-16.048	21.516	-0.746	0.456 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. *denotes significant at 5% level.

3. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among localities of street vendors with respect to the problem faced by street vendors that low level of unionization. Street vendors in panchayath area are significantly differed with street vendors of municipality and corporation regarding the factor that low level of unionization.

Based on Mean rank, it can be said that street vendors in panchayath area face more issue with low level of unionization than street vendors in municipality and corporation.

Table 8.5.11

Solid waste - Locality wise difference

Locality	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Corporation Municipality	16.881	20.894	0.808	0.419 ^{NS}
Corporation - Panchayath	97.793	13.567	7.208	<0.001**
Municipality Panchayath	80.912	23.756	3.406	0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among localities of street vendors with respect to the problem faced by street vendors that solid waste. Street vendors in corporations and municipality area are significantly differed with street vendors in panchayath regarding the factor that solid waste.

According to the Mean rank, street vendors in municipalities and corporations have a harder time finding solid waste in the streets than street vendors in panchayaths.

8.4.6. Factors of problems of street vendors– Types of vendor wise difference

H0.8.6: There is no significant difference among types of vendors with respect to problems faced by street vendors

Table 8.6.

Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among types of vendors with respect to problems faced by street vendors

Problems of street vendor	Type of Vendor			Chi-Square value	P value
	Sheltered	Temporary sheltered	No sheltered		
	Mean Rank	Mean Rank	Mean Rank		
Space need to sell	196.00	189.34	188.07	2.077	0.354 ^{NS}
Working capital required	178.24	200.74	188.44	8.125	0.017*

Problems Faced by Street Vendors In Kerala

Unsecured earnings	106.78	236.14	208.97	150.577	<0.001**
Brutal actions by authorities	181.23	196.55	192.53	9.472	0.009**
No legal recognition and improper regulations	121.77	225.13	211.19	85.428	<0.001**
Lack of awareness about the rights	124.60	223.55	210.69	78.574	<0.001**
Inability to access govt. schemes	177.34	196.21	197.76	4.392	0.111 ^{NS}
Entry of shopping malls	126.94	223.09	208.76	73.076	<0.001**
Lack of basic facilities and poor working conditions	179.61	200.34	187.55	6.750	0.034*
Lack of social security	159.55	219.22	177.02	33.619	<0.001**
Conflict with other vendors	136.42	209.21	222.77	54.195	<0.001**
Air pollution, Water pollution, Noise pollution	126.97	223.56	207.87	73.831	<0.001**
Low level of unionization	186.04	195.17	189.31	1.730	0.421 ^{NS}
Weather conditions	202.08	182.29	193.67	4.801	0.091 ^{NS}
Solid waste	128.31	222.69	207.86	70.885	<0.001**
Price fluctuations	185.81	193.57	192.50	5.239	0.073 ^{NS}
Mental and physical pressure due to uncertainty about future	267.20	150.58	173.96	112.671	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. * denotes significant at 5% level.

3. NS denotes non-significant.

The null hypothesis on the factors that cause problems for street sellers is rejected at the 1% level since the P value is less than 0.01. It shows that there is a significant difference between types of vendors in terms of the problems they face in doing business, such as insecurity in earnings, brutal actions by authorities, lack of legal recognition and improper regulations, lack of awareness about rights, entry into

shopping malls, lack of social security, conflict with other vendors, air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution, solid waste, and mental and physical stress due to uncertainty abatement. This means that the challenges encountered in the street vending business vary depending on the type of street seller.

Since P value is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected at 5% level regarding the factors of problems faced by street vendors. It shows that there is significant difference among types of vendors regarding the factors of problems such as working capital required and lack of basic facilities and poor working conditions.

The null hypothesis is accepted for elements of issues such as the need for a space to sell, inability to access government schemes, low levels of unionization, weather conditions, and price volatility because the P value is greater than 0.05. As a result, there is no discernible difference between the various types of vendors when it comes to dealing with the aforementioned issues.

8.4.6.1. Post Hoc Test for significant difference among types of vendors with respect to factors of problems faced by street vendors

Table 8.6.1

Working capital required - types of vendors wise difference

Type of vendors	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Sheltered – No sheltered	-10.203	9.192	-1.110	0.267 ^{NS}
Sheltered – Temporary sheltered	-22.501	7.988	-2.817	0.005**
No sheltered - Temporary sheltered	12.298	8.433	1.458	0.145 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among various types of vendors with respect to the problem faced by street vendors that requirement of working capital. Sheltered street vendors are

significantly differed with temporary sheltered street vendors regarding the factor of requirement of working capital.

On the basis of mean rank, it may be concluded that temporary sheltered street sellers consider need for working capital as an issue than sheltered street vendors.

Table 8.6.2

Unsecured earnings - types of vendors wise difference

Type of vendors	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Sheltered – No sheltered	-102.196	12.347	-8.277	<0.001**
Sheltered – Temporary sheltered	-129.363	10.729	-12.057	<0.001**
No sheltered - Temporary sheltered	27.168	11.327	2.398	0.016*

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. *denotes significant at 5% level.

According to the results of a Kruskal Wallis post hoc test, the following significant variances exist across various types of vendors when it comes to the problem of unsecured profits experienced by street vendors. In terms of unsecured earnings, sheltered street vendors differ greatly from unsheltered and temporary sheltered street vendors. In addition, in terms of the same element, no sheltered street sellers differ significantly from temporary sheltered street vendors.

Sheltered and temporary sheltered street sellers experience more issues with unsecured revenues than sheltered street vendors, according to the mean rank. In addition, temporary sheltered street sellers face greater financial uncertainty than non-sheltered vendors.

Table 8.6.3

Brutal actions by authorities - types of vendors wise difference

Type of vendors	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Sheltered – No sheltered	-11.301	5.781	-1.955	0.051 ^{NS}
Sheltered – Temporary sheltered	-15.321	5.024	-3.050	0.002**
No sheltered - Temporary sheltered	4.020	5.304	0.758	0.448 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among various types of street vendors with respect to the problem faced by street vendors that brutal action by authorities. Sheltered street vendors are significantly differed with temporary sheltered street vendors regarding the factor that brutal action by authorities.

On the basis of mean rank, it is understood that temporary sheltered street vendors face more brutal actions by authorities than sheltered street vendors.

Table 8.6.4

No legal recognition and improper regulations – Types of vendor wise difference

Type of vendors	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Sheltered – No sheltered	-89.420	13.316	-6.715	<0.001**
Sheltered – Temporary sheltered	-103.353	11.571	-8.932	<0.001**
No sheltered - Temporary sheltered	13.932	12.216	1.141	0.254 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

According to the Kruskal Wallis post hoc test, there are significant disparities across types of street sellers when it comes to the problem of no legal recognition and poor restrictions that street vendors confront. In terms of legal recognition and faulty rules, sheltered street vendors differ greatly from unsheltered and temporary sheltered street vendors.

Based on mean rank, it is inferred that no sheltered and temporary sheltered street vendors face more problems than sheltered street vendors in terms of lack of legal recognition and improper regulations from authorities.

Table 8.6.5

Lack of awareness about the rights – Types of vendor wise difference

Type of vendors	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Sheltered – No sheltered	-86.093	13.310	-6.468	<0.001**
Sheltered – Temporary sheltered	-98.953	11.565	-8.556	<0.001**
No sheltered - Temporary sheltered	12.860	12.210	1.053	0.292 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among types of street vendors with respect to the problem faced by street vendors that lack of awareness about the rights. Sheltered street vendors are significantly differed with no sheltered and temporary sheltered street vendors regarding the factor that lack of awareness about the rights.

On the basis of mean rank, it is observed that no sheltered and temporary sheltered street vendors face more problems regarding lack of awareness about the rights than sheltered street vendors.

Table 8.6.6

Entry of shopping malls – Types of vendor wise difference

Type of vendors	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Sheltered – No sheltered	-81.820	13.347	-6.130	<0.001**
Sheltered – Temporary sheltered	-96.154	11.598	-8.291	<0.001**
No sheltered - Temporary sheltered	14.335	12.244	1.171	0.242 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among types of street vendors with respect to the problem faced by street vendors due to the entry of shopping malls. Sheltered street vendors are significantly differed with no sheltered and temporary sheltered street vendors regarding the factor of entry of shopping malls.

Based on mean rank, it is inferred that no sheltered and temporary sheltered street vendors face more problems with entry of shopping malls than sheltered street vendors.

Table 8.6.7

Lack of basic facilities and poor working conditions – Types of vendor wise difference

Type of vendors	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Sheltered – No sheltered	-7.941	9.416	-0.843	0.399 ^{NS}
Sheltered – Temporary sheltered	-20.732	8.182	-2.534	0.011*
No sheltered - Temporary sheltered	12.791	8.638	1.481	0.139 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. *denotes significant at 5% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

According to the Kruskal Wallis post hoc test, there are significant disparities between types of street vendors when it comes to the problem of lack of basic facilities and bad working conditions. In terms of lack of essential facilities and bad working conditions, sheltered street sellers differ greatly from temporary sheltered street vendors.

Temporary sheltered street vendors experience more challenges than sheltered street vendors due to a lack of basic facilities and bad working circumstances, according to mean rank.

Table 8.6.8

Lack of social security – Types of vendor wise difference

Type of vendors	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Sheltered – No sheltered	-17.467	12.432	-1.405	0.160 ^{NS}
Sheltered – Temporary sheltered	-59.674	10.802	-5.524	<0.001**
No sheltered - Temporary sheltered	42.207	11.405	3.701	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significance differences are found among types of street vendors with respect to the problem faced by street vendors that Lack of social security. Sheltered and no sheltered street vendors are significantly differed with temporary sheltered street vendors regarding the factor that Lack of social security.

Based on mean rank, it is inferred that temporary sheltered street vendors face more problems with lack of social security than sheltered street vendors.

Table 8.6.9

Conflict with other vendors – Types of vendor wise difference

Type of vendors	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Sheltered – Temporary sheltered	-72.792	11.500	-6.330	<0.001**
Sheltered – No sheltered	-86.352	13.235	-6.525	<0.001**
Temporary sheltered - No sheltered	-13.560	12.141	-1.117	0.792 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. *denotes significant at 5% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

According to the results of a Kruskal Wallis post hoc test, there are significant disparities across types of street vendors when it comes to the problem of street vendors clashing with other vendors. In terms of conflict with other sellers, sheltered street vendors differ greatly between temporary sheltered and unsheltered street vendors.

Temporary and no-sheltered vendors, according to mean rank, had more conflict with other sellers than sheltered street vendors.

Table 8.6.10

Air pollution, Water pollution, Noise pollution – Types of vendor wise difference

Type of vendors	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Sheltered – No sheltered	-80.899	13.297	-6.084	<0.001**
Sheltered – Temporary sheltered	-96.592	11.554	-8.360	<0.001**
No sheltered - Temporary sheltered	15.692	12.199	1.286	0.198 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among types of vendors with respect to the problem faced by street vendors

that air pollution, water pollution, and noise pollution. Sheltered vendors are significantly differed with no sheltered and temporary sheltered vendors regarding the factor of air pollution, water pollution, and noise pollution.

On the basis of mean rank, it is observed that no sheltered and temporary sheltered vendors face more problems in business due to air pollution, water pollution, and noise pollution than sheltered vendors.

Table 8.6.11
Solid waste – Types of vendor wise difference

Type of vendors	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Sheltered – No sheltered	-79.544	13.275	-5.992	<0.001**
Sheltered – Temporary sheltered	-94.374	11.536	-8.181	<0.001**
No sheltered - Temporary sheltered	14.830	12.179	1.218	0.223 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non-Significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among types of street vendors with respect to the problem faced by street vendors that solid waste. Sheltered street vendors are significantly differed with temporary sheltered and no sheltered street vendors regarding the factor of solid waste.

Based on mean rank, it is inferred that temporary and no sheltered vendors face more problems in business due to solid waste found on street than sheltered street vendors.

Table 8.6.12

Mental and physical pressure due to uncertainty about future – Types of vendor wise difference

Type of vendors	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Temporary sheltered – No sheltered	-23.374	11.826	-1.976	0.048*
Temporary sheltered – Sheltered	116.620	11.202	10.411	<0.001**
No sheltered – Sheltered	93.246	12.891	7.233	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1.** denotes significant at 1% level.

2. *denotes significant at 5% level.

The following substantial differences are discovered across several types of vendors with respect to the problem of mental and physical pressure due to uncertainty about the future, based on post hoc Kruskal Wallis tests. In terms of mental and physical pressure owing to uncertainty about the future, temporary sheltered sellers differ dramatically from sheltered and non-sheltered vendors. In addition, no sheltered sellers differ considerably from sheltered vendors on the same criteria.

On the basis of mean rank, sheltered and non-sheltered vendors are found to be under more mental stress owing to future uncertainty than temporary sheltered vendors. Furthermore, sheltered sellers have the same problem as non-sheltered vendors.

8.4.7. Factors of problems of street vendors– Types of ownership wise difference

H0.8.7: There is no significant difference among types of ownership with respect to problems faced by street vendors

Table 8.7

Kruskal-Wallis test for significant difference among types of ownership with respect to problems faced by street vendors

Problems of street vendors	Type of Ownership			Chi-Square value	P value
	Sole proprietorship	Partnership	Wage employees		
	Mean Rank	Mean Rank	Mean Rank		
Space need to sell	193.10	181.55	195.75	4.619	0.099 ^{NS}
Working capital required	186.18	191.11	220.64	9.849	0.007**
Unsecured earnings	165.89	244.84	245.14	65.583	<0.001**
Brutal actions by authorities	186.57	196.74	207.64	11.215	0.004**
No legal recognition and improper regulations	165.92	254.25	227.26	58.443	<0.001**
Lack of awareness about the rights	166.15	253.77	226.76	57.483	<0.001**
Inability to access govt. schemes	194.29	176.87	197.19	2.947	0.229 ^{NS}
Entry of shopping malls	166.50	255.24	221.81	56.764	<0.001**
Lack of basic facilities and poor working conditions	186.53	197.22	207.00	4.156	0.125 ^{NS}
Lack of social security	197.18	173.01	186.57	4.556	0.102 ^{NS}

Problems Faced by Street Vendors In Kerala

Conflict with other vendors	161.99	261.20	238.57	77.788	<0.001**
Air pollution, Water pollution, Noise pollution	164.83	257.47	228.00	64.066	<0.001**
Low level of unionization	192.19	187.16	190.86	0.439	0.803 ^{NS}
Weather conditions	186.25	209.84	185.00	6.145	0.046*
Solid waste	165.73	255.54	226.00	60.087	<0.001**
Price fluctuations	188.14	199.62	192.50	9.643	0.008**
Mental and physical pressure due to uncertainty about future	217.31	129.34	144.12	66.759	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. *denotes significant at 5% level.

3. NS denotes non-significant.

The null hypothesis on the factors that cause problems for street sellers is rejected at the 1% level since the P value is less than 0.01. It shows that there is a significant difference in the problems faced by different types of business owners, such as the need for working capital, insecurity in earnings, brutal actions by authorities, lack of legal recognition and improper regulations, lack of awareness about rights, entry into shopping malls, conflict with other vendors, air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution, solid waste, price fluctuation, and mental and physical pressure. It means that different types of owners have different approaches to dealing with the aforementioned issues.

Since P value is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected at 5% level regarding the factors of problems faced by street vendors that weather conditions. It shows that there is significant difference among types of vendors regarding the factor of weather conditions.

Since P value is greater than 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted for the factors of problems such as space need to sell, inability to access govt. schemes, lack of basic facilities and poor working conditions, lack of social security and low level of unionization. Therefore, there is no significant difference among types of owners regarding facing above mentioned problems.

8.4.7.1. Post Hoc Test for significant difference among types of ownership with respect to factors of problems faced by street vendors

Table 8.7.1

Working capital required - types of ownership wise difference

Type of ownership	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Sole Proprietorship – Partnership	-4.929	8.484	-0.581	0.561 ^{NS}
Sole Proprietorship –Wage Employees	-34.464	10.982	-3.138	0.002**
Partnership - Wage Employees	-29.535	12.611	-2.342	0.019*

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. *denotes significant at 5% level.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among types of ownership of business with respect to the problem factor that requirement of working capital. Sole proprietors and partnership owners are significantly differed with owners having wage employees regarding the factor that requirement of working capital.

