

Research Report
on
NEEDS AND PROBLEMS OF STREET VENDORS: AN INQUIRY

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DECLARATION

*I, **Dr. Shibulal A.L**, Associate Professor, Department of MBA, Saintgits College of Engineering, Kottayam, hereby declare that this research report on **Needs and Problems of Street Vendors: An Inquiry**, is a bonafide record of research done by me. This has not been submitted previously for any academic or research purpose.*

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Executive Summary

A street vendor is a person who offers goods or services for sale to the public without having a permanent built-up structure but with a temporary static structure or mobile stall (or head-load). Today, vending is an important source of employment for a large number of urban poor as it requires low skills and small financial investments. Street vendors could be stationary and occupy space on the pavements or other public/private areas, or could be mobile and move from place to place carrying their wares on push carts or in cycles or baskets on their heads, or could sell their wares in moving buses. The Government of India has used the term 'urban vendor' as inclusive of traders and service providers, stationary as well as mobile, and incorporates all other local/region specific terms used to describe them.

Street vendors have poor social protection and their working conditions on the streets expose them to a variety of safety and health issues. The state of Kerala is not an exception. Even though both Central and State governments have come up with legal frame works like *Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 (Central Act 7 of 2014)*, *The Kerala Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) rules -2016*, the benefits of these yet to reach the core street vending community. As per these rules, Town Vending Committee(TVC)are responsible for conducting survey of all the vendors under its jurisdiction, and such survey must be conducted every five years. No street vendor will be evicted until such a survey has been made and a certificate of vending has been issued. But this so-called survey and licensing activities are not completed as it gets delayed due to various administrative road blocks.

In this backdrop, the researcher has started his research. The very general objective of this research is to describe the current status, needs and problems of the Urban Street Vendors in Kerala. The Specific Objectives were:

1. To study the current status of urban street vending in Kerala,
2. To identify the major constraints that the vendors face while operating their business,
3. To examine the environmental impact of street vending to society,

4. To study the current status of Occupational Hazards/Diseases among street vendors in Kerala,
5. To study the needs & problems of in –migrants engaged in vending,
6. To study the awareness level on current Govt. schemes/programmes to uplift street vendors
7. To do case studies of successful as well as struggled street vendors in Kerala.

The present study is an action research one with descriptive and empirical in nature. The registered and non-registered street vendors from urban area of Kerala State constitute the universe of this study. The sample size for the study was identified as 400. The sample frame clearly covers all subpopulation/categories of street vending community. Mixed sampling technique with the proper blend of Random Sampling and Purposive (Judgmental) Sampling was used. Simple percentage and mean score calculation techniques were used here.

Most of them survived along with their nuclear family through this primary occupation. Most of them have basic education. Urban Street vending is predominant in municipal areas. Even though the central government has come out with Street Vendors Act, (Protection of Livelihood & Regulation of Street Vending), 2014 and state government with Kerala Street Vendors Scheme (Protection of Livelihood & Regulation of Street Vending), 2016, the registration through Town Vending Committees (TVCs) are not up to the mark. Kudumbashree is supposed to act as the Nodal Agency for this registration & certification process. Their licensing process is still under discussions. Strict & controlled programmes are to be implemented to convert BPL category of street vendors to APL. Mobility of street vendors makes it really difficult to track & study their current living & trading standards. This creates an ambiguity in identifying the actual population of this community. Since they have got a long trading track, they are not at all willing to relocate from their current location. Almost all of them are doing their business independently. The alarming fact is that the majority street vendors are struggling to survive (daily income is less than ₹500). The living standards are also getting affected due to the income-expense imbalance. Even though, the trade unions are active among employees in Kerala, most of the street vendors are yet to come under the umbrella of trade unions.

The influences of alcohol, cigarette, etc. are still there across street vending community. The popularity of SHGs is not at all visible among them. Since social services are intended to aid the disadvantaged, the distressed and the vulnerable, street vendors are much inclined towards their peer community. The proper awareness on continuing education should be made among them. The streets of Kerala are fast hit by the natural calamities and the street vendors are the most affected community. The status of street vendors are much affected by their demographic structures, family life, social security, health and hygiene conditions (physical state, mental/emotional state, enjoyment of life, working condition, overall quality of life and hygiene conditions), financial stability and trading conditions (registration status, space and location, nature of purchase, style of trading, nature of buyers, storage facility, relationship with stakeholders, influence of trade union, sales forecasting, political environment, economic environment, social environment, technological environment and legal environment).

The health condition of street vendors is a much contributing factor to the smooth & perfect trading practices. The study shows that a considerable number of street vendors are affected by neck/backache, sore arms/legs, headaches, tensions, stiffness, lack of flexibility in spine, fatigue, low energy, colds, flu, nausea, constipation, menstrual discomfort, allergies, skin rash, dizziness, light headedness etc. Most of them never have undergone any kind of medical check-ups during their vending period. May be due to the struggled living conditions, they have been able to handle mental/emotional stress.

In spite of sound knowledge in banking practices, they are apparently weak in banking activities. The study clearly revealed that the lower/meagre disposable income is a major factor for not meeting the common expenses like basic needs, medical needs, children's education, paying rent, transportation expenses, purchase expenses etc. It is observed that the street vendors are facing difficulties while registering in the Town Vending Committees, which is considered as the backbone of the development of the street vending community as per the recent law. Most of the street vendors who are registered with trade unions have felt that the trade unions are like helping hands during their difficult times. No proper sales forecast is possible, since the market is so

flexible and volatile. A good number of street vendors are expecting a proper support through government policies and laws. Majority of them are affected by bandhs, hartals and other strikes.

