



ISSUES OF STREET VENDORS WITH REFERENCE TO PUNE CITY**Manisha Manikrao Nayab****Research Scholar , Bharati Vidyapeeth, Social Sciences Centre.****ABSTRACT**

Vendors are the important part of unorganized sector and an inclusive part of urban economy. Street vendors lack skills and have inadequate capital investment but are required to start source of livelihood. Comparatively, it is easier to enter in a street vending for the poor migrants as well as lower income groups living in the city.

KEY WORD: *Street vendors lack skills , urban economy , poor migrants.*

**INTRODUCTION:**

Ministry of Urban development and poverty alleviation report states that over one crore vendors exist in India and they contribute more than 50% of country's savings and vendors give 63 % GDP. In spite of this, street vendors are seen as 'encroachers' and are considered as 'public nuisance' who obstruct traffic.

In the urban areas mostly street vendors are rarely accepted as other well off traders and shopkeepers. In the city, local civilian always point out how these vendors make urban life miserable as they block pavements, create traffic problems and also engage in disobedient activities. Shopkeepers who have proficiency with Legal permit they are also point out vendors because the quality of product is as good as departmental stores and shopping malls.

Supreme Court of India in 1985 ruled that practice of street vending is constitutionally protected, provided with some restrictions. In 2004 and 2009, The National Policy on Urban Street Vendors was launched.

Generally, as per the need and capacity or availability of money (capital) and street vendors purchase goods from wholesaler and sale these products or services in selected areas. Some vendors display their products on footpath and some announce goods and price by shouting loudly to attract customers and sale their products. Few vendor work on salary and / or commission basis.

Street vendors sale goods or services to the public. Stationary vendors occupy space on footpath or public place. Mobile vendors move from place to place carrying their goods on carts, cycles or carry on heads.

Street vendors are very poorly protected as far as social aspect is concerned. Working conditions of street vendors lead to various health and safety issues. Occupational diseases such as high blood pressure, hyper tension, acidity and migraine are commonly observed amongst street vendors.

Sometimes vendors are public nuisance. They are blamed for depriving space to pedestrians, causing traffic jams and having nexus with anti-social elements. The authorities, property owners, landlords, generally confront with street vendors. They face multiple problems such as procuring license, unsecured earning and place because their role as a street vendors is not yet recognized.

2. DEFINITION OF STREET VENDOR

The National Classification of Occupation (1968) defines “street vendors as hawker, peddler, street vendor, pheriwalasell articles of daily utility and general merchandise such as vegetables, sweets, cloth, utensils and toys, on footpaths or by going from door to door”.

3. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In unorganized sector, street vending is considered to be significant component. Illiteracy or low literacy level among street vendors is majorly observed amongst street vendors. Street vendors are unskilled and economically backward. Lack of gainful employment and lack of livelihood resources in the rural area along with poverty has forced rural people to migrate to urban areas for better survival and thus increasing urban poor population as well as slums. Migrants lack skills as well as education to get better job or secure employment.

Health condition of a street vendor is associated with his living and working conditions. Most of the street vendors cannot afford prolonged illness, which would negatively affect their earning during vending as well as risk of losing permanent customers.

Women have to do both domestic work as well as vending; it means that the work load on women vendors is higher than male. Children also affected from their education because of the day to day challenges face by their parents.

4. PRESENT STATE OF STREET VENDORS IN INDIA

It is general perception that the activity of street vending is illegal and they usually break rules. In spite of day to day harassment by municipal or police authorities, street vendors are popular because they provide much needed services to the large section of society. Urban poor are the consumers for these street vendors, which means the presence of the street vendors is quite acceptable to major section of the urban poor.

In the developing countries main causes for the growth of street vending are migration of rural population in search of a better livelihood in the cities and section of the population in these countries who are forced to join the informal sector. Unlike other professions street vending are hindered instead of providing help.