On the basis of mean rank, it is observed that owners having wage employees consider requirement of working capital as major problem than sole proprietors and partnership owners.

Table 8.7.2

Unsecured earnings - types of ownership wise difference

Type of ownership	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Sole Proprietorship – Partnership	-78.948	11.396	-6.928	<0.001**
Sole Proprietorship –Wage Employees	-79.249	14.751	-5.372	<0.001**
Partnership - Wage Employees	-0.301	16.939	-0.018	0.986 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among types of ownership of business with respect to the problem factor that unsecured earnings. Sole proprietors are significantly differed with partnership owners and owners having wage employees regarding the factor that insecurity in earnings.

Unsecured earnings harm partnership owners and entrepreneurs with wage employees more than single proprietors, according to the mean rank.

Table 8.7.3

Brutal actions by authorities - types of ownership wise difference

Type of ownership	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Sole Proprietorship – Partnership	-10.173	5.336	-1.907	0.057 ^{NS}
Sole Proprietorship –Wage Employees	-21.076	6.907	-3.051	0.002**
Partnership - Wage Employees	-10.902	7.931	-1.375	0.169 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among types of ownership of business with respect to the factor that brutal action by authorities. Sole proprietors are significantly differed with owners having wage employees regarding facing brutal actions by authorities.

Mean rank shows that owners having wage employees face more brutal actions from authorities than sole proprietors.

Table 8.7.4

No legal recognition and improper regulations - types of ownership wise difference

Type of ownership	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Sole Proprietorship – Wage Employees	-61.339	15.908	-3.856	<0.001**
Sole Proprietorship – Partnership	-88.330	12.289	-7.187	<0.001**
Wage Employees – Partnership	26.991	18.268	1.478	0.140 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significance differences are found among types of ownership of business with respect to the factor that no legal recognition and improper regulations. Sole proprietors are significantly differed with owners having wage employees and partnership owners regarding the factor, no legal recognition and improper regulations.

The average rank reveals that lack of legal recognition and erroneous government laws have a greater impact on partnership owners and entrepreneurs with wage employees than single proprietors.

Table 8.7.5

Lack of awareness about the rights - types of ownership wise difference

Type of ownership	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Sole Proprietorship – Wage Employees	-60.612	15.901	-3.812	<0.001**
Sole Proprietorship – Partnership	-87.622	12.284	-7.133	<0.001**
Wage Employees – Partnership	27.010	18.260	1.479	0.139 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.
2. NS denotes Non significance.

According to the Kruskal Wallis post hoc test, the following significant differences exist among kinds of firm ownership when it comes to the factor of lack of understanding of rights. When it comes to the factor of lack of information about rights, sole proprietors differ greatly from owners with salary employees and partnership owners.

In comparison to sole proprietors, owners with wage employees and partnership owners experience more challenges due to a lack of information about their rights, according to the mean rank.

Table 8.7.6

Entry of shopping malls - types of ownership wise difference

Type of ownership	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Sole Proprietorship – Wage Employees	-55.306	15.946	-3.468	0.001**
Sole Proprietorship – Partnership	-88.737	12.318	-7.204	<0.001**
Wage Employees – Partnership	33.431	18.311	1.826	0.068 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.
2. NS denotes Non significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among types of ownership of street business with respect to the problem that entry of shopping malls. Sole proprietors are significantly differed with owners having wage employees and partnership owners regarding the factor that entry of shopping malls.

Based on mean rank, it is understood that owners having wage employees and partnership owners face more problems with entry of shopping malls than sole proprietors.

Table 8.7.7

Conflict with other vendors - types of ownership wise difference

Type of ownership	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Sole Proprietorship – Wage Employees	-76.585	15.811	-4.844	<0.001**
Sole Proprietorship – Partnership	-99.210	12.215	-8.122	<0.001**
Wage Employees – Partnership	22.625	18.156	1.246	0.213 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among types of ownership of street business with respect to the problem that conflict with other vendors. Sole proprietors are significantly differed with owners having wage employees and partnership owners regarding the factor that conflict with other vendors.

Mean rank shows that owners having wage employees and partnership owners face more conflict with other vendors than sole proprietors.

Table 8.7.8

**Air pollution, Water pollution, Noise pollution -
types of ownership wise difference**

Type of ownership	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Sole Proprietorship – Wage Employees	-63.173	15.886	-3.977	<0.001**
Sole Proprietorship – Partnership	-92.641	12.272	-7.549	<0.001**
Wage Employees – Partnership	29.468	18.242	1.615	0.106 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non significance.

According to the Kruskal Wallis post hoc test, there are significant disparities across types of street business ownership in terms of the problems of air pollution, water pollution, and noise pollution. In terms of air pollution, water pollution, and noise pollution, sole proprietors differ dramatically from owners with salary employees and partnership owners.

Owners with wage employees and partnership owners have higher issues with air pollution, water pollution, and noise pollution than solo proprietors, according to the mean rank.

Table 8.7.9

Weather conditions - Types of ownership wise difference

Type of ownership	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Wage Employees – Sole Proprietorship	1.246	12.625	0.099	0.921 ^{NS}
Wage Employees – Partnership	24.835	14.497	1.713	0.087 ^{NS}
Sole Proprietorship – Partnership	-23.589	9.753	-2.419	0.016*

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. *denotes significant at 5% level.

2. NS denotes Non significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among types of ownership of street business with respect to the problem that weather conditions. Sole proprietors are significantly differed with partnership owners regarding the factor that weather conditions.

Mean rank shows that partnership owners face more issue with the changing weather conditions in doing street business than sole proprietors.

Table 8.7.10
Solid waste - types of ownership wise difference

Type of ownership	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Sole Proprietorship – Wage Employees	-60.265	15.860	-3.800	<0.001**
Sole Proprietorship – Partnership	-89.810	12.252	-7.330	<0.001**
Wage Employees – Partnership	29.544	18.213	1.622	0.105 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non significance.

According to the results of a Kruskal Wallis post hoc test, the following significant differences exist among types of street business ownership when it comes to the problem of solid waste. When it comes to solid waste, sole proprietors differ greatly from owners with salary staff and partnership owners.

Based on mean rank it is understood that owners having wage employees and partnership owners face more problems regarding the solid waste found on street than sole proprietors.

Table 8.7.11

Price fluctuations - types of ownership wise difference

Type of ownership	Test Statistic	Std .error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Sole Proprietorship – Wage Employees	-4.362	4.818	-0.905	0.365 ^{NS}
Sole Proprietorship – Partnership	-11.482	3.722	-3.085	0.002**
Wage Employees – Partnership	7.120	5.532	1.287	0.198 ^{NS}

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among types of ownership of street business with respect to the problem that price fluctuations. Sole proprietors are significantly differed with partnership owners regarding the factor that price fluctuations.

Based on mean rank it is understood that price fluctuations of product affect partnership owners more than sole proprietors.

Table 8.7.12

Mental and physical pressure due to uncertainty about future - types of ownership wise difference

Type of ownership	Test Statistic	Std. error	Std. test statistic	Sig.
Wage Employees – Partnership	-14.777	17.686	-0.836	0.403 ^{NS}
Partnership – Sole Proprietorship	87.966	11.898	7.393	<0.001**
Wage Employees - Sole Proprietorship	73.189	15.401	4.752	<0.001**

Source: Primary Data

Note: 1. **denotes significant at 1% level.

2. NS denotes Non significance.

Based on post hoc test of Kruskal Wallis, the following significant differences are found among types of ownership of street business with respect to the problem that mental and physical pressure due to uncertainty about future. Partnership owners and owners having wage employees are significantly differed with sole proprietors regarding the factor that mental and physical pressure due to uncertainty about future.

Based on mean rank it is understood that sole proprietors face more mental and physical pressure due to uncertainty about future than partnership owners and owners having wage employees.

5.6. Conclusion

The fifth goal of the study, to analyze the challenges faced by street sellers in Kerala, was covered in this chapter. Street vendors' socio-demographic indicators include gender, age, educational attainment, location, vendor type, and ownership type. The next chapter discusses the most important parts of the thesis, such as the study's major findings. and final concluding remarks.

CHAPTER - IX

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

9.1. Introduction

The study examines on vulnerability, capability and potentials of street vendors in Kerala. It also explores their awareness of various vending acts and assesses the impact of rehabilitation policies provided by the state of Kerala on the empowerment of street vendors.

This study is classified into six important parts. The first part discusses the conceptual and theoretical framework of the study. The second part analyzes the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) experienced by street vendors in Kerala. The third part analyzes the awareness of street vendors regarding state-level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies. It also cross-compares this awareness across various socio-demographic factors of street vendors, such as gender, age, educational attainment, location, vendor type, and ownership type. The fourth part analyzes the changes that occurred among street vendors in Kerala before and after the demonetization of the Indian currency.

The fifth part of the study examines the impact of government rehabilitation policies and trade union intervention on the empowerment of street vendors in Kerala. The final part of the study analyzes the challenges faced by street vendors in Kerala, taking into account various socio-demographic indicators such as gender, age, educational attainment, location, vendor type, and ownership type. The study specifically focuses on street vendors in Kerala as the research area.

This chapter covers the most important parts of the thesis, such as the study's major findings, and final concluding remarks. The findings are given in accordance with the study's objectives.

9.2. Statement of the problem

Street vending has always been an essential aspect of Indian cities' urban economies. It is a vital source of livelihood for many individuals who cannot access formal employment opportunities due to various reasons. In Kerala, street vendors are the main distribution channel for a large variety of products for daily consumption. The common people, especially those who are from low and middle-income groups, depend on street vendors because they offer products at more reasonable prices than organized retailers, such as vegetables, fruits, toys, stationery, dry fish, ready-made garments, and so on.

Street vendors in Kerala are vulnerable to several challenges that impact their livelihoods and well-being. They face harassment and eviction from municipal authorities, which can result in a loss of income and goods, and they are exposed to violence and intimidation from competing businesses, which can lead to physical harm and a hostile work environment. They are also vulnerable to diseases and illnesses due to a lack of access to healthcare facilities and sanitation infrastructure. The capabilities of street vendors in Kerala are often limited by their lack of formal education and training. This lack of knowledge and expertise can limit their ability to identify and respond to market demands, resulting in a limited customer base and reduced income. The potential of street vendors in Kerala's socio-political scenario is enormous. The state's high population density and rapid urbanization have created a vast market for goods and services, providing an opportunity for street vendors to thrive. And the sector has the potential to generate significant employment opportunities and contribute to the state's economy. However, this potential is often limited by the socio-political challenges faced by street vendors.

To increase the capability, vulnerability, and potential of street vendors in Kerala, the government must develop a regulatory framework that recognizes and protects the rights of street vendors and ensures that they have access to basic infrastructure such as water, electricity, sanitation facilities, training, and capacity-building programmes that provide social security measures and healthcare facilities for street vendors. The trade unions are actively working to unite them to fight to ensure their

rights and empowerment, but most of the vendors are reluctant to take part in the trade unions. With regard to this, the proposed study has helped the researcher understand and analyze the constraints and challenges faced by them and the effect of the implementation of vending acts and rehabilitation policies of street vendors in Kerala from three perspectives: vulnerability, capability, and potentials.

9.3. Objectives of the study

1. To examine the Strengths, Weakness, Opportunity, and Threat (SWOT) experienced by the street vendors in Kerala.
4. To identify the awareness of street vendors towards state-level street vending ACTs and rehabilitation policies.
5. To analyze pre- and post-demonetization changes among street vendors in Kerala.
6. To extract the effect of rehabilitation policies of the government and trade union intervention on the empowerment of street vendors in Kerala.
7. To investigate problems faced by street vendors in Kerala.

9.4. Major hypotheses of the study

- H.1: There is no significant difference among the mean ranks of SWOT analysis factors for street vendors in Kerala.
- H.2: There is no significant difference between the socio-demographic profile of the street vendors and the factors of SWOT analysis.
- H.3: There is no significant difference between the socio-demographic profiles of the street vendors regarding the factors of level of awareness towards state street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies.
- H.4: There is no significant difference between pre- and post-demonetization changes among the street vendors in Kerala.

- H.5: There is no significant difference between pre- and post-demonetization changes among the various socio-demographic factors of street vendors in Kerala.
- H.6: Trade union intervention has a positive effect on the bargaining power of the street vendors.
- H.7: Trade union intervention has a positive effect on awareness of the rights of street vendors.
- H.8: Awareness of the rights of street vendors has a positive effect on their bargaining power.
- H.9: Awareness of rights mediates the relationship between trade union intervention and the bargaining power of the street vendors
- H.10: Rehabilitation policies of the government have a positive effect on the empowerment of street vendors in Kerala.
- H.11: There is no significant difference among the mean ranks of problems faced by street vendors in Kerala.
- H.12: There is no significant difference between the various socio-demographic profiles of the street vendors with respect to the problems they face.

9.5. Research Methodology

Both descriptive and analytical methods are used in the investigation. It is descriptive because it is a fact-finding investigation that focuses on particular parts of the issue by gathering facts that can be explained. Since statistical tools are used to examine quantitative data, the study can also be referred to as an analytical study. For the purpose of this research, a two-stage sampling method has been used. In the first stage, a sample of Kerala districts, municipalities, and grama panchayaths were chosen, and in the second stage, street vendors representing selected districts were chosen. As part of the sample selection, the study considered all fourteen districts in Kerala. For the purpose of the study, these districts were further classified into three

regions, such as the southern, northern, and central regions. Six districts were chosen for the study from these three regions. Since four of these districts have corporations, information was gathered from the corporations, one municipality, three Grama Panchayaths, and other districts from one municipality and three Grama Panchayaths.

9.6. Chapterisation

Chapter 1: Introduction.

Chapter 2: Review of Literature

Chapter 3: Theoretical Framework

Chapter 4: Analysis of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) Experienced by the Street Vendors in Kerala.

Chapter 5: Analysis of the Awareness of Street Vendors towards State-Level Street Vending ACTs and Rehabilitation Policies.

Chapter 6: Analysis of pre- and post-demonetization changes among street vendors in Kerala.

Chapter 7: Analysis of the Effect of Rehabilitation Policies of the Government and Street Union Intervention on Empowerment of Street Vendors in Kerala.

Chapter 8: Analysis of the problems faced by street vendors in Kerala.

Chapter 9: Summary of Findings and Conclusion.

Chapter 10: Recommendations and Scope for Further Research

9.7 Major findings of the study

9.7.1. Objective I: To examine the strength, weakness, opportunity (SWOT) experienced by the street vendors in Kerala

9.7.1 .1. Exent of SWOT analysis factors experienced by street vendors in Kerala

- According to the study, opportunity is the most observed SWOT analysis factor among street vendors followed by strength, weakness and threats.

9.7.1 .2. Factors of SWOT analysis – Gender wise differences

- When it comes to observing the SWOT analysis variables, there is difference between male and female street vendors. Male street sellers, on average, see strength and weakness as key SWOT analysis factors, as compared to female vendors.
- There is no significant difference between male and female street vendors regarding the factor that ‘Threat’.
- The most commonly seen SWOT analysis component among male and female street vendors is opportunities in street business, followed by strengths, weaknesses, and threats in doing street business.

9.7.1 .3. Factors of SWOT analysis – Age group wise differences

- In terms of SWOT analysis elements, opportunities, and threats, there is no significant difference across various age groups of street vendors.
- Street vendors in the 20 to 35 age groups have more strength characteristics than street vendors in the 36 to 50 and 51 to 65 age groups. It is believed that street vendors between the ages of 20 and 35 have greater weakness factors than those between the ages of 36 to 50 and 51 to 65.

9.7.1 .4. Factors of SWOT analysis – Educational qualification wise differences

- Vendors with plus two qualification benefit more from the strength elements than those with 8th to 10th class, 5th to 7th class, and up to 4th class. 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified vendors have the same views as 8th to 10th class qualified vendors. Strength aspects are valued more by vendors

with up to 4th class qualification than by those with 5th to 7th class qualifications.