The study also tries to dive into the major constraints faced by street vendors while operating their trading. The major challenging heads are health, work, financial instability and social related factors. The street vendors are working more than 8 hours daily to survive at least. Most of them seem to be worried about their family and life. They cannot spend much time with their family members. It may be the good culture of Kerala that the street hawkers are getting better treatment from public in their vending place, but not always. It seems that a few are struggling to repay their credits availed. It's quite common that they have clash with fellow vendors for occupying vending zone and on the price at which they sell. Most of the vendors feel climatic changes affect their working condition and storage facilities. As in everywhere, women street vendors are not so safe at night time. Due to the extended working nature, the Kerala street vendors are prone to health problems intermittently. They find difficulty to have food during vending, sit while vending, and periodic breaks. They are also missed the health check-ups, even in needy times. Access to public toilet facilities is always a problem across Kerala.

The most common health related difficulties among street vendors in Kerala are : skin rashes, allergies, cracked heels, musculoskeletal diseases, difficulty in walking/bending, elbow/joint pain, respiratory diseases, breathing difficulty, sore throat, cough, infectious/contagious diseases like fever, malaria, frequent headache, diarrhoea, air borne & water borne diseases. Frequent injuries due to their work condition and lifting/carrying objects are another threat. Cardiac and acute vascular events like rapid heart beating, hypertension, etc are also quite common. With respect to behaviour problems, most of them, suffers from anxiety, mood swings. Some are disturbed by noise in the surroundings, while few get angry easily. Mental illness is also so common. With respect to biological difficulties, allergic problems, urinary problems, Sunburn problems, etc are to be treated seriously. With respect to psychological factors, Sleeping disorders are too common among them. Agony on future makes them lose their temper during trading.

In-migrant street vendors are part and parcel of Kerala's street vending community. Like others, they are also facing various problems. The study also is trying to throw light on those issues. Street vending among in-migrants is male dominated. Most of them have an educational qualification of lower primary and belong to the age category of 14-25. Majority of them are from Tamil Nadu and mostly engaged in street food vending and stationary items vending. It is clear that they belong to BPL category. Most of them stayed in rented spots. Most of them are able to earn daily profit of less than ₹500. They do not get sufficient time to take care their family. Few of them are affected by medical problems during vending like sunburn, skin rashes, body pain etc. A few of them use masks/gloves during vending. Toilet facility is not available in vending zones. Mobility is the most seen phenomenon among in-migrant street vendors. They are keeping average health and hygiene standards. Daily survival is the bare minimum requirement. But building their own houses is the motive behind their migrations. Most of them are unskilled. Most of them succeeded in adjusting to culture and climate of Kerala.

A major observation to be made on the awareness level of street vendors on these laws/schemes is the ignorance on the same. Majority seem to be unaware of Town Vending Committees, certificate of vending and issue of ID card. Vendors remain ignorant on the benefits provided by these laws and schemes. Taking into consideration the difficulty to find a space for vending, vending zone is an attractive proposal made by the government and it is under implementation. It gives them a particular place to vend. Hence provision of a vending zone will be a great advantage to the vendors, provided, vending space allotted, is near to a busy area. Provision of ID cards and certificate of vending are subject to certain conditions. Hence, it is important to make the vendors aware of it, as it specifically focuses on them. The study revealed the lack of awareness of the laws/schemes, intended to protect them.

5 detailed and 27 mini cases studies were conducted to delve into the current status as well as the needs & problems of street vendors in Kerala.

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List of Abbreviations

ADS	Area Development Societies
APL	Above Poverty Line
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CDS	Community Development Societies
ILO	International Labour Organization
KILE	Kerala Institute of Labour & Employment
LSG	Local Self Government
MEPMA	Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas
MFI	Micro Finance Institutions
MoRD	Ministry of Rural Development
NAC	National Advisory Council
NASVI	National Association of Street Vendors of India
NGO	Non-governmental organizations
NHG	Neighbourhood Groups
NRLM	National Rural Livelihoods Mission
NULM	National Urban Livelihoods Mission
PRI	Panchayat Raj Institutions
RPL	Recognition of Prior Learning
RWA	Residents Welfare Association
SEDA	Small Enterprise Development Agency
SHG	Self Help Group
SPEM	State Poverty Eradication Mission
SRLM	State Rural Livelihoods Mission
TVC	Town Vending Committee
ULB	Urban Local Bodies

Chapter-1

INTRODUCTION

Street vending is a global phenomenon and the most visible aspect of the informal sector. Like other informal sector, street vending is characterized by low level of income, easy of entry, self-employed and it involves large number of people. In cities and towns throughout the world, millions of people earn their living by selling wide range of goods and service on the street. Despite a general belief that street vending will recede as economies develop and income rise, it is actually on increase in many place, **Amod K(2000)**.

Street vendors are often those who are unable to get regular jobs in the remunerative formal sector on account of their low level of education and skills. They try to solve their livelihoods problems through their own meagre financial resource. They are the main distribution channel for a large variety of products of daily consumption like fruits, vegetables, readymade garments, shoes, household gadgets, toys, stationery, newspapers, and magazines and so on. If they were to be eliminated from the urban markets, it would lead to a severe crisis for fruit and vegetable farmers, as well as small scale industries which cannot afford to retail their products through expensive distribution networks in the formal sector **McGee(1971)**. The importance of this sector cannot be undermined, especially considering that the government does not have the capacity to provide jobs to the millions of unemployed and underemployed people in India. Even the corporate sector is able to absorb only a tiny proportion of our expanding work force. Overall employment in the formal sector is actually declining, **Srivastava, (2008)**. This means most people in India have to fend for themselves. People in the informal sector ought to be encouraged to grow and prosper if the governments want to reduce unemployment and poverty in our country. They contribute significant role in local economic growth and development of the urban economies. Public authorities considered street vendors as a nuisance and as encroachers of sidewalks and pavements and do not appreciate the valuable services that street vendors provide to the general population of the world. Street vendors provide valuable services to the urban masses while making out a living through their own enterprise, limited resources and labour. Street vendors have been demanding protection from civic agencies and the state government so they can earn their livelihood without fear, **Priyanka (2008)**.