Lack of gainful employment and lack of livelihood resources in the rural area with poverty has forced rural population to search of a better survival in urban areas and thus increasing day by day urban poor population as well as slums.

5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

5.1 Area of the study

Area of Pune Municipal Corporation have been divided into 15 ward offices for administrative purpose and specific areas have been assigned for each ward office. The research study conducted within these 15 ward office limits of Pune Municipal Corporation.

5.2 Universe of Study

The universe of study is the of Pune Municipal Corporation jurisdiction . It includes 15 wards / Zones declared by the Pune Municipal corporation. The Pune Municipal Corporation conducted survey of Street vendors in 2014-15 and found the population of street vendor was 26992, which is the universe of this study

5.3 Sample Size

As per the PMC survey of 2014-15 the total number of street vendor in Pune city is 26992. All these street vendors are divided in 15 wards of Pune city. The number of total street vendor is very high to conduct the research study in within the stipulated period. Therefore the researcher has used Krejcie and

Morgan method to select the reliable number of samples which is **379** from the population of 26992 street vendors.

6. ISSUES OF STREET VENDING:

- 1) Problem of vending places
- 2) Problem of Daily Management of unsold Goods / Materials
- 3) Non-availability of storage facilities
- 4) Problems of Local Persons to vendors
- 5) Action of Encroachment Department against the vendors
- 6) Issues of Unfair Practices
- 7) Harassment of Vendors and Its Effect on Vending Business

Table No. 1 : Distribution of vendors places

Sr. No.	Vending Places	No. of Respondents	Percent
1	Own Places	51	13.5
2	Rented Places	48	12.7
3	Vending on unauthorized Open / Public Places	280	73.9
	Total	379	100.0

Table No. 2 :Management of unsold Goods / Materials

Sr. No.	Management of unsold Goods / Materials	No. of Respondents	Percent
1	At Own Home	205	54.1
2	At Vending Place	150	39.6
3	Common Godown	24	6.3
	Total	379	100

Table No. 3 :Non availability of storage facilities

Sr. No.	Availability of storage facilities	No. of Respondents	Percent
1	Available	24	6.3
2	Not Available	355	93.7
	Total	379	100

Table No. 4 :Problems of Local Persons at Vending Place

Sr. No.	Problems of Local Persons	No. of Respondents	Percent
1	Local political / Union leaders	76	20.0
2	Local Gundas	42	11.0
3	PMC / Police Personnel	201	53.0
4	No Problems	60	16.0
	Total	379	100

Table No. 5 :Type of Action by the Encroachment Department of PMC

Sr. No.	Type of Action	No. of Respondents	Percent
1	Fine	147	38.8
2	Seizure	76	20.1
3	Damage goods	23	6.0
4	No Action by the Department	192	50.7

Table No. 6 :Unfair Practices in Vending Business

Sr. No.	Unfair Practices	No. of Respondents	Percent
1	Demand of Bribe	201	53.0
2	Demand of Vending Goods	80	21.1
3	No Demand of Bribe / Goods	94	24.8
	Total	379	100

Table No. 7 :Harassment of Vendors and Its Effect onVending Business

Sr. No.	Effect onVending Business	No. of Respondents	Percent
1	Financial Losses	145	38.3
2	Mental Harassment	27	7.1
3	Instability in business	214	56.5
4	Problem of searching new place	13	3.4
5	No harassment	22	5.8

7. SUGGESTIONS ABOUT THE STREET VENDING BUSINESS

- Intimation should be given to the vendors at least one week before taking action of encroachment.
- Corporation should allow for vending at the existing location in minimum charges.
- Seized Carts / goods and material should be given in good condition so that it can be sold easily to the customers.
- Vending Certificate should be issued in time.
- Pune Municipal Corporation should make some arrangements for street vendors during monsoon and summer season. They should have easy process to start there vending business.
- Government has to provide social security measures to street vendors in Pune city and other cities.

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