- Plus-two qualified vendors face more weaknesses than those with 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualifications. In comparison to 8th to 10th class qualified vendors, 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified vendors share the same opinion. Vendors with up to 4th class qualification have more weakness factors than vendors with 5th to 7th class qualifications.
- It is also found that vendors with up to fourth-class qualification notice more opportunity elements when conducting street business than those with 8 to 10 class and plus two qualifications. 8th to 10th class and plus two qualified vendors have the same views as up to 4th class qualified vendors.

9.7.1 .5. Factors of SWOT analysis – Locality wise differences

- According to the study, street vendors in the municipality and corporation areas have more strength qualities than street vendors in the panchayath area and also, they face more weakness issues than street vendors in the panchayath area.
- The street vendors in panchayath and municipality areas have more opportunities for street business than street vendors in corporation areas. Whereas street vendors in panchayaths face greater threats to their business than street vendors in corporations.

9.7.1 .6. Factors of SWOT analysis – Types of vendor wise differences

- The study shows that no sheltered and temporary sheltered vendors benefit from the strength aspects more than sheltered vendors and also have higher weakness factors than sheltered vendors. Furthermore, no sheltered vendors have a greater weakness than temporary sheltered dealers. Sheltered vendors and temporary sheltered vendors have more opportunities than no sheltered vendors.

9.7.1 .7. Factors of SWOT analysis – Types of ownership wise differences

- According to the study, owners with wage employees and partnership owners have higher strength factors than single proprietors and also have more weakness factors than single proprietors. And owners with wage employees and sole proprietors have greater opportunity than partnership owners. And single proprietors have greater opportunities than salaried business owners. Also, sole proprietors face more threats in business than partnership owners.

9.7.1 .8. Strength factors by street vendors

9.7.1 .9. Extent of SWOT analysis factors experienced by street vendors in Kerala

- The study found that most noticeable strength factor among street vendors is charging a low price, followed by less stress, flexibility in organizing operations, low initial outlay, no need for a fixed site, and a short transaction time.

9.7.1 .10 Factors of strengths of street vendors – Gender wise differences

- The factors such as 'fixed place is not needed' and 'low transaction time,' differ significantly between male and female street vendors. It is obvious that, in comparison to female street vendors, male street vendors see no need of fixed place and the low transaction time as important advantages in running a street vending business.
- There is no difference between male and female street vendors regarding the factors of strength of street vendors such as 'require very little initial outlay', 'flexibility to plan business', 'low stress level' and 'low price'.
- According to male street sellers, the main strength of street business is low product prices, followed by flexibility in business planning, low initial outlay, and low stress in business management.

- Study shows that low stress in managing business and low price of products are most noticed strengths of street business by female street vendors, followed by flexibility in planning business, requirement of very initial outlay, and low transaction time.

9.7.1 .11. Factors of strengths of street vendors – Age group wise differences

- There are considerable differences in determinants of strength of street sellers, such as 'fixed place is not required', 'low transaction time, 'requires very low initial expenditure" and "flexibility to organize business." among various age groups of street sellers.
- There is no difference among street vendors in various age group regarding factors of strengths of street vendors such as 'low stress level' and 'low price'.
- It is noticed that street vendors in the 51 to 65 year age group enjoy the factor requirement of very little initial outlay in setting up business than street vendors in 36 to 50 years age group. Also 51 to 65 years age group street vendors consider flexibility in planning business as a major strength than street vendors in 20 to 35 years and 36 to 50 years age group. No requirement of a fixed place in doing street business is considered a major strength by 20 to 35 years age group street vendors than street vendors in 36 to 50 years and 51 to 65 years age group. And 20 to 35 years age group street vendors observe requirement of less time in transaction as main strength than 51 to 65 years and 36 to 50 years age group street vendors.

9.7.1.12. Factors of strengths of street vendors – Educational qualifications wise differences

- There is variance in the strength characteristics enjoyed by street vendors, such as require very little initial outlay, fixed place is not needed, flexibility to plan business, low price and low transaction time with varying educational qualifications.

- It is observed that 5th to 7th class and 8th to 10th class qualified street vendors consider the requirement of a very initial outlay as a major strength in doing street business compared to vendors who have qualifications up to 4th grade. And compared to 5th to 7th class qualified vendors, 8th to 10th class qualified vendors have the same opinion. Whereas 8th to 10th class qualified street vendors consider flexibility in planning business as a major strength in doing street business, compared to vendors who have qualifications in the 5th to 7th class. Also, 8th to 10th-class qualified street vendors consider the low level of stress in street business their strength in doing street business compared to vendors who have qualifications up to 4th class.
- The study also found that 8th to 10th class, 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified street vendors observe no requirement of a fixed place as a strength factor in doing street business compared to vendors who have plus two qualifications. Also, 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified vendors have the same opinion. And vendors who have up to 4th class qualifications consider the above factor strength over 5th to 7th class qualified vendors. The vendors who qualified up to 4th class observe low prices of products as a strength factor in doing street business than vendors who qualified plus two, 8th to 10th class, 5th to 7th class.
- Other than this, 8th to 10th class qualified street vendors, 5th to 7th grade qualified street vendors, and up to 4th class qualified street vendors see low product prices as a strength factor in performing street business over sellers with plus two qualifications. Also 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified vendors have the same opinion as compared to 8th to 10th class qualified vendors. And vendors who have up to 4th class qualifications consider the above factor strength over 5th to 7th class qualified vendors.

9.7.1 .13. Factors of strengths of street vendors – Locality wise differences

- There are considerable differences in the strength of street sellers, such as 'fixed place is not required' and 'low transaction time,' among street vendors in various locations.

- There is no difference among street vendors in different localities regarding factors of strengths such as ‘require very little initial outlay’, ‘flexibility to plan business’, ‘low stress level’ and ‘low price’.
- It is observed that street vendors in municipalities and corporations consider the non-requirement of a fixed place as major strength in doing street business, compared street vendors in panchayath areas.
- In comparison to street sellers in panchayath areas, street vendors in corporations view low transaction times as a big strength in performing street business.

9.7.1 .14. Factors of strengths of street vendors – Types of vendor wise differences

- There is a major disparity in the strength criteria, like not needing a fixed location, having a low price, and having less transaction time, among distinct types of vendors.
- There is no significant difference among various types of vendors regarding factors of their strengths, such as requirement of very little initial outlay, flexibility in planning business, and low stress levels.
- The study reveals that no sheltered and temporary sheltered vendors regard the lack of a fixed location as a substantial advantage in operating street businesses over sheltered vendors. Low pricing is seen as a major strength by no sheltered and temporary sheltered sellers more than sheltered vendors, according to the mean rank. In comparison to street sellers in panchayath areas, street vendors in corporations view low transaction times as a big strength in performing street business.

9.7.1 .15. Factors of strengths of street vendors – Types of ownership wise differences

- There are considerable differences in street vendors' strengths, such as low stress, no need for a fixed location, and short transaction times, among various types of owners.
- No differences are found among various types of owners regarding street vendor strengths such as requiring very little initial expenditure, flexibility in company planning, and a low price.
- Owners with wage employees believe low- stress levels to be a major strength in running the street business, as opposed to partnership business owners and sole proprietors. Whereas partnership business owners and owners having wage employees consider the non requirement of a fixed place as a major strength in doing street business than sole proprietors. It is also observed that the requirement of less transaction time is seen as a major strength in street business by partnership business owners and owners who have wage employees rather than sole proprietors

9.7.1.16. Weaknesses factors experienced by street vendors

9.7.1 .17. Exent of weakness factors experienced by street vendors in Kerala

- The study shows that the most noticeable weakness aspect of street vendors is a lack of management deals, followed by a low management base, difficulty obtaining funds from a bank, being intimidated by authorities, low profitability, outdated items, and a lack of cleanliness and drinking water.

9.7.1 .18. Factors of weakness of street vendors–Gender wise differences

- There is variation in weaknesses factors such as 'lack of managerial deals', 'outdated products' and 'low profitability between male, and female street vendors. Male street vendors believe a lack of managerial deals and low profitability to be big drawbacks as compared to female street vendors.

Female street vendors, on the other hand, see selling outdated products as a serious flaw when compared to male street vendors.

- There is no difference between male and female street vendors regarding factors of weakness of street vendors such as ‘low management base’, ‘cannot source money from bank easily’, ‘intimidated by authority’, and ‘absence of sanitation facilities and drinking water’.
- The primary challenge of street business, according to male street vendors, is a lack of management deals in business, followed by a low management basis, difficulties acquiring finances from banks, and government intimidation.
- The most noticeable weakness of a street business run by female street sellers is a lack of management, followed by problems obtaining funds from a bank, intimidation by authorities, and low business profitability.

9.7.1 .19. Factors of weakness of street vendors – Age group wise differences

- There is a substantial disparity in the ‘lack of management deals’, ‘low management base’, and ‘outdated products’ among various age groups of street sellers.
- There is no difference among street vendors in various age groups regarding weakness factors such as ‘cannot source money from bank easily’, ‘intimidated by authority’, ‘low profitability’ , ‘absence of sanitation facilities and drinking water’.
- It is observed that 20 to 35 years age group of street vendors observe a lack of management deals as a major weakness in doing street business than 51 to 65 years and 36 to 50 years age group of street vendors. Whereas 20 to 35 years age group of street vendors observe a low management base as major weakness in doing street business than 51 to 65 years age group of street vendors. And selling outdated products is a key problem observed by 20 to

35 year old street vendors compared to 51 to 65 year old and 36 to 50 year old street vendors.

9.7.1.20. Factors of weakness of street vendors – Educational qualification wise differences

- The study shows that there is a major disparity in street vendors weakness factors such as a lack of management deals, a low management base, and outdated products with educational qualifications.
- There is no difference among street vendors having various educational qualifications regarding weakness factors such as cannot source money from banks easily, intimidated by authority, low profitability ,and absence of sanitation facilities and drinking water.
- In comparison to plus two qualified vendors, 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified vendors see a lack of management deals as a major limitation in performing street business. In addition, when compared to 8th to 10th class qualified vendors, up to 4th class qualified vendors share the same opinion.
- It has been noticed that up to fourth class qualified vendors see a lack of management deals as a major flaw in doing street business compared to plus-two qualified vendors. Also, when compared to 8th to 10th class qualified vendors, up to 4th class and 5th to 7th class qualified vendors share the same opinion.
- Also, it is observed that the selling of outdated products is considered a major weakness by 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified vendors, compared to plus two qualified and 5th to 7th class qualified vendors. Also, up to 4th class qualified vendors have the same opinion as compared to 5th to 7th class qualified vendors.

9.7.1 .21 Factors of weakness of street vendors – Locality wise differences

- There are substantial differences among street sellers in different areas when it comes to the element of weakness of 'outdated items'.
- There is no difference among street vendors in different localities regarding weakness factors such as 'cannot source money from bank easily', 'intimidated by authority', 'low profitability' and 'absence of sanitation facilities, drinking water'.
- In comparison to street vendors in panchayath regions, street vendors in municipalities and corporations regarding a lack of management deals as a severe concern. Also, low management base is considered as a major weakness of street vendors of corporations in doing business than street vendors in panchayath areas. And availability of outdated products is considered as major weakness of street vendors of corporations than street vendors in municipalities.

9.7.1 .22. Factors of weakness of street vendors – Types of vendor wise differences

- There is a major disparity in the weaknesses such as lack of management deals, a low management base, low profitability, and obsolete products among distinct types of vendors.
- No discernible variation is found in street vendor weaknesses such as inability to obtain money from a bank, intimidation by authorities, and lack of cleanliness and drinking water.
- Lack of management deals is considered as a major weakness among no sheltered and temporary sheltered vendors, compared to sheltered vendors. Also, temporary sheltered vendors observe lack of management deals as a major weakness than no sheltered vendors. No sheltered vendors have a lower management basis than temporary sheltered and sheltered vendors. On the other hand, low profitability is considered a major weakness among no

sheltered and temporary sheltered vendors, compared to sheltered vendors. And selling of outdated products is considered as a major weakness among no sheltered vendors than sheltered and temporary sheltered vendors.

9.7.1 .23. Factors of weakness of street vendors– Types of ownership wise differences

- There is a major disparity in weaknesses experienced by street sellers, such as a lack of management deals, a low management base, and obsolete products, according their ownership nature.
- There is no discernible difference between the types of owners when it comes to weaknesses such as inability to obtain money from a bank, intimidation by authorities, low profitability, and lack of sanitation and drinking water.
- It is found that owners with wage employees and partnership business owners consider lack of management deals as their major weakness than sole proprietors. Low management basis was observed as a major weakness among owners rather than having wage employees and partnership business owners than sole proprietors. And selling of outdated products is considered as a major weakness among owners who have wage employees and partnership business owners rather than sole proprietors.

9.7.1 .24. Opportunity factors of street vendors

9.7.1 .25. Exent of opportunity factors experienced by street vendors in Kerala

- It is found that adding relative service is the most commonly seen opportunity factor among street vendors, followed by rising population, high inventory turnover, product line development, and a lack of government rules.

9.7.1 .25. Factors of opportunities of street vendors – Gender wise differences

- There is a disparity between male and female street vendors when it comes to the element of "lack of government regulation." In comparison to female street vendors, male street vendors see a lack of government controls as a big opportunity in the street vending business.
- There is no difference between male and female street vendors when it comes to the variables of opportunity such as 'high inventory turnover,' 'expand product line,' 'add related services,' and 'increased population.'
- It means that a primary opportunity for male street vendors is the provision of relative service and a rise in population, followed by the opportunity to develop product lines, high inventory turnover, and a lack of government oversight.
- The study shows that providing relative services and an increased population are the most noticed opportunities for street business by female street vendors, followed by the chance to expand product lines, high inventory turnover and, a lack of much government regulation.

9.7.1 .26. Factors of opportunities of street vendors– Age group wise differences

- There is no discernible variation in elements of opportunity such as "lack of many government rules," "high inventory turnover," "expand the product line," "add related services," and "increased population" among street vendors of different ages.

9.7.1.27. Factors of opportunities of street vendors – Educational qualification wise differences

- There is significant difference among street vendors who have various educational qualifications regarding using the opportunity factor of lack of much govt. regulations.

- No significant difference is found among street vendors with various educational qualifications regarding factors such as high inventory turnover, expand product lines, add relative service, and increasing population.
- It is found that the 5th to 7th class, 8th to 10th class and plus two qualified street vendors observe a lack of much govt. regulation as a better opportunity for doing street business than vendors who have qualifications up to 4th class. Also, 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified vendors have the same opinion. And more than 5th to 7th class qualified vendors, vendors who have 8th to 10th class qualifications consider the above factor as an opportunity.

9.7.1 .28. Factors of opportunities of street vendors -Locality wise differences

- When it comes to the opportunity element of 'lack of many government restrictions', there are substantial differences among street vendors in different areas.
- There is no significant difference among street vendors in different localities regarding factors of opportunity in street business such as 'high inventory turnover', 'expand product line', 'add relative service', and 'increased population'.
- It has been noticed that panchayath and municipal street vendors see the lack of government rules in their area as a chance to perform street commerce, whereas corporation street sellers do not.

9.7.1 .29. Factors of opportunities of street vendors – Types of vendor wise differences

- There is no difference among various types of vendors with respect to the factor of the lack of much Govt. regulations.
- There is no significant difference among types of vendors regarding factors of opportunity for street vendors, such as high inventory turnover, expand product line, add relative services, and increasing population.

- It is found that sheltered and temporary sheltered vendors enjoy the opportunity of a lack of much govt. regulations more than no sheltered vendors.

9.7.1 .30. Factors of opportunities of street vendors– Types of ownership wise differences

- There is a difference among types of ownership when it comes to the element of a lack of government regulation.
- Also, the study found that there is no significant difference in the types of owners who benefit from the opportunity, such as high inventory turnover, expanding product lines, adding relative services, and an increased population.
- And owners with wage employees and sole proprietors enjoy the opportunity of a lack of much government regulations more than partnership owners. And a lack of govt. regulations benefits sole proprietors more than owners with wage employees.

9.7.1 .31. Threats factors experienced by street vendors

9.7.1 .32. Exent of threat factors faced by street vendors in Kerala

- Poor storage systems are the most common threat element faced by street vendors, followed by the perishability of goods, a large number of rivals, unorganized parking, and lack insurance for goods. And health, the lack of a scheme for street vendors, drastic shifts in consumer taste.