1.1 Challenges faced by Street Vendors

1. Street Vendors faces many problems as they are vulnerable population, who are neither protected by government, NGOs, labour union nor by any labour law. They are deprived by laws made by government in respect of labour union, **Mc Gee, T.G. (1971)**.

2. The street vendors always suffer competition with other street vendors because of fluctuation in market prices, insecure and irregular employment. Their incomes are often minimal and their sales fluctuate. Another reason for decrease in income of street vendors is that they are forced to pay 15 to 20 percent of their daily income as bribes to local police, **Yeung (1977)**.

3. Street vendors are usually associated with encroachment of public spaces, causes traffic congestion, inadequate hygiene, and poor waste disposal. Safety of food has been increasingly become a concern in regard to street vendors. No Government agency is authorized to verify the content of food as they are not regulated by any government agency, **Srivastava, (2008)**.

4. The government does not recognize the contribution of street hawkers towards economic and social well-being of urban population. They survive without government support. But lately, government has passed “Street Vendors Bill 2013”, which protects the rights of street vendors, **Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation [2002]**.

5. Negative impact of online shopping on retailers and street vendors- Online shopping is a form of electronic commerce whereby consumers directly buy goods or services from a seller over the internet without an intermediary service. Online shopping has become the trend and the new mode of purchasing. There are around 1000s of online marketing enterprises selling cosmetics, clothes, shoes, accessories, vitamin supplements, etc. literally the entire range of consumer items. The trend is very clear; retail shop demand will fall and even shrunk. Online shopping is indeed having an adverse impact on the retail sector, **Mc Gee, T.G. (1971)**.

6. Uncertainty and insecurity: The basic problems of street vendors is insecurity and uncertainty as their profession is considered illegal, but according to government of India assessment done in 2004 shows around 2.5% of local poor urban population survive by working in this occupation. If government provide license to street vendors, they can be protected by harassment and eviction by local authorities and local police, **Kulkarni, Priyanka, (2008)**.

According to **GeetamTiwari (2000)**, bicycles, pedestrians and bus traffic attract street vendors. Often the side roads and pedestrian paths are occupied by people selling food, drinks and other articles which are in demand by road users. Vendors often locate themselves at 4 places which are natural markets for them. A careful analysis of the location of vendors, their numbers at each location and the type of services provided clearly shows that they are needed since they work under completely 'free market' principles. If their services were not required at those locations, they would have no incentive to be there. Road and city authorities, however, view their existence as illegal, **Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation [2002]**.

The official position regarding vendors is that even if a few of them are allowed on our roads, then their numbers will proliferate. However, some studies have shown that the number of vendors on a road is closely related to the density and flow of bicyclists, pedestrians and bus commuters. In such a situation a well functioning road infrastructure must satisfy the requirements of all road users. Pedestrians, bicyclists and non-motorised rickshaws are the most critical elements in mixed traffic in Indian cities. It is this group of road users that needs the services of vendors the most. If infrastructure design does not meet their requirements then all modes of transport will operate in sub-optimal conditions, **Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation (2009)**.

With increasing urban migration and the shrinking formal sector, hawking and street vending have emerged as one of the critical means of earning a livelihood for the urban poor in India. Today, vending is an important source of employment for a large number of urban poor as it requires low skills and small financial inputs. People engaged in vending tries to solve their problems through their own meagre resources. Unlike other sections of the urban population they do not demand that government create jobs for them, nor do they engage in begging, stealing or extortion. It appears that irrespective of the location and type of vendors, they try to live their life with dignity and self-respect through regular vending activities.

1.2 Framework followed

1.2.1 Problem(s) of the study

In developing countries like India, the informal sector including street vending absorbs the majority of the urban unemployed growing labour force. It creates a wide employment opportunity; it is a means for income generation for the marginalized groups, and the urban poor especially for those who migrate from the rural area, **Ministry of Urban Development**

and Poverty Alleviation (2009). However, despite its increasing importance in the total economy (especially for urban poor in the city), policies, regulations, services, infrastructure facilities and institutional support programme are not available for the street vending and the environment under which the vendor operate their business are not suitable for their health and well being. In addition to this, there is no proper attention, which is given to street vending by policy makers, decision makers, and planners. Currently, there is even strong negative measures and view prevailing against street vending both by the local government and by the formal business operators. In addition, street vendors face many problems in the course of running their activities. It is therefore, the focus of this study is to assess the challenges and prospects of street vending in Kerala State, in general.

Street vending is related with uncertainty in income (**Kumar, R., & Singh, A. 2013**). On one side, because of the low socio-economic profile of street vendors customer behaviour is common, and on other side street vendors faces harassment by police officials for occupying important traffic junctions (**Karthikeyan, R., & Mangaleswaran, R., 2013**). They have long hour of work without rest and lack of urban amenities. Climate adds to their woes through rain, searing heat and chilly winter's blustery weather by goods damage and extra peripherals requirement (**Jacques Charmes, 2002; Widiyastuti, D., 2013**). Uncertainty of site allocation make street vendors difficult in pushing vending carts from one place to another on damaged roads. Street vendors also face problems of lack of shelters and storage space (**Kurniawati, W. 2012**). Most of these problems are result of non consideration of street vendors while planning urban streets or land-use planning. So, this work looks into socio-economic condition of the street vendors for developing a strategy targeting various issues and challenges faced by for its inclusion into formal planning process of urban transportation infrastructure and land use with objectives to analyze the existing concentration, working condition, socio-economic profile of informal shopping street vendors and suggest the strategies for inclusion of street vendors during formal urban planning process targeting various issues and challenges faced by street vendors.

1.3 Objectives of this study

General Objective

The very general objective of this research is to describe the current status, needs and problems of Urban Street Vendors in Kerala.

Specific Objectives

The following specific objectives are identified in line with the general objective of this study.

1. To study the current status of urban street vending in Kerala
2. To identify the major constraints that faces the vendors while operating their business.
3. To examine the environmental impact of street vending to society.
4. To study the current status of Occupational Hazards/Diseases among street vendors in Kerala
5. To study the needs & problems of in – migrants engaged in vending.
6. To study the awareness level on current Govt. schemes/programmes to uplift street vendors (rules like the ‘The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014, 2016 etc.)
7. To do case studies of successful as well as struggled street vendors in Kerala.

1.4 Research Design

The present study is action research with descriptive and empirical in nature. Descriptive research is a study designed to depict the participants in an accurate way. More simply put, descriptive research is all about describing people who take part in the study (**Kowalczyk, n.d.**). *Action research* is either *research* initiated to solve an immediate problem or a reflective process of progressive problem solving led by individuals working with others in teams or as part of a "community of practice" to improve the way they address issues and solve problems.

1.5 Study population

The respondents are geographically diverse and covered all social- economic spectrums to reflect as closely as possible. The registered (*as per Kudumbashree-NULM data, 2016 scheme*) street vendors in all cadres were considered along with the unregistered vendors as the sampling units and the whole numbers will treat as the study population. The no. of non-registered street vendors was roughly estimated as more than 1lakh through various stake holders’ discussions and official documents. The proper weightage were given to the in-migrant and women street vendors also.

1.6 Variables identified for the study

The proper variables for each objective were identified through proper expert discussions, preliminary market analysis, stakeholder discussions, preliminary review of literature and pilot study. The identified variables are:

1. **Demographic & Personal Variables** such as *demographic profile, family life, social security, health and hygiene status, mental and emotional state, enjoyment of life, working condition, quality of life, hygiene condition, financial assessment, involvement in crime, trade related, space and location, purchase related, buyers, storage, relationship, trade union, sales forecast, political environment, economic, social, technological and legal aspects.*

2. **Variables affecting Current status of urban street vending** are : *Family Life, Social Security, Health & Hygiene conditions, Financial conditions, Trading environment, Legal obligations, etc*

3. **Variables triggering the constrains of Street Vendors** are: *working environment, health conditions, financial stability and social factors.*

4. **Variables causing to Occupational Diseases to Street Vendors** include *health status, musculoskeletal diseases, respiratory problems, infectious / contagious diseases, cardiac and acute vascular issues, behavioural problems, biological factors as well as psychological factors.*

5. **Variables affecting the status of in-migrant street vendors** include *work related information, living conditions, stability and feeling of alienation.*

1.7 Scope of this study

The study is attempted to address the challenges and opportunities of street vending in Kerala state, in general. The results of the study provide a better understanding and awareness to policy makers, to design an effective and efficient strategy for the improvement of the livelihood of the street vendors and for the development of street vending. The study also serves as a steppingstone and makes the modest contribution for those who are interested to conduct research on street vending. In addition, the findings of the study provide information to make decision makers and responsible bodies make aware of the challenges and prospects of street vending in the city and alleviate or minimize the challenges. Moreover, it will help planners and government bodies as a source/contact point of information.

In this context to understand the status, trading platforms, financial stability, hygiene factors, social, economical & environmental impacts, work life balance, occupational

hazards/diseases, awareness about Govt. interventions/rules/act/schemes, etc of street vendors in Kerala, this study is so fruitful.

Based on the findings, conclusions and suggestions/recommendations, the govt. agencies can formulate the subsequent measures/programs/schemes to address adverse effects due to occupational hazards and related pitfalls

1.8 Scheme of presentation

After the successful completion of the data collection and the proper analysis, the research report was prepared. First, the report acknowledged the help and favours received along with abstract, list of tables, list of figures, list of abbreviations, List of annexure & appendices, etc.

Then the entire study report was organized into five chapters and each chapter was properly described all details under subtitles as mentioned below:

Chapters

1. Introduction
2. Review of Literature
3. Methodology
4. Presentation & Analysis of Data
5. Case Studies
6. Results & Discussions
7. Conclusion

Finally, the proper references were listed and followed by Annexure, Appendices and related images.

Chapter-2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Street Vendors

Street vendors belong to the group of entrepreneurs as they organize a business venture and assume the risk for it. They have a great contribution to the overall level of economic activity and to the provision of goods and their services (**Bromley, 2000**) (3:1) According to National Policy on Urban Street 2009, the street vendors are considered as micro entrepreneurs. It clearly indicates the activities and motivations of the street vendors. They proposed that the general public is very much dependable in these street vendors for their daily needs. Street vending is thus not simply considered as a source of employment to them but they are considered as the inevitable part of the urban population. Among the diverse problems faced by them unemployment and poverty worry them a lot. Therefore protection of the rights of these poor people is necessary and it is the responsibility of the state as per the National policy on street vendors. By giving them proper education and training they can improve their entrepreneurial skills, so that they could increase their income level and have a better livelihood.