9.7.1 .33. Factors of threats faced by street vendors – Gender wise differences

- No significant difference is found in the threat variables faced by male and female street vendors such as 'perishability of goods,' 'poor storage system,' 'high inventory turnover,' 'a large number of competitors,' 'dramatic changes in consumer taste and preference,' unorganized parking, 'no insurance for goods,' health, and 'no scheme for street vendors.'

- The major threat faced by male street vendors in doing business is perishability of goods, followed by a lack of storage systems, a large number of competitors, and unorganized parking system.
- Perishability of goods, poor storage system, and unorganised parking are the most noticed threats to female street vendors followed by a large number of competitors, the non availability of insurance for goods, and health issues.

9.7.1 .34. Factors of threats faced by street vendors – Age group wise differences

- There is no variation in the threat variables such as 'perishability of goods,' 'poor storage system,' 'high inventory turnover,' 'a large number of competitors,' 'dramatic changes in consumer taste and preference,' 'unorganized parking,' 'no insurance for goods,' 'health,' and 'no scheme for street vendors,' faced by street vendors of varied ages.

9.7.1.35. Factors of threats faced by street vendors – Educational qualification wise differences

- There is a difference among street vendors who have various educational qualifications regarding factors of threat faced by street vendors such as 'high inventory turnover' and 'health'.
- No substantial difference amongst street vendors with varying educational qualifications is found regarding threats faced by them such as 'perishability of goods,' 'poor storage system,' 'large number of competitors,' 'dramatic changes in consumer taste and preference,' 'unorganized parking,' 'no insurance for goods,' and 'no scheme for street vendors.'
- It is observed that plus two and 8th to 10th class qualified vendors face more threat regarding high inventory turnover than up to 4th class qualified vendors and 5th to 7th class qualified vendors. Also, 8th to 10th class qualified vendors face the same than to 5th to 7th class qualified vendors.

9.7.1 .36. Factors of threats faced by street vendors – Locality wise differences

- There are substantial differences among street sellers in different areas when it comes to threat variables such as 'high inventory turnover' and 'health,'
- No difference is found among street vendors in different areas regarding factors of threat faced by street vendors such as 'perishability of goods,' 'poor storage system,' 'large number of competitors,' 'dramatic changes in consumer taste and preference,' 'unorganized parking,' 'no insurance for goods,' and 'no scheme for street vendors,'
- Street vendors in panchayaths face a greater threat of increased inventory turnover than street vendors in corporations. And street sellers in panchayaths are more vulnerable to health problems than those in municipalities.

9.7.1 .37. Factors of threats faced by street vendors – Types of vendor wise differences

- There are considerable differences between distinct types of vendors in terms of threat concerns, such as high inventory turnover, drastic changes in customer taste and preference, and no scheme for street vendors.
- There is no difference among various types of vendors regarding threats faced by street vendors, such as perishability of goods, poor storage system, a large number of competitors, unorganised parking, no insurance for goods, and health.
- The study shows that sheltered and temporary sheltered vendors face more risk due to high inventory turnover and drastic changes in consumer taste and preference than no sheltered vendors. And the non availability of schemes for street vendors affects no sheltered vendors more than temporarily sheltered vendors.

9.7.1 .38. Factors of threats faced by street vendors – Types of ownership wise differences

- There is a significant difference among types of business ownership when facing the issue of unorganized parking and a large number of competitors.
- When it comes to factors that threaten street sellers, such as perishability of items, poor storage systems, high inventory turnover, drastic changes in consumer taste and preference, no insurance for goods, health, and no scheme for street vendors, no variation is found among the vendors.
- Sole proprietors and partnership business owners consider a large number of competitors and unorganized parking as a major threat than owners with wage employees.

9.7.2. Objective II: To identify the awareness of street vendors towards state level street vending ACTs and Rehabilitation policies.

Street vendors are aware of their ‘street vending act 2014 for protection of livelihood and regulation of street vending’, ‘Kerala government’s scheme on street vendors and Kerala street vending act 2018’, ‘existence of Town Vending Committee (TVC)’, ‘ID cards provided by TVC’, ‘certificate of vending provided by municipality for street vendors’, ‘validity of certificate of vending’, ‘requirements for applying for a certificate of vending’, ‘vending zones’, ‘time restricted vending zones, free vending zones and no –vending zones’, ‘procedures for renewal of the certificate of vending’, ‘minimum age for applying for a certificate’, ‘aware that you cannot sell, rent, or lease the certificate of vending to others’, ‘aware that you should not have been prosecuted , convicted or penalized earlier for any reason connected with vending’, ‘aware that a certificate of vending cannot be passed to a legal heir’, ‘aware of different types of vending zones’, ‘aware of the fee to be remitted to vend in vending zones’, ‘aware of the fee to be remitted to vend in vending zones’,

The street vendors have no stance on the awareness of the following factors towards state- level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies such as ‘aware that

certificates of vending can be cancelled or suspended in some conditions’ and ‘govt. providing training and skill development programmes’.

The street vendors don't have any awareness of the following items, such as ‘vending zones providing adequate infrastructure facilities’, ‘vending zones providing a dust free environment’, ‘support from the government to ensure financial inclusion and access to credit’, ‘rehabilitation activities will lead to the survival of businesses’.

There is no significant difference between male and female street vendors in terms of their awareness of state-level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies. It implies that understanding of state-level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies among men and women is equivalent.

There is no significant difference between the various age groups of street vendors with regard to their knowledge of state-level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies. It reveals that understanding of state-level Street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies is consistent across all age categories.

There is no significant difference in the educational qualifications of street vendors in terms of awareness of state -level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies. It shows that varied educational qualifications have the same awareness of state-level Street selling Acts and rehabilitation policies.

There are no substantial differences between the different localities where street sellers operate in terms of their level of awareness of Acts and rehabilitation policies at the state level. It shows that street vendors who are selling their goods in different locales are all aware of the same state-level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies.

There is no discernible difference among the types of street vendors. This suggests that all different kinds of street vendors are similarly aware of state-level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies.

There are no significant differences between the various types of street vendors in terms of their knowledge of Acts and rehabilitation policies at the state-level governing street vending. It shows that different kinds of street vendors are similarly aware of state-level street vending Acts and rehabilitation policies.

9.7.3. Objective 3: To examine pre- and post-demonetization changes among street vendors in Kerala

Street vendors have been negatively impacted by demonetization in India in the following factors ‘purchasing power of consumers has been changed’, ‘consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores’, ‘shortage of cash’, ‘difficult to withdraw money from bank or ATM’, ‘difficult to find change for large tendered notes’, ‘overall demand for goods are declined’, ‘price level expected to be lowered’, ‘average income per day changed’, ‘decline of savings’, ‘unable to depend on digital payments’, and ‘consumers are mistrustful about online payments’. It was also found that there is no significant difference between the pre- and post-demonetization states of the various demographic characteristics of the street vendors in Kerala, such as male, female, different age groups, street vendors with varying educational qualifications, street vendors who sell their products in different localities such as panchayath, municipality, and corporation, types of vendors such as street vendors with sheltered, not sheltered, and temporarily sheltered stalls, and ownership of the street vendors such as sole proprietorship, partnership, and wage employees.

9.7.4. Objective 4: To extract the effect of rehabilitation policies of the government and trade union intervention on the empowerment of street vendors in Kerala.

The researcher came up with six different research hypotheses, one of which was the mediation hypothesis. This hypothesis was developed so that the researcher could test the effect of trade union interventions on the bargaining power of street vendors in Kerala by using awareness of the rights of street vendors as a mediator. The researcher has developed a structural equation model (CB-SEM) based on the testing of hypotheses that portrays the influence of trade union interventions on the

bargaining power of street vendors in Kerala by employing awareness of the rights of street vendors as a mediator in the model. This study found that all of the proposed hypotheses were supported. The results of testing hypotheses are summarized in the table that can be found below.

Table 9.1

Results summary of hypotheses testing for exploring the effect of trade union interventions on the bargaining power of street vendors in Kerala using awareness of the rights of street vendors as a mediator

Hypotheses No.	Hypotheses of the model developed	Result of Hypotheses testing
SM.H1	Trade union intervention has a positive effect on bargaining power of the street vendors	<i>Supported</i>
SM.H2	Trade union intervention has a positive effect on awareness of rights of street vendors	<i>Supported</i>
SM.H3	Awareness of rights of street vendors has a positive effect on bargaining power of the street vendors	<i>Supported</i>
SM.H4	Awareness of rights mediates in the relationship between trade union intervention and bargaining power of the street vendors	<i>Supported</i>

SM.H 1to SM.H3 indicates Structural Model Hypotheses

The researcher constructed a research model based on four hypotheses in order to examine the effect of trade union interventions on the bargaining power of street vendors in Kerala. The model uses awareness of the rights of street vendors as a mediator to achieve this. The graphical representation of the model is shown in the figure that follows below.

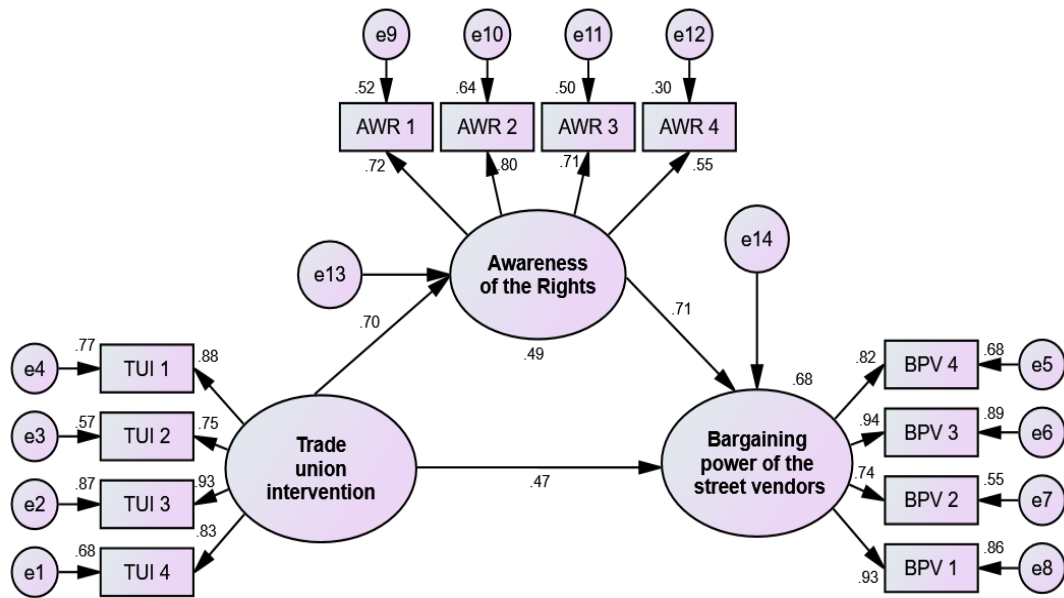


Fig. 9.1. Tested model for effect of trade union interventions on the bargaining power of street vendors in Kerala using awareness of the rights of street vendors as a mediator.

The coefficient of determination for the bargaining power of street vendors, R^2 , is 0.68. This value implies that about 68% of the variation in the bargaining power of street vendors is explained by trade union intervention and awareness of their rights. This value leads to the conclusion that other independent variables are necessary for predicting the bargaining power of street vendors besides these independent constructs, trade union intervention and awareness of rights of the street vendors. The remaining 32% of the variation in the bargaining power of street vendors is not explained by these independent constructs.

The coefficient of determination for awareness of the rights of the street vendors, R^2 , is 0.49. This value implies that the intervention made by the trade union explains around 49 percent of the variation in awareness of rights. This result implies that, in addition to the independent construct of trade union intervention, other independent factors are required for predicting awareness of rights. This independent construct does not explain the remaining 51% of the variation in awareness of rights of the street vendors.

The test results show that there is a positive and significant direct effect between trade union intervention and street vendor bargaining power, as well as a statistically significant mediation effect of street vendor awareness of their rights in the relationship between trade union intervention and street vendor bargaining power. There is a significant direct effect in addition to the significant mediation effect. It suggests that the mediation effect is only partially effective. The mediation test demonstrates that there is a mediation effect of street vendor awareness of their rights in the link between trade union intervention and street vendor bargaining power. In addition to the direct influence that exists between the two factors, it appears that street vendor awareness plays a mediating role in the relationship between trade union intervention and street vendor bargaining power. In this context, the intervention of trade unions raises knowledge among street vendors about their rights and strengthens their ability to bargain for their rights. Fit indices such as CMIN/DF, P value, RMSEA, GFI, AGFI, and CFI show that the model is well-fitting.

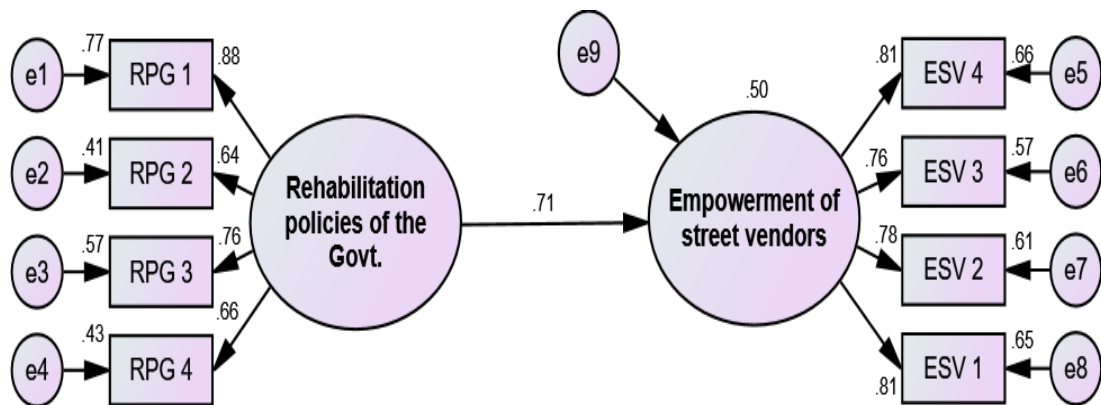


Fig. 9.2. Structural model for rehabilitation policies of the Government and empowerment of street vendors

According to the findings of the study, government initiatives aimed at rehabilitation have a beneficial impact on the empowerment of street vendors in Kerala. It would appear that the rehabilitation efforts that have been implemented by the government in Kerala have been successful in terms of their ability to build up street vendors' levels of empowerment.

9.7.5. Objective V: To investigate major problems faced by street vendors in Kerala

9.7.5.1. Problems faced by street vendors in kerala

9.7.5.2 .Exent of factors of problems faced by street vendors in Kerala

- The study shows that the most common problem faced by street vendors is a lack of working capital, followed by a lack of basic facilities and poor working conditions, to identify the space needed to sell, fluctuations in product prices, and brutal actions by authorities. Weather conditions, insecurity in earnings, solid waste, lack of awareness of rights, lack of legal recognition and improper regulations, air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution, shopping mall entry, conflict with other vendors, mental and physical stress due to uncertainty about the future, lack of social security, inability to access government schemes and low level of unionization.

9.7.5.3 .Factors of problems of street vendors– Gender wise differences

- A significant disparity is found among the issues faced by male and female street vendors when it comes to running their businesses. Need for a place to sell, insecurity in earnings, brutal actions by authorities, lack of awareness about their rights, inability to access government schemes, entry of shopping malls, lack of basic facilities and poor working conditions, lack of social security, low level of unionization, and lack of basic facilities and poor working conditions, weather, price volatility, and mental and physical pressure due to uncertainty about the future are all key issues faced when it comes to doing business by male vendors more than female vendors. On the other hand, female street vendors are more affected by the solid waste problem than male street vendors.
- There is a major gap between male and female street vendors in terms of the issues they confront, such as the need for operating capital, lack of legal recognition, in appropriate regulations, conflict with other vendors, air

pollution, water pollution, and noise pollution. Male street vendors have more challenges than female street vendors, such as the need for working capital, lack of legal recognition and incorrect regulations, and conflict with other vendors. Female street vendors, on the other hand, are more affected by air pollution, water pollution, and noise pollution than male street vendors.