2.2 Concept of Street Vending

Street vendors are also termed as street traders, hawkers, sidewalk traders and peddlers. The terms that describe them are based on time or place where they work. Their usages vary according to locality and region. Their terming also differs from state to state and from country to country.

Street Vendors act as distributors of goods and services at affordable rates to the customers with an option to assess the product according to their economic and social conditions.

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

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

A bazaar is equivalent to the seasonal or periodic market where vendors sell on a piece of public or private land.

According to National Commission on Labour, street vendors are identified as *self employed workers in the informal sector who offer their labour for selling goods and services on the street without having any permanent built-up structure* (Sharit Bhowmik, 2001).

Street Vendors may allude to merchants with settled stalls, for example, Kiosks, Vendors who work from semi settled stalls like collapsing tables, cartons, collapsible stands, wheeled push trucks that are expelled from the avenues and put away overnight, merchants who offer from settled areas without a tall structure, showing stock on fabric or plastic sheets, or portable sellers who walk or pedal their bikes through the lanes as they offer (ILO, 2002).

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

The revised National Policy for Urban Street Vendors, 2009 defined a street vendor as *'a person who offers goods or services for sale to the public in a street without having a permanent built-up structure.'* There are three basic categories of street vendors: (a) stationary; (b) peripatetic and (c) mobile. Stationary vendors are those who carry out vending on a regular basis at a specific location, e.g. those occupying space on the pavements or other public places and/or private areas either open/covered (with implicit or explicit consent) of the authorities. Peripatetic vendors are those who carry out vending on foot and sell their goods and services and include those who carry baskets on their head/slung on their shoulders and those who sell their goods on pushcarts. Mobile street vendors are those who move from place to place vending their goods or services on bicycle or mobile units on

wheels, whether motorized or not. They also include vendors selling their wares in moving buses, local trains etc. The term 'Urban Street Vendor' incorporates all other local/regional specific terms used to describe them, such as hawkers, pheriwallas, rehri-patriwallas, footpath dukandars, sidewalk traders, etc.

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

2.3 International Studies on Street Vending

Dr.DendukuriIndira(2014) conducted ‘ A study on street vending across globe’ and found that street vending is a major part of informal workforce in developing and developed countries. He also found that it is difficult to estimate the exact number of people employed as street vendors, due to their high mobility and the marked seasonal variation in work.As per his view informal economy has a significant job and income generation potential. Therefore, in order to intervene in the best way to stimulate sustainable economic growth and job creation, the informal economy needs to be better understood both by governments and the other stakeholders. He also reported the following through his study.

Bangladesh: The number of street vendors in Bangladesh is large. According to the Dhaka City Corporation there are around 90, 000 street vendors in the city. Street vending is considered as an illegal trade and the street vendors face constant harassment from the authorities. The vendors have to pay a sizeable part of their income as bribes in order to practice their trade.

Sri Lanka: Street vending in most urban areas is not totally illegal and vendors can practice their trade on the pavements by paying a daily tax to the municipal council. Despite gaining some legal recognition, vendors are evicted if the municipal council feels that they cause

problems to the general public, not only do the street vendors face evictions but also the municipal authorities burn their stalls during these drives.

Bangkok: The number of street vendors in the city increased rapidly after the monetary crisis of 1998 that affected the group of countries known as the Asian tigers. Many workers who lost their jobs took to street vending as a source of livelihood. The food vendors of Bangkok are known for their cheap but nutritious food.

Singapore: The hawker's department plays an active role in ensuring that the hawkers keep their environment clean and do not place constraints on pedestrians. Its officials inspect all stalls and see that they abide by the Environmental Public Health Act of 1968. It also organizes regular training courses on food and personal hygiene, and nutrition.

Hanoi: Street vendors provide a variety of low priced goods and generate employment for a large number of people, especially women. In the case of food vendors around 30 per cent are women. In 1989 the Vietnamese government adopted a law on protection of people's health. A survey on food samples in Hanoi showed that 47 per cent were microbiologically unsafe. Within a few years the situation changed and 23.4 per cent of the food vendors had changed their unhygienic practices. This was done by regular surveillance of food vendors and by training them in hygienic practices. The government has adopted two practices for ensuring safer street food, namely, monitoring street food vendors through a licensing system and educating and training them on hygiene

Northslina Hassan's (2003) study on street vendors proposed that focus should be on the location and physical aspects of the informal sector economy and thus the continued practice of relocation of hawkers to more sustainable settings. In order to ensure the success of relocation strategy, the planned hawkers' centers should be scattered at a different strategic locations and the viability of the centers must be subjected to feasibility study as any commercial center would. Besides accessibility, the types of goods and services to be traded in these hawker centres should also be determined to ensure that the center can offer variety and attract the public. It is also suggested in term of physical setting that the design and architectural aspect of the centers incorporate some form of sustainability. They should represent the local geographical and cultural setting. The possibilities of implementing the franchising system among local hawkers should also be studied in depth. Other than providing the hawkers with a cleaner and a more hygienic environment this can also

contribute towards improving the economy. It also identified that the majority of the residents (75%) wanted the hawkers to be relocated into a proper hawker centre, close to their place of residents. The majority of the hawkers were against (70%) the proposal of relocation due to the difficulty in finding a relatively large piece of land at strategic locations. Some hawkers would prefer to operate illegally and pay their fines periodically than move to legalized locations where they feel they cannot attract customers.

A.H.Subratty P.Beeharry, M.Chan Sun (2004)'s 'A survey of hygiene practices among food vendors in rural areas in Mauritius' found that most food vendors were quite aware of hygienic conditions. But majority of them were not implementing their knowledge into practice since they perceived that their products were of low risk to customers. It highlights the need for further health education of food vendors.

Dabir-Alai (2004)'s 'A study on street trading in urban areas , Delhi, India' identified that major problem of street vendor's is being faced with bullying. Also, most of them were self financing their business.

Narumol Nirathron (2006)'s paper titled 'Fighting Poverty from the Street – A Survey on Street Food Vendors in Bangkok' conducted survey on 744 street vendors and found that it assures livelihood for new generations of less privileged people and also provide opportunities to fight poverty. Many of them were impoverished farmers with limited education. A high proportion (35 percent) of vendors came to Bangkok during the 1997 economic crisis. Around 70 percent of vendors were from the agricultural sector. Most of them had varying definitions for success like - A small number (12 percent) said that they would feel successful if they earned enough to survive for another day, around 63 percent defined success as being able to accumulate savings, a quarter (24 percent) would feel successful only when their trade expanded.

Francie Lund (1998)'s examination on 'Women Street Vendors in Urban South Africa: A Synthesis of Selected Research Findings' depends on the ladies road merchants at Johannesburg CBD and Durban Metropolitan. The investigation uncovered that the level of instruction among the road merchants in both the urban areas was low. Sexual orientation dissimilarity was found in the level of training. At the point when contrasted with men, more number of ladies road sellers did not have any instructive preparing. It was likewise discovered that in Johannesburg, transient road merchants had more elevated amount of instruction.

SharitBhowmik (2005), in his investigation ‘Street Vendors in Asia: A Review’ inspected the road sellers in Asian nations in particular Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bangkok (Thailand), Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Manila, Hanoi, Cambodia, Seoul and India. The investigation dissected the greatness of road distributing in various nations. The appraisal found that the quantity of road sellers in the nations was on an expansion. The number expanded in view of contracting of occupations in formal part and with absence of work in provincial zones. This factor was regular in Bangladesh, Nepal, Vietnam and Cambodia. In the Asian Tigers, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines, Korea, there was quick increment in the quantity of road sellers after the money related emergency of 1998. The legislatures of every single Asian nation have pretty much declined perceive road distributing as a lawful action. Malaysia, Philippines and India have approaches for directing and securing road merchants. The majority of the road sellers in Asia are not unionized. Just Korea and India have organizations or partnerships of road sellers and in India NASVI has been more effective.

NarumolNirathron (2006)’s paper titled ‘Fighting Poverty from the Street – A Survey on Street Food Vendors in Bangkok’ was based on 744 street vendors and 385 buyers of street food from Klogtoey and Dindaeng districts in Bangkok Metropolis. The study revealed that about 88% of the vendors were migrants. Food vending was not the first occupation of most vendors. Many of them were previously engaged in other occupations like farming, manual labour and monthly wage work. About 56% were engaged in street vending as individual operators and 44% were family operators. About 48% got into food vending only because of need for more income. Around 22% street vended with a desire for autonomy. Around 97% felt that earning opportunity was high in vending. About 80% earned adequate income. And 86% were satisfied with their occupation. The findings on consumers of street food revealed that about 33.2% purchased food more than once in a day. About 43.5% purchased cooked food. They purchased food because of proximity of food vendors near home (44.7%) and because it was cheap (39.2%). The advantages and disadvantages of food vending were also analysed. The main advantage found was convenience (70.1%) and main disadvantage was, it caused obstruction for pedestrians (53.5%).

Solomon A, et.al (2007), in their paper on ‘Street Vending and the utilization of Urban Public Space in Kumasi, Ghana’ contemplated the explanations behind picking the specific area for distributing. The investigation in light of 517 road sellers uncovered that availability of customers, cost effectiveness and limited options were the principle purpose behind picking the area. Around 75% of the merchants paid a few charges day by day or month to

month. The same number of 59% experienced expulsion from city experts and 41% were free from removals.

Harlan Dimas (2008), in his paper on ‘Street Vendors: Urban Problem and Monetary Potential’ talked about the foundations of road distributing marvel and proposed a few road distributing administration arrangements from best practices chased after the world. The paper uncovered that road merchants were a major test for urban administration. The city chiefs dispensed with them as they mutilated strategies toward road sellers with the arrangement of the police have been a counterproductive one. The paper proposed an adjustment in the mentality of urban choice producers. Detailing of a decent approach like applying “trickle down effect” in road distributing, apportioning alarm capital in the urban areas to mitigate destitution, miniaturized scale financing, enrolment procedure of private ventures, and so forth would influence road sellers to contribute profitably to the general public.

Ikechebelu (2008)’s examination depended on 186 adolescent female road sellers in two urban settlements (Awka and Nnewl) in Anambra state, Nigeria. The investigation on ‘Sexual Abuse among Juvenile Female Road Hawkers in Anambra State, Nigeria’ exposed that 69.9% of the sellers experienced in any event some type of sexual mishandle while selling. Among them, 93.1% experienced verbal misuse and 81.5% experienced unseemly contacts.

Little Enterprise Development Agency (**SEDA**) (**2008**), in its paper on ‘Informal Road Trading Policy Framework for Metropolitan and Local Municipalities’ brought to light the imperatives that contrarily affected road dealers in South Africa. The primary challenges looked by them were absence of access to money related administrations, for example, credit and sparing, restricted access to preparing, and uncalled for linkages and inappropriate supplies from formal organizations. The city challenges in managing road brokers were likewise found. It uncovered that flimsiness in casual trader’s portrayal and affiliation, and multiplication among casual exchanging association as battle for acknowledgment, support and power were the significant issues they needed to look with respect to road merchants.