- There is no discernible difference between male and female street sellers when it comes to dealing with factors such as weather conditions, price changes, and mental and physical pressure owing to uncertainty about the future.

9.7.5.4. Factors of problems of street vendors – Age group wise differences

- There is a significant difference in problems faced by different age groups of street vendors in running their businesses, such as the need for a space to sell, insecurity in earnings, lack of legal recognition and improper regulations, lack of awareness about rights, entry into shopping malls, conflict with other vendors, air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution, solid waste, brutal actions by authorities, price fluctuations, and mental and physical stress due to uncertainty about future.
- No discernible variation is found among street vendors of varying ages while dealing with factors such as weather conditions, price changes, and mental and physical pressure owing to uncertainty about the future.
- It is observed that 20 to 35 years age group; street vendors face more problems of insecurity in earnings than street vendors in 51 to 65 years and 36 to 50 years age group. And 20 to 35 years age group, street vendors face more brutal actions by authorities than street vendors in 51 to 65 years age group. On the other hand, street vendors in the 20 to 35 year old age group experience more challenges with no legal recognition and poor rules from authorities than street vendors in the 51 to 65 year old age group.

- 20 to 35 years age group street vendors face more problems regarding lack of awareness about rights, entry of shopping malls, conflict with other vendors, air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution and solid waste than street vendors in 51 to 65 years age group. Whereas 20 to 35 years and 36 to 50 years age group street vendors face more problems in business due to price fluctuations than street vendors in 51 to 65 years age groups. Street sellers aged 36 to 50 years and 51 to 65 years endure more mental pressure owing to uncertainties about the future than street vendors aged 20 to 35 years.

9.7.5.5. Factors of problems of street vendors – Educational qualification wise differences

- There is a considerable variation in educational qualifications among street sellers when it comes to the issues they confront in doing business, such as the need for working capital, unsecured earnings, lack of legal recognition and improper regulations, lack of awareness about rights, entry into shopping malls, lack of basic facilities and poor working conditions, lack of social security, conflict with other vendors, air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution, low level of unionization, weather conditions, solid waste, and mental and physical stress caused by uncertainty about the future.
- No discernible difference is found in the educational qualifications of street vendors when it comes to dealing with factors such as the need to sell space, the authorities' brutal measures, their inability to access government schemes, and price changes.
- Street sellers with a plus- two qualifications suffer a greater need for working capital than street vendors with qualifications of up to 4th class, 5th to 7th class, and 8th to 10th class. Whereas plus-two qualified street sellers view unsecured profits as a concern in performing street business more than street vendors with educational qualifications ranging from 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class. Unsecured profits are an issue for street vendors with a

qualification of 8th to 10th class, as opposed to 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified street vendors.

- Street vendors who have educational qualifications ranging from 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class consider no legal recognition and improper regulations a problem in doing street business than plus two qualified street vendors. 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified street vendors also consider the above a problem, compared to street vendors who have qualifications 8th to 10th class. And also, street vendors with qualifications ranging from 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class observe no legal recognition for street business as a major problem.
- Street vendors who have educational qualifications from 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class consider a lack of awareness about their rights a problem in doing street business than plus two qualified street vendors. 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified street vendors also consider the above a problem than street vendors who have qualifications 8th to 10th class. And also, street vendors with qualifications ranging from 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class observe a lack of awareness about rights as a major problem.
- It is also revealed that street vendors with educational qualifications ranging from 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class see shopping mall entry as a barrier to performing street business, as opposed to plus two qualified street sellers. Street vendors with qualifications ranging from 5th to 7th class as well as up to 4th class, see the above as a problem, as do street vendors with qualifications ranging from 8th to 10th class. Furthermore, more than 5th to 7th class qualified street vendors, as well as 4th class qualified street vendors, see shopping mall access as a big issue.
- Lack of basic facilities and poor working conditions are observed as a problem among plus two qualified street vendors compared to street vendors who have qualifications up to 4th class, 8th to 10th class, and 5th to 7th class.

Summary of Findings and Conclusions

- Lack of social security is seen as an issue among 8th to 10th class and plus two qualified street vendors, compared to vendors with only a 4th class qualification. The same is an issue for the 8th to 10th class and plus two qualified street sellers as it is for 5th to 7th class qualified vendors.
- The vendors who have educational qualifications from 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class consider conflict with other vendors as a problem in doing street business than plus two qualified street vendors. 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified street vendors also consider the above as a problem than street vendors who have qualifications from 8th to 10th class. And also, street vendors with qualifications ranging from 5th to 7th class, up to 4th observe conflict with other vendors as a major problem.
- Vendors qualified 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class consider air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution as a problem in doing street business than plus two qualified street vendors. 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified street vendors also consider the above as a problem than street vendors who have qualifications in 8th to 10th class.
- A low level of unionization is seen as an issue among 5th to 7th class and plus two qualified street vendors, compared to vendors with 8th to 10th class qualifications. On the other hand street vendors who have educational qualifications 8th class to 10th class, 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class consider weather conditions as a problem in doing street business than plus two qualified street vendors. Up to 4th class qualified street vendors also consider the above as a problem than street vendors who have qualifications 8th to 10th class.
- Vendors who have educational qualifications in 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class consider solid waste found in the streets as a problem in doing street business than plus two qualified street vendors. 5th to 7th class and up to 4th class qualified street vendors also consider the above as a problem than street vendors who have qualifications from 8th to 10th class.

- The study also discovered that street vendors with educational qualifications ranging from 8th to 10th class and plus two experience more mental and physical stress as a result of uncertainty about their future than street vendors with only a 4th class education. Sellers with a qualification of 8th to 10th class and plus two qualified street vendors consider the above to be an issue; however those with a qualification of 5th to 7th class do not.

9.7.5.6. Factors of problems of street vendors– Locality wise differences

- There are differences among street vendors' localities in terms of the problems they face in doing business, such as the need for a sales location, the need for working capital, the insecurity of earnings, brutal actions by authorities, a lack of awareness about their rights, inability to access government schemes, entry into shopping malls, a lack of basic facilities and poor working conditions, a lack of social security, and a low level of unionization.
- There is no discernible variation in how street sellers deal with problems such as no legal recognition and improper regulations, conflict with other vendors, air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution, weather conditions, price fluctuations, and mental and physical pressure due to uncertainty about the future.
- Street sellers in the corporation and municipality have a greater need for space and working capital than street vendors in the panchayath. Also, it is found that instability in earnings, brutal actions by authorities, lack of understanding about their rights, inability to access government initiatives, entry of shopping malls, absence of basic facilities and poor working conditions, and social security are bigger problems for corporations and municipality street vendors than for panchayath street vendors.
- It can be also said that street vendors in the panchayath area face more issues with low levels of unionization than street vendors in municipality and

corporation. And vendors in municipalities and corporations have a harder time finding solid waste in the streets than street vendors in panchayaths.

9.7.5.7. Factors of problems of street vendors– Types of vendor wise difference

- There is a significant difference between types of vendors in terms of the problems they face in doing business, such as insecurity in earnings, brutal actions by authorities, lack of legal recognition and improper regulations, working capital required and lack of basic facilities and poor working conditions, lack of awareness about rights, entry into shopping malls, lack of social security, conflict with other vendors, air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution, solid waste, and mental and physical stress due to uncertainty about the future.
- There is no discernible difference between the various types of vendors when it comes to dealing with the issues such as need for a space to sell, inability to access government schemes, low levels of unionization, weather conditions, and price volatility.
- It is observed that temporary sheltered street sellers consider need for working capital as an issue than sheltered street vendors. Whereas sheltered and temporary sheltered street sellers experience more issues with unsecured revenues than sheltered street vendors, according to the mean rank. In addition, temporary sheltered street sellers face greater financial uncertainty than non-sheltered vendors. Temporary sheltered street vendors face more brutal actions by authorities than sheltered street vendors.
- Also no sheltered and temporary sheltered street vendors face more problems than sheltered street vendors in terms of lack of legal recognition, entry of shopping malls, lack of awareness about the rights and improper regulations from authorities
- Temporary sheltered street vendors experience more challenges than sheltered street vendors due to a lack of basic facilities and bad working

circumstances, lack of social security. Also temporary and non-sheltered vendors had more conflict with other sellers and they face more problems in business due to air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution and solid waste than sheltered street vendors.

- Also sheltered and non-sheltered vendors are found to be under more mental stress owing to future uncertainty than temporary sheltered vendors. Furthermore, sheltered sellers have the same problem as non-sheltered vendors.

9.7.5.8. Factors of problems of street vendors– Types of ownership wise difference

- There is difference in the problems faced by different types of business owners, such as the need for working capital, insecurity in earnings, brutal actions by authorities, lack of legal recognition and improper regulations, weather conditions, lack of awareness about rights, entry into shopping malls, conflict with other vendors, air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution, solid waste, price fluctuation, and mental and physical pressure.
- No significant difference is found among types of owners regarding factors of problems such as space need to sell, inability to access govt. schemes, lack of basic facilities and poor working conditions, lack of social security and low level of unionization.
- Owners having wage employees consider requirement of working capital as major problem than sole proprietors and partnership owners. Whereas unsecured earnings harm partnership owners and owners with wage employees more than single proprietors. And owners having wage employees face more brutal actions from authorities than sole proprietors.
- Lack of legal recognition and improper government laws, lack of information about their rights, entry of shopping malls, conflict with other vendors, air pollution, water pollution, and noise pollution have a greater impact on

partnership owners and entrepreneurs with wage employees than single proprietors.

- Also partnership owners face more issue with the changing weather conditions in doing street business than sole proprietors. Whereas owners having wage employees and partnership owners face more problems regarding the solid waste found on street than sole proprietors. And price fluctuations of product affect partnership owners more than sole proprietors. Whereas sole proprietors face more mental and physical pressure due to uncertainty about future than partnership owners and owners having wage employees.

9.8. CONCLUSION

The street vendors play a crucial role in the socio-economic scenario of Kerala, contributing the state's economic development offering essential goods and services such as vegetables, fruits, food items, clothing, household items, handicrafts, cobbling services, haircut, and more in affordable and convenient locations to the low and middle- income groups of the population. Street vendors in Kerala are instrumental in generating employment opportunities for the weaker and unskilled sections of society, including women, migrants and dalits, who often face challenges in securing jobs in the organized sector due to a lack of technical skills and formal education.

Beyond economic contributions, street vendors also hold social significance in Kerala. They create lively and bustling street environments, fostering social interactions and community cohesion. Street markets and vendors act as meeting points for people from various walks of life, promoting social integration and cultural exchange. Additionally, street vending provides a platform for micro-entrepreneurship, allowing individuals to showcase their creativity, skills, and traditional craftsmanship.

Furthermore, street vendors often serve as custodians of local culture and heritage. Many street vendors specialize in selling traditional handicrafts, artworks, and local

delicacies, preserving and promoting the cultural identity of Kerala. Their presence adds charm and authenticity to the urban landscape, attracting tourists and showcasing the rich tapestry of the state's traditions and craftsmanship.

The study of street vendors' vulnerability, capability, and potentials in Kerala concluded by emphasizing the requirement for policy interventions and support mechanisms to address the vulnerabilities experienced by vendors. Despite being a vulnerable group, street vendors have plenty of capabilities and potentials, including the ability to adapt to changing market conditions and the ability to offer products that are both affordable and convenient to middle- and lower-income groups in Kerala. Street vendors need assistance and interventions that address their vulnerabilities and build their capacities if they are to fully realize their potential and enhance their standard of living. This includes things like better working conditions, access to public amenities and infrastructure, and financial support systems like credit guarantee funds and microfinance schemes. The study focuses on the significance of recognizing the economic contributions of street vendors as well as ensuring a level playing field for all market participants. Kerala can ensure that street vendors continue to play a vital role in the state's economy and contribute to the expansion and development of the informal sector by offering them the necessary support.

CHAPTER - X

RECOMMENDATIONS AND SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

10.1 Introduction

In the previous chapter covered the study's findings and conclusions. This chapter focuses on presenting a list of recommendations and identifying areas for further research based on the analysis and findings of the study concerning the vulnerability, capability, and potentials of street vendors in Kerala. Additionally, this chapter explores the implications and scope for the further research of the study.

10.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. Promote unionization:** According to the study, unionization provides vendors with increased bargaining power and enhances their awareness of their rights, leading to their empowerment to a certain extent. To promote unionization among street vendors in Kerala, it is important to conduct awareness programs such as seminars and workshops, highlighting the role of trade unions in ensuring collective bargaining power. Encouraging vendors to form their own organizations and cooperatives to share experiences and collectively address their issues is crucial. Additionally, the government should recognize street vendor unions and educate vendors about their rights, protections, and the role of trade unions in safeguarding those rights.

- 2. Enhance management capabilities:** Local Self-Government Institutions (LSGs) should provide training sessions through organizations like KILA and KUDUMBASREE to enhance the skills of street vendors in managing their businesses. These training programs should focus on areas such as cash management, stock management, innovative sales and marketing techniques, and maintaining proper record-keeping. Additionally, capacity-building

programs should be conducted to improve leadership, communication, and negotiation qualities among street vendors. Furthermore, creating platforms for vendors to interact with each other and share innovative ideas and practices can foster collaboration and knowledge exchange.

3. **Prevent losing consumers by offering most fashionable products.** To prevent the loss of consumers, street vendors should stay informed about current market trends and consumer tastes and preferences by maintaining close interaction with consumers. Vendors should also strive to provide a wide range of products, ensuring the sale of fresh and good quality items. Additionally, it is crucial to create a cordial relationship with suppliers, keeping them informed about new market trends and changing preferences, and encouraging them to supply up-to-date products.
4. The Local Self-Government (LSGs) should ensure the formation and active intervention of Town Vending Committees to facilitate proper licensing, appropriate allocation of vending zones, the resolution of conflicts among vendors and between vendors and other stakeholders, infrastructure development, monitoring, enforcement of laws, and the elimination of all forms of harassment, and so on.
6. **Ensure debt security by avoiding private money lenders.** Promoting financial inclusion involves making street vendors aware of formal credit options, such as microfinance or loans from nationalized banks. Familiarize them with the procedures for obtaining such loans on favorable terms, while also educating them about the exorbitant interest rates charged by private moneylenders. Additionally, encourage vendors to form small lending and savings groups, enabling them to borrow when necessary.
7. **Suppliers should provide adequate credit facilities:** Manufacturers and wholesalers should offer adequate credit facilities including flexible repayment periods through installment payments, micro credit programmes with low interest rates, securing repayment guarantee from trade unions and street vendors associations and promote digital payments to demonstrate a

transparent history of business activities and other measures to enhance their ability to stock more goods to meet the consumer demand of promptly.

8. **Ensure proper storage facilities in vending areas:** The perishable goods, such as raw fish, fruits, vegetables, etc. will not be used at the end of a day if not properly stored and will create a huge loss for the vendors. Therefore suppliers should take back those goods at the end of the day and properly store them, or common storage facilities should be provided in vending areas, with racks, shelves, lockable cabinets and install surveillance cameras to detect theft.
9. **The government should amend laws on time.** Implement appropriate measures to make periodic amendments of laws concerning street vendors to address the problems and make use of opportunities in the street vending sector and to recognize their contributions to both the economy and society.
10. **Develop vending zones with adequate infrastructure facilities:** Local Self Governments (LSGs) should develop vending zones with sufficient infrastructure facilities to prevent diseases arising due to drinking contaminated water, address the lack of toiletries and sanitation facilities, ensure proper waste disposal, provide resting areas for elderly vendors, ensure orderly vending, alleviate congestion of sidewalks and in public areas, and for creating a comfortable shopping experience for vendors.
11. LSGs should declare and publish vending zones as restriction-free vending zones, restricted vending zones, and no-vending zones to avoid traffic problems caused by vending in public places.
12. **Time-bounded distribution of ID cards to legalize vendors:** LSGs should conduct awareness programs with the help of KILA about the legalization and licensing among vendors, and also develop policies to minimize the licensing procedures to enable them to legalize their operations and avail the benefits of various schemes and assistance offered by the central and state governments. Additionally, Kudumbasree can play a crucial role in

conducting a comprehensive survey of vendors across Kerala and expediting the distribution of ID cards to facilitate their legalization.