Nana Yaa Gyane Boakye (2009)’s study on ‘The Street is Only a Stepping Stone: Street Vendors Account of Goals, Strategies and Obstacles’ found the street vendors reason for entry in to the activity. The study revealed that the vendors chose this occupation as it needs no skill and needs only less capital. They also entered because it was the only job available

for them. The vendors were found to suffer from health problems such as constant fatigue, tiredness, catarrh and sore throat.

2.4 Indian Studies on Street Vending

DebdulalSaha's(2011) study on 'Working life of street vendors in Mumbai' dwelled on factors like income level, access to finance, indebtedness of street vendors, access to public space and issues of legality, working conditions, social networking and so on. The study shows that the street vendors borrow from moneylenders not merely for their economic activity but also for social security purposes at an exorbitant rate of interest, which, in turn, leads them to fall into a debt-trap situation. It has been further found that that they have extremely long working hours, which have been continuously increasing over the years. Further, they enjoy neither safety nor security at the work place as they face constant harassment from the local authorities. Hence, the current working hours of the vendors and the safety and security conditions in their workplace, together with extensive rent-seeking by local authorities, contribute to a deteriorating working environment as well as economic deprivation for street vendors.

Sharath A.M(2016) conducted 'An economic analysis of street food vendors with special reference to Durgigudi street, Shivamogga city' and observed that 56% of Street Food Vendors are having own house, 52% of Street Food Vendors earning annual income of 1Lakh to 2Lakhs and 36% of Street Food Vendors earning annual income of above 2Lakhs. 64% of Street Food Vendors have other properties. The basic required water problems (only 1 hour in a day) and timings (4 PM to 10 PM) are the main difficulties for the Street Food Vendors. The 80% of the Street Food Vendors have an average opinion about infrastructure facility. So it leads to attract only few customers to the shop. In the study area, the women participation in Food Street Vending is lower than male participation.

HemalataSharma(2015) conducted an analytical study on Street Vendors law in India and found few drawbacks. Street Vendors are requested to keep their region clean, however a noteworthy issue, particularly for ladies sellers, is shortage of toilets in a large portion of the zones. The bill could have given a few arrangements with respect to this and the breadths could have been recouped from the expenses charged from the merchants. The major problem arises when there is dearth of toilets in most of the areas and there is lake of proper garbage disposal. The street vendor can only ensure that the waste is being properly thrown in the

garbage bins. The proper garbage collection from those bins has to be ensured by the municipal authorities. The garbage collecting vans often fail to collect the waste from narrow and congested streets giving the lame justification that the van cannot enter the narrow street. The Act gives the local authority way too much deciding powers in numerous matters which tends to give the authority the authorization to abuse its position. Relocation of street vendors is another crucial aspect hindering the appropriate implementation of the Act. Relocation to a new spot generally means diminishing returns. This remains one of the biggest problems that a street vendor faces in going about his business. Relocation if not done in the correct manner will lead to a huge amount of street vendors getting unemployed and a condition of surplus labour in the economy. She suggested on few improvements to be made in the Act like it is necessary to provides security and stability to the livelihood of street vendors, as according to Indian Constitution as Right to Life under Article 21. Another issue is regarding the discretion of the local authorities to create schemes for street vendors who have in the past not even considered the street vending committee dignified and worthy enough to engage with. The Act must lay down proper guidelines for effective implementation of relocation of street vendors. The Act must lay emphasis on the imperative issue of child labour. India is plagued by the problem of child labour. By setting 14 years as the minimum age for obtaining a license, the government is perpetuating child labour. The Act also contradicts the National Policy for Children, 2013, which recognizes a child to be a person below the age of 18. The licensing policy under the act must be revamped in order to protect the peril of child labour and to ensure a brighter future for the country. The powers and duties of the local authorities must be properly structured. The local authorities must be answerable to a judicial authority for all their overt acts which contravene the provisions of the act. This Act must lay down provisions for providing fixed monthly assistance to the reallocated street vendors during the term of reallocation.

D.Saha(2011)'s study revealed that the vendors in Mumbai constitute one of the most vulnerable and miserable sections of the urban working poor. They earn their livelihood in hostile circumstances, and face daily impositions from all quarters: the civic authorities, the police, the citizens' groups, the local leaders, and the money-lenders. It is only through the joining of hands that they can exert themselves and realize their demands. The low rate of active union membership outlines the fact that awareness among vendors of their rights and responsibilities is generally lacking. Intermediaries take advantage of the looseness of association among the vendors and exploit this to the maximum capacity.

Randhir Kumar and Arbind Singh (2009) did a study on “Empowering the Street Vendors in Changing Indian Cities” concluded that the innovative partnership model for developing model markets for street vendors is indeed a pioneering step in securing the livelihood of the street vendors and their families. Through innovative models (Aesthetic & organized shops, prime locations, clean surroundings, provision of electricity and above all imparting a peace of mind and sense of security among the street vendors. The new markets now hold a legal status. [NASVI]), it has benefited more than 2000 families at one go. If it is implemented in larger scale in all the Indian cities then street vending will become a dignified job and a source of sustainable livelihood.

Bhat, Aasif Hussain Nengroo (2013), in their study on “Urban Informal Sector: A Case Study of Street Vendors in Kashmir”, highlighted the reasons for choosing street vending as their employment option. The main reasons for choosing street vending was found to be lack of employment opportunities (33.5%), absence of earning member in the family (16.5%) and it needed less investment (13%). About one third of the vendors had invested their own money. Most of them were immigrants from Tibet, Bihar and Assam. Most of them often had to reduce the price of their products to attract the customers from other vendors or in order to retain regular customers.