13. **Make them aware of the renewal procedures and activities that lead to the cancellation of vending certificate procedures:** The majority of the vendors are unaware of the need to renew their certificates on time and the reasons or ways that lead to the cancellation of their certificates. So, LSGs and trade unions should familiarize themselves with the renewal procedures.
14. **Ensure digitalization:** Most of the vendors are unable to use various digital payments. Banks and LSGs should be given proper training programmes on digitalization and the use of digital payments like Paytm, G-Pay, Phone pay, etc.
15. The study reveals that opportunity is the predominant factor under SWOT analysis, highlighting the untapped potential among street vendors that have to be realized and utilized. In order to assure their competence and survival, street vendor organizations, trade unions, various NGOs and government take appropriate measures to identify and utilize their potential.
16. To resolve the challenges faced by street vendors in finding the space they need to sell, the grama panchayath authorities should allocate appropriate locations for selling in the area they govern.
17. Trade unions and town vending committees should assist women vendors in Kerala in finding reasonable profits by negotiating favorable deals with suppliers and producers, minimizing wastage, offering unique products of high quality, and selecting suitable locations with limited competition and a large number of pedestrians. Additionally, they can encourage women vendors to experiment with new recipes for their food products.
18. The study demonstrates that an organized parking system attracts consumers to purchase products from big retail stores and shopping malls. Therefore, local authorities should arrange temporary parking arrangements in vending

areas, ensure rotation of vending spots, impose time restrictions, provide adequate sidewalks and walkways, enforce the use of compact stalls that require limited space, and establish easily accessible vending zones with sufficient space that will facilitate vending without causing traffic issues for pedestrians and vehicles.

19. Studies have shown that female vendors are susceptible to various health issues. Therefore, it is imperative for local authorities to ensure the availability of medical facilities in close proximity to vending zones. Additionally, conducting health awareness programs to educate female vendors about essential topics such as nutrition, personal hygiene, and reproductive health is crucial. Furthermore, providing appropriate seating arrangements, sanitation facilities, safe drinking water, and proper resting areas can contribute to their overall well-being.
20. Street vendors often struggle to secure funds for providing better education to their children, constructing their own houses, and receiving treatment for various diseases. This is due to the fact that they spend the majority of their earnings without saving enough for the future. Therefore, it is imperative for the government to initiate welfare and savings schemes like Kshemanidhi to safeguard the well-being of street vendors in Kerala.
21. The state government should provide proper formal education to all vendors in grama panchayath areas to help them acquire essential numerical skills, reading comprehension abilities, and the ability to interpret instructions and signs. This education would also enable them to maintain basic records, handle financial transactions effectively, and identify better opportunities for their businesses.

10.3 IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

The findings of the study can be utilized by the government and policymakers to formulate policies and schemes aimed at addressing the constraints and challenges faced by street vendors, access formal credit and ensure legal recognition. The study can be used to recognize socio – economic importance street vendors in the state by ensuring their social inclusion and also the government can establish tribunals to

timely resolve the legal issues faced by street vendors. The government can create a separate department for street vending under the Local Self-Government (LSG) bodies to ensure the well-being of both the vending and personal lives of vendors in Kerala. To enhance and make use of capabilities and potentials they are processing, the government and other stakeholders can design programs to provide proper training to street vendors, aimed at enhancing their skills, exploiting opportunities, and familiarizing them with innovative marketing techniques.

10.4 SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

A comparative study of socio- economic impact of street vendors in two different states such as Kerala and Tamilnadu.

A comparative study of vending practices followed by street vendors in the corporation area and grama panchayath.

A study on evaluating the impact of various rehabilitation policies in the vending and personal life of street vendors in Kerala.

A study on the impact of digitalization on the vending platforms of street vendors in Kerala.

10.5 Conclusion

After the COVID-19 pandemic, the state of Kerala has witnessed a sharp decline in the business of street vendors due to changing consumer behavior. Consumers have shifted towards purchasing more from online platforms, big retail stores, and shopping malls. As a result, many street vendors have faced challenges in restarting their businesses due to a lack of capital. To adapt to these market conditions, street vendors must diversify their products and offer innovative services. They should embrace digitalization through social media marketing to attract new consumers and facilitate online payments. The government, local authorities, and other stakeholders must acknowledge the changing scenario and formulate policies and programs to expedite the legalization process and ensure the availability of formal credit and infrastructure facilities to rebuild their businesses and survive in the post-pandemic period.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOOKS

- Bhattacharyya, D. K. (2009). *Research methodology*. Excel Books India.
- Breman, J. (2013). *At work in the informal economy of India: A perspective from the bottom up*. OUP Catalogue.
- Chen, M., & Carré, F. (2020). *The informal economy revisited: Examining the past, envisioning the future* (p. 326). Taylor & Francis.
- Civelek, Mustafa Emre. (2018). *Essentials of Structural Equation Modeling*. *Zea E-Books*. 64.
- EBC. (2023). *Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014*, ebook,
- Erceg-Hurn, D. M., & Mirosevich, V. M. (2008). Modern robust statistical methods: an easy way to maximize the accuracy and power of your research. *American Psychologist*, 63(7), 591.
- Kish, L. (2005). *Statistical design for research*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Kothari, C. (2017). *research methodology methods and techniques* by CR Kothari. Published by New Age International (P) Ltd., Publishers, 91.
- Kotler, P., & Keller, K. L. (2016). *Marketing Management*. Noida: Pearson India Education
- Kumar P. K. S. (2016), *Vazhiyora Kachavadam*, Chintha publishers.
- Mehmetoglu, M., & Jakobsen, T. G. (2022). *Applied statistics using Stata: a guide for the social sciences*. Sage.
- Monika, Yadav.K., & Ahmad.(204).*Asymmetry of Information and Lending Risk Livelihood Pattern* .Booksclinic.
- Mukhopadhyay.I.(2022).(*Employment in the Informal Sector in India*.Springer.
- Nunnally, J. (1967). *Psychometric Theory*, New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Philip, K. (1999). *Marketing Management*. New Delhi: Prentice - Hall of India.
- Prince, B., Makrides, L., & Richman, J. (1980). *Research methodology and applied statistics. Part 2: the literature search*. *Physiotherapy Canada*. *Physiotherapie Canada*, 32(4), 201-206.
- Saha .D. (2019).*Informal Markets Livelihood and Politics Street Vendors in Urban India* by Debdulal Saha, Routledge (India).
- Sarstedt, M., & Mooi, E. (2014). *A concise guide to market research: The process, data, and methods using IBM SPSS statistics*. Berlin: Springer.

Services Pvt Ltd.

Singh, A. S., & Masuku, M. B. (2014). Sampling techniques & determination of sample size in applied statistics research: An overview. *International Journal of economics, commerce and management*, 2(11), 1-22.

Singh, Y. K. (2006). *Fundamental of research methodology and statistics*. New Age International.

Sulfath & Choudhary.(2022).(An Open Market For Informal Workers: The Precarious Labour Chowks Of Delhi. Yoda Press.

Research Thesis and Dissertations

Bhattachryya, M. (1997). *Street Food Vending in Urban Guwahati: An Anthropological Appraisal*. Unpublished PhD thesis, Gauhati University.

Deepa, V. D.(2018). *Urban informal sector employment in Kerala growth status and implications*. Department of Economics, University of Calicut.

Duraisingam, P. (2007).*An economic study of street food vending in Madurai District: Manonmaniam Sundaranar University*.

Islam, M. R. (2017). *Socio-Economic Condition Of Vegetable Street Vendors: A Study on Dhaka City* (Dept. of Agribusiness and Marketing).

Israel, Glenn D. (2009).*Sampling the Evidence of Extension Program Impact*. Program Evaluation and Organizational Development, IFAS, University of Florida

Kamunyori, S. W. (2007). *A growing space for dialogue: the case of street vending in Nairobi's Central business district* (Massachusetts Institute of Technology).

Padmegowda, A. T. (2011). *Informal sector in Karnataka: a case study of street vendors in Shivamogga district Karnataka state* (Kuvempu University).

Robert, S. P. (2010). *A Study on the Socio Economic Status of the Street Vendors In The Unorganized Informal Sector at Tiruchirappalli Town Tamil Nadu India*. Bharathidasan University.

Sharma, R. N. (1998).*Census of Hawkers on BMC Lands*. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai.

Srivastava, V. D. (2016). *An analytical study of impact of globalization on socio economic status of street vendors in urban informal sector in Lucknow city*. Shri Jagdishprasad Jhabarmal Tibarewala University.

Warakagoda, I. (2013). *Street Vendors in South Asia: A Double Bind in the Urban Setting*

Winter, B. C. (2017). *Reappropriating Public Space in Nanchang, China: A Study of Informal Street Vendors*. University of South Florida.

Journal Articles, Reports and Conference Proceedings

A.L, D. S (2018).*Needs and Problems of Street Vendors: An Inquiry*.Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment.

- Abhigna, A. S. (2010). Different Ideas for Licensing Street Vendors. Centre for Civil Society
- Addo-Tham, R., Appiah-Brempong, E., Vampere, H., Acquah-Gyan, E., & Gyimah Akwasi, A. (2020). Knowledge on food safety and food-handling practices of street food vendors in Ejisu-Juaben Municipality of Ghana. *Advances in Public Health*, 2020, 1-7.
- Adhikari, D. B. (2011). Income generation in informal sector: A case study of the street vendors of Kathmandu Metropolitan City. *Economic Journal of Development Issues*, 1-14.
- Akharuzzaman, M., & Deguchi, A. (2010, September). Public management for street vendor problems in Dhaka city, Bangladesh. In *Proceedings of the International Conference on Environmental Aspects of Bangladesh*.
- AM, S. (2016). An Economic Analysis of Street Food Vendors with Special Reference To Durgigudi Street, Shivamogga City. *CLEAR International Journal of Research in Commerce & Management*, 7(7).
- among food vendors in rural areas in Mauritius. *Nutrition & Food Science*, 34(5), 203-205.
- Basu, S., & Nagendra, H. (2020). The street as workspace: Assessing street vendors' rights to trees in Hyderabad, India. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 199, 103818.
- Anjaria, J. S. (2006). Street hawkers and public space in Mumbai. *Economic and political weekly*, 2140-2146.
- Anu Varghese. (2016). Socio Economic Conditions of Street Vendors. *International Education and Research Journal (IERJ)*, 2(11).
- Arora, R. (2017). Socio economic conditions of street vendors in Urban Amritsar. *International Journal in Management & Social Science*, 5(7), 40-46.
- Asiedu, A. B., & Agyei-Mensah, S. (2008). Traders on the run: Activities of street vendors in the Accra Metropolitan Area, Ghana. *Norsk Geografisk Tidsskrift-Norwegian Journal of Geography*, 62(3), 191-202.
- Azmat, F., & Samaratunge, R. (2009). Responsible entrepreneurship in developing countries: Understanding the realities and complexities. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 90, 437-452.
- Baliyan, S. K., & Srivastava, V. D. (2016). Socio-economic condition of street vendors from the gender prospective. *Journal of Economic & Social Development*, 12(2), 66-75.
- Banerjee, S. (2014). A study of socio-economic condition of vegetable street vendors in Ranchi. *Jharkhand Journal of Social Development*, 7(1), 1-9.
- Bansal, N.S (2015). The need for Street vendors. A new law or freedom. *Human Rights Research*, 1-11.
- Begari, P. (2017). Education Level of Street Vendors and Its Impact on Performance of the Activity: A Case Study of Hyderabad, Telangana. *International Journal of Research in Economics and Social Sciences (IJRESS)*, 7(7), 436-443.

- Begum, R. & Goswami, C. (2017). Problems and prospects of Informal Enterprises: A Study of Street Vendors and Home Based Enterprises in Assam (India). *International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Development Studies*, 5(1), 33-52.
- Bharath Bhushan Mamidi, R. R.(2016).Organizing Street Vendors: An Indian Case Study. *Social Work Foot Prints*, 1-14
- Bhat, G. M., & Nengroo, A. H. (2013). Urban informal sector: A case study of street vendors in Kashmir. *Int J Manag Bus Stud*, 3- 4.
- Bhatt, B.,& Jariwala, A. D. (2018). A study of street vending activities in the south east zone of Surat. *International Journal of Civil Engineering (IJCE)*.
- Bhowmik, S. K. (2005). Street vendors in Asia: A review. *Economic and political weekly*, 2256-2264.
- Bhowmik,S. K. (2003).National policy for street vendors. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 1543-1546.
- Birchall, J., & Berdegué, J. A. (1999). Organizing workers in the informal sector A strategy for trade union-cooperative action.
- Birgen, B. J., Njue, L. G., Kaindi, D. M., Ogutu, F. O., & Owade, J. O. (2020). Determinants of microbial contamination of street-vended chicken products sold in Nairobi County, Kenya. *International journal of food science*, 2020.
- Boakye, N. Y. G. (2009). The street is only a stepping stone: Street vendors account of goals, strategies and obstacles. *Regional Institute for Population Studies, University of Ghana*.
- Borah, A. (2014). Socio economic characteristics of street vendors in Shillong. *North-Eastern Hill University*.
- Brata, A. G. (2010). Vulnerability of urban informal sector: Street vendors in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. *Theoretical and empirical researches in urban management*, 5(5 (14), 47-58.
- Bromley,R.(2000). Street vending and public policy: A global review. *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy*, 20(1/2), 1-28.
- Brown, B. A., & Rammidi, G. (2014). Manifestations of service culture among street vendors in Botswana. *International Journal of Business and Management*, 9(9), 244.
- Chakraborty, P., & Koley, S. (2018). Socio-Economic View on Street Vendors: A Study of a Daily Market at Jamshedpur. *Journal of Advanced Research in Humanities and Social Science*, 5(1), 14-20.
- Chakravarty, I, & Canet, C. (1996). Street foods in Calcutta. *Food Nutrition and Agriculture*, 17(18), 30-37.
- Charmes,J. (2000). The contribution of informal sector to GDP in developing countries: assessment, estimates, methods, orientations for the future.
- Chaudhari, A. (2014). Changing Paradox of Street Vendors and Vendor Zones in India. *Journal Impact Factor*, 5(12), 90-98.

- Choudhury, M., Mahanta, L. B., Goswami, J. S., & Mazumder, M. D. (2011). Will capacity building training interventions given to street food vendors give us safer food?: A cross-sectional study from India. *Food Control*, 22(8), 1233-1239.
- Coletto, D., Jaber, L., & Vanhellefont, L. (2021). Street vendors in Lima in the time of COVID- 19: Guilty or oppressed?. *The Canadian Geographer/Le Géographe canadien*, 65(4), 435-447.
- Cross, J. (2000). Street vendors and post modernity: conflict and compromise in the global economy. *International journal of sociology and social policy*.
- Crossa, V. (2009). Resisting the entrepreneurial city: street vendors' struggle in Mexico City's historic center. *International journal of urban and regional research*, 33(1), 43-63.
- Dimas, H. (2008). Street Vendors: urban problem and economic potential. Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Padjajaran. Bandung.
- DSouza, S. S.(2013). Human resources management techniques adapted by street vendors in Silicon city a sociology study.
- Estrada, E. (2013). Changing household dynamics: Children's American generational resources in street vending markets. *Childhood*, 20(1), 51-65.
- Estrada, E., & Hondagneu-Sotelo, P.(2011). Intersectional dignities: Latino immigrant street vendor youth in Los Angeles. *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography*, 40(1), 102-131.
- Estrada, E.,& Hondagneu-Sotelo, P.(2011).Intersectional dignities: Latino immigrant street vendor youth in Los Angeles. *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography*, 40(1), 102-131.
- Faruque, Q., Haque, Q. F., Shekhar, H. U., & Begum, S. (2010). Institutionalization of healthy street food system in Bangladesh: A pilot study with three wards of Dhaka City Corporation as a model. *National Food Policy Capacity Strengthening Programme (NFPCSP)*, 7, 1-84.
- Faustin Nilingiyimana,D.J (2018) Analytical Study of the Factors Affecting Informal Domestic Trade in Urban Areas of Ruwanda Case of Street vendors in Kigali City ,*International Journal of Science and Research*, 36-41
- Forkuor, J. B., Akuoko, K. O. & Yeboah, E. H. (2017). Negotiation and management strategies of street vendors in developing countries: A narrative review. *Sage Open*, 7(1), 2158244017691563.
- Gano-An, J. C. (2019). On becoming creative solopreneurs: A case of rural peddlers. *Review of Integrative Business and Economics Research*, 8, 119.
- Garg, R., Kulkarni, A., & Garg, P. (2014). Challenges Faced By Micro Entrepreneurs: A Study of the Street Vendors of Surat.
- Gay,R.(1996). *Educational Research: Competencies for Analysis and Application*. Beverly Hill, CA: Sage Publications

- Ghatak, I., & Chatterjee, S. (2018). Urban street vending practices: an investigation of ethnic food safety knowledge, attitudes, and risks among untrained Chinese vendors in chinatown, Kolkata. *Journal of Ethnic Foods*, 5(4), 272-285.
- Hart, K. (1973). Informal income opportunities and urban employment in Ghana. *The journal of modern African studies*, 11(1), 61-89.
- Hermawati, R., & Paskarina, C. (2017, November). Arranging street vendors: a study on policy management of street vendors in Bandung. In *International Conference on Administrative Science (ICAS 2017)* (pp. 251-254). Atlantis Press.
- Hill, J., Mchiza, Z., Puoane, T., & Steyn, N. P. (2019). The development of an evidence-based street food vending model within a socio ecological framework: a guide for African countries. *PLoS One*, 14(10), 0223535.
- Hossain, I. (2012). Rejected Garment Products Now Occupy Cities Eye-Catching Shopping Malls. Available: <http://www.thefinancialexpressbd.com/ol d/more. php>.
- Hummel, C. (2017). Disobedient markets: Street vendors, enforcement, and state intervention in collective action. *Comparative Political Studies*, 50(11), 1524-1555.
- Husain, S., Yasmin, S., & Islam, M. S. (2015). Assessment of the socioeconomic aspects of street vendors in Dhaka city: evidence from Bangladesh. *Asian Social Science*, 11(26), 1.
- Indira, D. (2014). A study of street vending across the globe. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Science and Software Engineering*, 4(9), 514-519
- Jaishankar A, M.S (2016). A Study on Marketing Risk of Street Vendors in Tiruchirappalli District (Urban Informal Sector). *GJRA - Global Journal for Research Analysis*, 264-266.
- Janani, D. A (2017). A study on routine life of road side vendors in Karamadai bus stand at Coimbatore district. *International Journal of Applied Research*, 599-603
- Joshi, A., & Reddy, V. (2022). Study of perceptions among street vendors of Ahmedabad on “Pradhan Mantri Street vendor’s Atmanirbhar Nidhi Scheme 2020 (PM-SVA Nidhi Yojana)”-Special micro-credit program for street vendors. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 374-380.
- K, D.K (2015). Socio -Economic Features of Street Vending Enterprises in Kerala. *International Journal of Management and Commerce Innovations*, 750-756.
- Kamunyori, S. W. (2007). A growing space for dialogue: the case of street vending in Nairobi's Central business district (Doctoral dissertation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology).
- Karthikeyan, R., & Mangaleswaran, R. (2013). Quality of life among street vendors in Tiruchirappalli City, Tamil Nadu, India. *International research journal of social sciences*, 2(12), 18-28.
- Kaur, B. (2015). Socio economic analysis of street Vendors in Urban Punjab.

- Kiran, P. N., & Babu, G. N. (2019). Problems and prospects of street vendors: a study with reference to Visakhapatnam city. *Int J Manag Technol Eng*, 9, 2249-455.
- Konwar, N. (2015). Financial inclusion of street vendors: With special reference to street vendors of Jorhat Town of Assam. *GIRA—Global Journal for Research Analysis*, 4(12), 195-196.
- Kumar, S., & Singh, A. (2018). Securing, leveraging and sustaining power for street vendors in India. *Global Labour Journal*, 9(2).
- Laforteza, J.J. (2014). Determinants of Accounting Practices among Street Food Vendors. *International Journal of Accounting and Financial Management Research (IJAFMR)*, 38-49.
- Lata, L., Walters, P., & Roitman, S. (2019). A marriage of convenience: Street vendors' everyday accommodation of power in Dhaka, Bangladesh. *Cities*, 84, 143-150.
- Leela, V. (2015). Tourism and its impact on the socio economic conditions of retailers and street vendors in kanyakumari.
- Lund, F. (1998). Women street traders in urban South Africa: a synthesis of selected research findings. University of Natal, School of Development Studies, Durban, ZA
- Mahadevan, M. (2018). Managing the vending conditions and vending risks among the street vendors in the city of Madurai a study. The Gandhigram Rural Institute.
- Marchiori, T., & Assis, M. P. (2021). The impact of COVID-19 laws on street vendors and market traders: Trends and insights from Latin America. Manchester: Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing.
- Martinez. & Rivera -Acevedo, J. D.(2018). Debt portfolios of the poor: The case of street vendors in Cali, Colombia. *Sustainable Cities and Society*, 41, 120-125.
- Mazhambe, A. (2017) .Assessment of the contribution of street vending to the Zimbabwe economy. A case of street vendors in Harare CBD. *IOSR Journal of Business and Management (IOSR–JBM)*, 19(9), 91-100.
- Mishra, D. P. (2018). Challenges faced by women street vendors: A case study of Ranchi district. *International, Journal of Latest Technology in Engineering, Management & Applied Science (IJLTEMAS)*, 7, 172.
- Moitra, S., Blanc, P. D., & Brashier, B. B. (2014). Airflow obstruction among street vendors who refill cigarette lighters with liquefied petroleum gas. *The International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease*, 18(9), 1126-1131.
- Munoz, L. (2016). Entangled sidewalks: Queer street vendors in Los Angeles. *The Professional Geographer*, 68(2), 302-308.
- Musoni, F. (2010). Operation Murambatsvina and the politics of street vendors in Zimbabwe. *Journal of Southern African Studies*, 36(2), 301-317
- Musoni,F.(2010).Operation Murambatsvina and the politics of street vendors in Zimbabwe. *Journal of Southern African Studies*, 36(2), 301-317.

- Muyanja, C., Nayiga, L., Brenda, N., & Nasinyama, G. (2011). Practices, knowledge and risk factors of street food vendors in Uganda. *Food control*, 22(10), 1551-1558.
- Nandhini, D.A (2021).Problems of Street Vendors during Covid-19: A Study In Erode District of Tamilnadu. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Commerce, Management & Social Science (IJARCMSS)*, 27-33.
- Narumol, N. (2006). *Fighting Poverty from the Street: A Survey of Street Food Vendors in Bangkok*. Thailand: International Labour Organization ,Informal Economy, Poverty and Employment ,Thailand Series Number 1.
- Nasibu, M., Mikko, A., Awuni, K. E., & Erkki, S. (2016). Technology for Street Traders in Tanzania: A Design Science Research Approach. *African Journal of Science, Technology, Innovation and Development*.
- Neethi, P., Kamath, A., & Paul, A. M.(2021). Everyday place making through social capital among street vendors at Manek Chowk, Gujarat, India. *Space and Culture*, 24(4), 570-584.
- Nharin binte Rab, M.S. (2017).Street Food Vendor's Identity Crisis: Can Branding Be a Solution? A case Study from Dhaka. Conference IIM Indore –NAAMEI Summer Marketing Conference (p.17).Indore: Emerald group Publishing.
- Nicula, V., Privitera, D., & Spânu, S. (2018). Street Food and Street Vendors, a Culinary Heritage? In *Innovative Business Development—A Global Perspective: 25th International Economic Conference of Sibiu (IECS 2018) 25* (pp. 241-250). Springer International Publishing.
- Nkrumah-Abebrese, B., & Schachtebeck, C. (2017). Street trading in South Africa: A case of the Tshwane central business district. *Acta Universitatis Danubius. Economica*, 13(3).
- Ojha, C. S.(2014). Women in the urban informal sector of Chhattisgarh A case study of women street vendors in Raipur city. Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur (C.G.).
- osman, A. (2019). *Effect Of Inflation On Street Vendors In Waaheen Market*. Malaysia: Lincoln University College.
- Padmini .S.V, M.V. (2016). A Study on Business of Street Vendors in Tumkur City of Karnataka. *International Journal of Management and Social Science Research Review*, 106-112
- Panwar, A. M., & Garg, V. (2015). Issues and challenges faced by vendors on urban streets: A case of Sonipat city India. *International Journal of Engineering Technology, Management and Applied Sciences*, 3(2), 71-84.
- Patil, V., Gogte, J. C., & Talnikar, K. (2019).Study of informal sector (street vendors) in central market area of Yeola, Maharashtra (India) and their integration in market architecture. *International Journal of Applied Engineering Research*, 14(13), 3022-3027.
- Peke, S. (2013). Women fish vendors in Mumbai: a study report. *International Collective in Support of Fish workers*.

- Pitoyo, A. J., Rokhim, A. A., Amri, I., & Aditya, B. (2021). Livelihood of street vendors in Yogyakarta amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. In *E3S Web of Conferences* (Vol. 325, p. 06012). EDP Sciences.
- Prabhu, V., Gupta, S. K., Madhwal, S., & Shridhar, V. (2019). Exposure to atmospheric particulates and associated respirable deposition dose to street vendors at the residential and commercial sites in Dehradun city. *Safety and health at work*, 10(2), 237-244.
- Rahman, A., & Junayed, M. (2017). Livelihood sustainability of street vendors: a study in Dhaka City. In *International conference on sustainable development (ICSD 2017)*.
- Rahul, R. (2014). Poor Helpless Workforce: Problems and Reasons of Street Vendors in Virudhunagar Town. *Shanlax International Journal of Economics*, 1-7.
- Ramesh, G. R., Mohankumar, S., Kumar, S., & Ramadas, A. (2018). Street vendor Food-Dosa as a risk factor for a food borne outbreak within Srilankan Refugee Camp, Tiruchirappalli Corporation, Tamil Nadu-India, 2017. *International Journal of Infectious Diseases*, 73, 90.
- rao-cavale, K. (2019). *The Art of Buying Time Street Vendor Politics and Legal Mobilization in Metropolitan India. A Qualified Hope -the Indian Supreme Court and progressive social change*, Cambridge University Press , 151-183.
- Ratna, F. Z. (2012). *Hawkers in Dhaka: their struggle for livelihoods and functionality of the city*.
- Rattan, P. (2014). *Street Vendors Act 2014: A Forgotten Promise? Centre for Civil Society- Researching Reality Summer Internship 2015*.
- Reid, D. M., Fram, E. H., & Guotai, C. (2010). A study of Chinese street vendors: How they operate. *Journal of Asia-Pacific Business*, 11(4), 244-257.
- Renuka, A. (2018). *Study of Policies, Implementation Levels and Findings on Street Vendors and Hawkers in Delhi. 8th International Conference On Recent Advances in "Civil Engineering, Architecture and Environmental Engineering for Sustainable Development, (pp. 52-56). New Delhi*.
- Roever, S. (2010). *Street trade in Latin America: demographic trends, legal issues, and vending organizations in six cities. Street vendors in the global urban economy*, 208-240.
- Rover, S. (2012). *Livelihood profile: Street vendors. AAPS Planning Education Toolkit: The Informal Economy. Association of African Planning Schools*, 1-8.
- Roy, S., & Daspattanayak, P. (2016). *Informal sector in urban economy: A case study of hawkers and street vendors. IJMRD*, 3(10), 153-157.
- Sabbithi, A., Reddi, S. L., Naveen Kumar, R., Bhaskar, V., Subba Rao, G. M., & Rao V, S. (2017). *Identifying critical risk practices among street food handlers. British Food Journal*, 119(2), 390-400.
- Saha, D. (2010). *Collective bargaining for street vendors in Mumbai: Toward promotion of social dialogue. Journal of Workplace Rights*, 15(3-4).

- Saha, D. (2011). Collective bargaining for street vendors in Mumbai: Toward promotion of social dialogue. *Journal of Workplace Rights*, 15(3-4).
- Saha, D. (2011). Working life of street vendors in Mumbai. *The Indian journal of labour economics*, 54(2), 301-325.
- Saha, D. (2010). Collective bargaining for street vendors in Mumbai: Toward promotion of social dialogue. *Journal of Workplace Rights*, 15(3-4).
- Saha, D. (2010). Financial accessibility in the informal retail sector: a study of street vendors in Mumbai. *Journal of Workplace Rights*, 14(2), 229-250.
- Salès, L. (2018). The Street Vendors Act and the right to public space in Mumbai. *Articulo-Journal of Urban Research*, (17-18).
- Sekhiani, R., Mohan, D., & Medipally, S. (2019). Street vending in urban 'informal' markets: Reflections from case-studies of street vendors in Delhi (India) and Phnom Penh City (Cambodia). *Cities*, 89, 120-129.
- Sen, R. K., & Gupta, S. (2017). Struggle For Social Space, From Residence To Road: A Special Focus On Women Street Vendors of Barasat And Basirhat Municipal Area, North Twenty Four Parganas District, Westbengal. *IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*, 22,(9) 63, 71.
- Sharma, R. N., & Sita, K. (2008). Hawkers and Vendors in Mumbai, India. *Indian Journal of Social Work*, 69(3), 339-367.
- Sharma, S. (2018). Cultural theory of poverty and informal sector: a comparison of street vendors in Vijayawada and Chennai. *IRA-International Journal of Management & Social Sciences*, 13(2), 32-47.
- Sharma, S., Sharma, S., & Begum, S. (2020). Analysis of Impact Of The Covid-19 Pandemic on Street Vendors-A Case Study of North Bengaluru.
- Shibin Kumar, S, N .M (2017). Problems of Street Vendors in Kollam District. *International Journal of Informative & Futuristic Research (IJIFR)*, 7377-7391.
- Sindhu, A. R., Somasundaram, V., & Ali, A. M. S. (2015). Access to Finance-Street Vendors' dilemma in Two Towns of South India. *International Journal of Managing Public Sector Information and Communication Technologies*, 6(4), 1-15.
- Singh, A. K., Dudeja, P., Kaushal, N., & Mukherji, S. (2016). Impact of health education intervention on food safety and hygiene of street vendors: A pilot study. *Medical journal armed forces India*, 72(3), 265-269.
- Sivaprasad, D.G. (2022). Urban Street Vendors in Kozhikkode City – A Socio-Economic Study. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research in Arts, Science & Commerce (IJMRASC)*, 47-59.
- Solomon-Ayeh, B. E., King, R. S., & Decardi-Nelson, I. (2011). Street vending and the use of urban public space in Kumasi, Ghana.
- Sridharan, D. E. (2018). A Study on Employment Conditions and Risks Among Street Food Vendors In Thiruvannamalai District. *Indian Journal of Research* , 16-18.

- Subratty, A. H., Beeharry, P., & Chan Sun, M. (2004). A survey of hygiene practices
- Sun, Z., Scott, I., Bell, S., Yang, Y., & Yang, Z. (2022). Exploring dynamic street vendors and pedestrians through the lens of static spatial configuration in Yuncheng, China. *Remote Sensing*, 14(9), 2065.
- Suraiya, S., & Noor, F. (2012). An analysis of socioeconomic conditions of street vendors: a study on Dhaka city.
- Tanaka, J. S. (1987). How big is big enough? : Sample size and goodness of fit in structural equation models with latent variables. *Child Development*, 58, 134–146.
- Thanh, P. T., & Duong, P. B. (2022). The COVID-19 pandemic and the livelihood of a vulnerable population: Evidence from women street vendors in urban Vietnam. *Cities*, 130, 103879.
- Tsai, Y. H., & Yang, C. H. (2018). Does human capital matter to vendor profitability: Evidence from Taiwan. *Journal of Economics and Management*, 14(1), 83-106.
- Turner, S., & Schoenberger, L. (2012). Street vendor livelihoods and everyday politics in Hanoi, Vietnam: the seeds of a diverse economy?. *Urban Studies*, 49(5), 1027-1044.
- Ullah, K.M. (2011). Revitalization of Street Vendors and Eradicating Poverty by using Urban Public Spaces. Bangladesh Institute of Planners (1-3). Dhaka. World Town Planning Day Souvenir.
- Utami, D. F. R., Rahayu, W. P., & Nuraida, L. (2019). The Consumption of Fresh Vegetables from Street Food and Sanitation of Street Stalls at Four Locations in Bogor City. *Kesmas: Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Nasional (National Public Health Journal)*, 13(3), 124-131.
- Vedant, V., Shrimali, K., & Kiritbhai, S. (2017). A microbial study of water used by street food vendors and microbial flora found on their hands, in a densely populated urban area of Vadodara, Gujarat. *Journal of Integrated Health Sciences*, 5(2), 81-86.
- Veena.K.N,P.S.(2015). Issues and Concerns of Women Street Vendors in Karnataka. *Social Work Foot Prints*, 1-7.
- Walsh, J., & Maneepong, C. (2012). After the 1997 financial crisis in Bangkok: The behaviour and implications of a new cohort of street vendors. *Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography*, 33(2), 255-269.
- WEIGO, (2014) c. www.http://About Street Vendors Significance, Size, Policies and Organizations.
- Weng, C. Y., & Kim, A. M. (2016). The critical role of street vendor organizations in relocating street vendors into public markets: The case of Hsinchu City, Taiwan. *Cityscape*, 18(1), 47-70.
- WIEGO, (2013) b. Policy Recommendations, Informal Economy Monitoring Study - Nakuru's Street Vendors: Realities & Recommendations, Informal Economy Monitoring Study (IEMS) .

- WIEGO.(2013) a. 'Policy Recommendations, Informal Economy Monitoring Study - Accra's Street & Market, Informal Economy Monitoring Study (IEMS).
- Williams,C.C.,&Gurtoo,A.(2012).Evaluating competing theories of street entrepreneurship: Some lessons from a study of street vendors in Bangalore, India. *International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal*, 8, 391-409.
- Williams. C., & Gurtoo, A.(2012). Evaluating competing theories of street entrepreneurship: some lessons from a study of street vendors in Bangalore, India. *International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal*, 8, 391-409.
- Yadav, A.(2020). Ramifications of Fundamental Rights of Vendors Visa Vis Street Vendors Act. *International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts (IJCRT)*, 1623-1625
- Yaqoot, M., Diwan, P., & Kandpal, T. C. (2014). Solar lighting for street vendors in the city of Dehradun (India): A feasibility assessment with inputs from a survey. *Energy for Sustainable Development*, 21, 7-12.
- Young, G. (2018). De-democratization and the rights of street vendors in Kampala, Uganda. *The International Journal of Human Rights*, 22(8), 1007-1029.

Websites

<https://www.kila.ac.in/>

<https://www.kudumbashree.org/>

<https://nasvinet.org/>

<https://nulm.gov.in/>

<https://www.linkedin.com/>

<https://en.m.wikipedia.org/>

<http://www.academia.edu/>

Shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in

<http://www.researchgate.net/>

<https://www.wiego.org/street-vendors>

APPENDIX

STREET VENDORS IN KERALA - VULNERABILITY, CAPABILITY, AND POTENTIALS

Dr. M.B Gopalakrishnan
Research Guide

Pramod P
Research Scholar
Marthoma College, Chungathara.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STREET VENDORS

1	Name of the street vendor		
2	Age of vendor		
3	Sex of vendor	Male / Female/Transgender	
4	Marital status	(1) Married (2) Single (3) Widower 4) Divorced (5) Separated but not divorced	
5	Education	1) Up to 4 th (2) 5 th - 7 th (3) 8 th - 10 th (4) Plus two (5) Others	
6	Starting Time of business		
7	Closing time of business		
8	Locality	(1) Panchayat (2) Municipality (3) Corporation	
9	Ration card	(1) AAY (2) BPL (3) APL	
10	Number of members in the family		
11	Holidays in a week	(1)One day (2) Two days (3) More than 2 days (4)No day	
12	Number of earning members		
13	Number of children		
14	Average income of the family*		

15. Your preferred category of business

	Your preferred category of business	Yes (1)	No (0)
	(15.1) Fruits		
	(15.2) Vegetables		
	(15.3) Casavo		

	(15.4)	Food items		
	(15.5)	Prepared foods		
	(15.6)	Fish		
	(15.7)	Dry fish		
	(15.8)	Eggs		
	(15.9)	Meats		
	(15.10)	Local detergents, soaps		
	(15.11)	Household materials		
	(15.12)	Cool drinks		
	(15.13)	Small electronic items		
	(15.14)	Seeds		
	(15.15)	Cheap cloths		
	(15.16)	Dry nuts		
	(15.17)	bangles		
	(15.18)	Toys		
	(15.19)	Chappals		
	(15.20)	Laundry products		
	(15.21)	Curry powders		
	(15.22)	Dry tamarind		
	(15.23)	Coconut		
	(15.24)	Service vendors (cobbler, ironing and umbrella repair)		

16.	Type of vendor		Yes (1)	No (0)
	(16.1)	Sheltered		
	(16.2)	Temporary sheltered		
	(16.3)	No sheltered		
	(16.5)	Others (specify)		

17.	How many hours u move per day		Yes (1) No (0)	
	(17.1)	2-3 hours	Yes (1) No (0)	
	(17.2)	3-4 hours	Yes (1) No (0)	
	(17.3)	4-5 hours	Yes (1) No (0)	
	(17.4)	Above 5 hours	Yes (1) No (0)	

18.	If fixed ,what are the assets used	(18.1)	Rack	Yes (1) No (0)	
		(18.2)	Iron holder	Yes (1) No (0)	
		(18.3)	Carpet /plastic sheet	Yes (1) No (0)	
		(18.4)	Big basket	Yes (1) No (0)	
		(18.5)	Other (specify)	Yes (1) No (0)	

19.	What is the type of your street vending	(19.1)	Sole	Yes (1) No (0)	
		(19.2)	Partnership	Yes (1) No (0)	
		(19.3)	Wage employee	Yes (1) No (0)	
		(19.4)	Other (specify)	Yes (1) No (0)	

20. Educational level of children

20	Education level of children	Yes (1)	No (0)	
	(20.1) Up to 10th			
	(20.2) Plus Two			
	(20.3) Degree			
	(20.4) PG			
	(20.5) Others			

		1	2	3	4	5
No.	Scale	Strongly disagree	Dis-agree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
21	Would be happy if children choose your occupation					
22	Unforeseen unemployment leads to miserable life situation					
23	Sufficient social protection schemes provided by Govt. and its allied agencies					
24	Occupation demands prolonged working hours					

Representation security

25	Are you registered vendor in Govt. records		(1) No (2) Yes	
26	Are you part of any primary co-operative society		(1) No (2) Yes	
27	To which sector the society belongs		(1) Govt. (2) Pvt (3) N/A	
28	Are you member of any trade unions related to street vending		(1) No (2) Yes	
29	If yes, specify the name of the union		(1) CITU	
			(2) AITUC	
			(3) INTUC	
			(4) Any other	
			(5) N/A	
30	Participation in social groups	(99.1)	Religious groups	Yes (1) No (0)
		(99.2)	Occupational groups	Yes (1) No (0)
		(99.3)	Co.op society	Yes (1) No (0)
		(99.4)	Social activism group	Yes (1) No (0)
		(99.5)	Sports club	Yes (1) No (0)
		(99.6)	N/A	Yes (1) No (0)

No.	Scale	1	2	3	4	5
		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
31	Free to think and express opinion about the work					
32	Happy with the present work					
33	Rights are adequately protected by trade unions					
34	Confidence in communicating with govt officials					
35	Govt. and allied agencies					

	provide support to my community					
--	---------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--

Location of vending

36	Preferred area in location		Yes (1)	No (0)
	(36.1)	Corporation		
	(36.2)	Municipality		
	(36.3)	Grama panchayath		

Source of Purchase

37	Purchase of products		Yes (1)	No (0)
	(37.1)	From farmers		
	(37.2)	From wholesalers		
	(37.3)	From retailers		
	(37.4)	From own land		
	(37.5)	From agents		
	(37.6)	Others		

How the price of purchase is determined

38	price of purchase is determined		Yes (1)	No (0)
	(38.1)	Price pre-decided by the supplier		
	(38.2)	According to the market condition		
	(38.3)	Auction sale		
	(38.4)	Bargaining at the time of purchase		

Credit availability at the time of purchase

39	Credit availability at the time of purchase		Yes (1)	No (0)
	(39.1)	One day		
	(39.2)	One week		
	(39.3)	2 weeks		
	(39.4)	One month		
40	Factors considering while bargaining price		Yes (1)	No (0)

	(40.1)	Quality		
	(40.2)	Quantity		
	(40.3)	Concessions /credits		
	(40.4)	Others		

Storage facilities

41	Storage facilities		Yes (1)	No (0)
	(41.1)	Covered in business area /vehicles		
	(41.2)	Rented storage shared with other vendors		
	(41.3)	Own house		
	(41.4)	Others		

Problems of street vendors

		1	2	3	4	5
No.	Particulars	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
42	Space need to sell					
43	Working capital required					
44	Unsecured earnings					
45	Brutal actions by authorities					
46	No legal recognition and improper regulations					
47	Lack of awareness about the rights					
48	Inability to access govt. schemes					
49	Entry of shopping malls					
50	Lack of basic facilities and poor working conditions					
51	Lack of social security					

52	Conflict with other vendors					
53	Air pollution ,water pollution, noise pollution					
54	Low level of unionization					
55	Weather conditions					
56	Solid waste					
57	Price fluctuations					
58	Mental and physical pressure due to uncertainty about future					

Strengths of street vendors

		1	2	3	4	5
No.	Particulars	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
59	Require very little initial outlay					
60	Flexibility to plan business					
61	Low stress level					
62	Fixed place is not needed					
63	Low price					
64	Low transaction time					

Weakness of street vendors

		1	2	3	4	5
No.	Particulars	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
65	Lack of management deals					
66	Low management base					
67	Cannot source money from bank easily					
68	Intimidated by authority					
69	Low profitability					

70	Outdated products					
71	Absence of sanitation facilities, drinking water					

Opportunities of street vendors

No.	Particulars	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
72	Lack of much govt.regulations					
73	High inventory turnover					
74	Expand product line					
75	Add relative service					
76	Increased population					

Threats of street vendors

No.	Particulars	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
77	Perishability of goods					
78	Poor storage system					
79	High inventory turnover					
80	Large number of competitors					
81	Drastic changes in consumers taste and preference					
82	Unorganized parking					
83	No insurance to goods					
84	Health					
85	No scheme for street vendors					

Pre-demonetization and Post-demonetization changes in street vendors in Kerala

86	Have you aware about demonetization		(1) No (2) Yes	
87	Demonetization affect your business		(1) No (2) Yes	

88	Days closed your business for changing notes	(210.1)	Below 5 days	Yes (1) No (0)	
		(210.2)	5-10 days	Yes (1) No (0)	
		(210.3)	10-15 days	Yes (1) No (0)	
		(210.4)	Above 15 days	Yes (1) No (0)	

		Pre -demonetization					Post –demonetization				
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
No.	Particulars	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
89	Purchasing power of consumers has been changed										
90	Consumers prefer to purchase from big retail stores										
91	Shortage of cash										
92	Difficult to withdraw money from bank /ATM										
93	Difficult to find change for large tendered notes										
94	Overall demand										

	for goods are declined										
95	Price level expected to be lowered										
96	Average income per day changed										
97	Decline of savings										
98	Unable to depend digital payments										
99	Consumers are mistrust about online payments										

AWARENESS ON GOVERNMENT RULES AND REHABILITATION SCHEMES

		1	2	3	4	5
No.	Scale	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
100	Aware of Street vending Act 2014 for Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street vending?					
101	Aware of Kerala Government's Scheme on Street vendors and Kerala street vending ACT 2016					
102	Aware of difference between Act and scheme					

103	Aware that you have an option to give suggestions to the Act					
104	Aware of existence of Town Vending Committee (TVC)					
105	Aware of ID cards provided by TVC					
106	Aware of certificate of vending provided by municipality for street vendors					
107	Aware of the validity of certificate of vending					
108	Aware of requirements for applying for certificate of vending?					
109	Aware of vending zones					
110	aware of time restricted vending zones, free vending Zones and no –vending Zones					
111	aware of the procedures for renewal of certificate of vending					
112	aware of minimum age for applying for certificate					
113	aware that you cannot sell, rent or lease the certificate of vending to others					
114	aware that you should not have been prosecuted and convicted or penalized earlier for any reason connected with vending					
115	aware that certificate of vending cannot be passed to legal heir					
116	aware of different types of vending zones					
117	aware of the fee to be remitted to vend in vending zones					
118	aware that certificate of vending can cancelled/suspended in some					

	conditions					
119	Vending zones providing adequate infrastructure facilities					
120	Vending zones providing dust free environment					
121	Govt.providing training and skill development programmes					
122	Support from Govt. to ensure financial inclusion and access to credit					
123	Rehabilitation activities will lead survival of business					
124	Satisfied with the re-habilitation schemes offered by the Govt.					

ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS

No.	Particulars	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
125	Trade union intervention enhanced bargaining power					
126	Trade union intervention enhanced awareness about rights					
127	Awareness of rights mediates in the relationship between trade union intervention and bargaining power					
128	Trade union intervention leads to empowerment					

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

1. Published the paper titled “A study on impediments for the street vendors in Kerala after the Introduction of Shopping Malls “ in Journal of Gujarat Research Society VOL -21,ISSUE 16 December 2019.IF:4.3 (UGC care listed).
2. Published the paper “ A study on the impact of mass marketing strategies of reliance JIO on the mobile phone users with special reference to Thrissur district in THINK INDIA JOURNAL VOL-22,ISSUE 14 Decmber 2019.IF:5.9(UGC care listed).
3. Published the paper titled “ A study on Critical issues faced by street vendors in Kerala “in INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCE AND INNOVATIVE RESEARCH VOL-6 ,ISSUE 3(1).ISSN 2394-7780 September 2019 IF :3.25 (UGC Approved Journal No.63571).
4. Published the paper titled “socio- economic status of the street vendors with the special reference to Calicut district in INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN HUMANITIES, ARTS AND LITERATURE (IJRHAL).ISSN (P) 2347-4564,ISSN (O) 2321-8878.October 2018 IF :3.7985.
5. Published the paper titled” A study on the financial management practices adopted by street vendors in Malabar region” in INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS, COMMERCEANDBUSINESS MANAGEMENT vol-6, Issue 1. ISSN 2348-4969 January 2019.IF:8.9901.

LIST OF PRESENTATIONS

1. Presented the paper titled” Paradigm shift from cash to cashless Indian Economy “in One Day national Seminar on Prospects and Challenges in Digitalized Era, sponsored by Directorate of Collegiate Education, Thiruvananthapuram on 11th January 2018,organized by Department of Commerce and Management Studies , Govt.Arts and Science College, Mankada, Kolathur.
2. Presented the paper titled ” A study on the financial management practices adopted by street vendors in Malabar region “in 7th International Conference on Paradigm Shift In Global Business Practices And Socio Economic Development at VIPSAR INDORE on 8th December 2018.
3. Presented the paper titled ” A study on the Problems and Critical issues faced by the unorganized in Kerala in Two days International Conference on Transformation of India into High Growth Economy : Needs Policies Challenges And Opportunities on 09th and 10th February 2019,organized by PG and Research Department Of Economics ERODE ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE,ERODE In Collaboration with Indian Economic Association.
4. Presented the paper titled ” A study on Critical issues faced by the Street Vendors in Kerala in One day International Multi-Disciplinary Conference on Business Models In Banking and Finance-The Game Changer For Economic Growth and Development on 10thAugust2019,organizedbyIQAC&Department of BBI &BFM THAKKUR COLLEGE OF SCIENCE &COMMERCE ,MUMBAI.
5. Presented the paper titled ” A study on the Impediments for the Street Vendors in Kerala after the introduction of Shopping Malls “in 8th International Conference on Paradigm Shift In Global Business Practices

And Socio Economic Development at VIP SAR INDORE on 14th December 2019.

6. Presented the paper titled " A study on the Impact of Mass Marketing Strategies of Reliance JIO on the mobile phone users with special reference to Thrissur District "in 6th International Conference on Business Research at School of Commerce & Economics Kattankulathur on 17th and 18th December 2019.