Karthikeyan and Mangaleswaran (2013)'s study on ‘Quality of Life among Street Vendors in Tiruchirappalli City, TamilNadu, India’ was based on 4 dimensions of quality of life namely physical health, psychological health, social relations and environment factor. The results obtained revealed that 55.4% of the respondents had low level of physical health, 51.8% had low level of psychological health, 73.2% had low level social relationship and 55.4% of the respondents had low level of quality of life in terms of environmental factor. Overall quality of life of street vendors denoted that 50% of them had low level and another 50% had high level of quality of life.

Chakravarty and Canet (1996)'s examination on ‘Street Foods in Calcutta’ depended on 911 purchasers of road nourishments and 300 road sustenance sellers in four areas in Kolkata to be specific the College Square, the Sealdah region, Dalhousie Square and the Gariahat shopping and local location. The investigation found that around 33% of the customers obtained sustenance on an everyday premise and spent Rs40 to Rs400 every month on road nourishments. It uncovered that a sizeable number of sellers were sub-urbanites. They frequently conveyed their products via prepare, voyaging separations of 25 to 30 kilometres

regularly. Their day by day deals measured Rs.1500 to Rs.4000. Merchants worked just 10 months in a year by acquiring a pay of Rs.25000 every year. The examination inspected different perils to sustenance's wellbeing. The sustenance contained brilliant non-allowed hues and contained overwhelming metals. The water utilized for drinking, cooking, washing of leafy foods vegetables, dishwashing, hand washing, and so forth was observed to be polluted.

Sharit.Bhowmik (1999)s 'Urban Responses to Street Trading: India' was a review led on seven urban communities in India to be specific Mumbai, Ahmadabad, Kolkata, Imphal, Patna and Bhubaneswar. The investigation found that aside from in Kolkata, every single other district have arrangements for giving licenses to road distributing. In urban communities that have arrangements for issuing licenses, civil specialists were most hesitant to issue them, or the arrangements were such that it makes it relatively incomprehensible for most sellers to profit licenses. The majority of the female road merchants in these urban communities were subjected to all types of provocation by the police and the civil experts as they don't process licenses. Their wages were pretty much the same in every one of the urban communities. It went from Rs50 and Rs100 for guys and Rs35 to Rs40 for females. Corruption as gift and blackmail won.

India Center for Human Rights and Law (2003) examined the issues of visually impaired road merchants at railroad stations in Mumbai through its paper on 'Disability and Right to Employment'. The investigation in view of 315 visually impaired road merchants uncovered that larger part of them were visually impaired from their youth and a large portion of them were taught up to ninth standard. Around 68.25% were hitched and 60% of them earned a measure of `51 to `100 day by day. A large portion of them were over 10 years in exchange and encountered a fall in wage amid rainstorm because of troublesome climate. Numerous sold a few merchandise as indicated by season. The vast majority of them liked to offer in nearby prepares and rail over scaffolds. Around 56.83% were mindful of government plans and its availability. The greater parts of them have picked this work alternative as they had no other activity accessible in private and open segment. They were liable to a wide range of provocation.

Jonathan Shapiro Anjaria (2006), in his paper on 'Street Hawkers and Public Space in Mumbai' contemplated the life of road merchants in Mumbai pointed that the focal areas of Mumbai are uncovered, numerous previous plant labourers and their families have been

constrained to take up peddling. Numerous road sellers were transients from provincial regions. It was a direct result of simplicity of section and the restricted necessity of capital, they have entered road distributing. It was likewise a direct result of absence of other business openings; people have taken up road distributing. Numerous sellers make a consistent instalment to the police and the BMC as cash or in kind.

Sumitha Sarkar and Manjari Srivastava (2009)'s investigation on 'Women Hawkers in New Economic Environment: A Case of Navi Mumbai' depended on 108 ladies road merchants on the streets/trails in Vashi and Belapur hubs. The examination broke down the working status of ladies occupied with small scale business, filling in as sellers/ sellers in the regions of Navi Mumbai. It discovered poor financial status and poor education level among the sellers. They didn't have any aggregate relationship to voice their rights. They lack any help from the administration. They were powerless towards a wide range of provocation. They were liable to instalment of unlawful lease or cash for assurance to neighbourhood authorities, police and goons. There were occurrences of sexual misuse. The investigation uncovered those ladies merchants' experiences, different sorts of diseases due to hard work, obliviousness and lack of healthy sustenance. Around 82% experienced gynaecological issues like unsuccessful labour, diseases, extreme dying, and unpredictable monthly cycle. Around half had joint torments and body throbs. Around 77% had gastritis and ulcer.

'Working Life of Street Vendors in Mumbai' by **Debdul Saha (2011)** depicted the working existence of road merchants in Mumbai. It uncovered that 57.20% depended upon money lenders for their wellspring of funding to begin their monetary movement. For 26.04%, the measure of acquiring extended from Rs15000 to Rs30000. Around 41.3% paid Rs20 to Rs50 as influences to neighbourhood experts once a day. Precisely 54.5% worked for long hours from 8 to 12 hours with no wellbeing and security conditions in their working environment.

In a research titled 'Quality of Life among Street Vendors in Tiruchirappalli City, TamilNadu, India: an investigation' by **Karthikeyan and Mangaleswaran (2013)** drew out the personal satisfaction of road merchants in view of 56 respondents. The investigation depended on 4 measurements of value of life to be specific with physical health, , psychological health, social relations and environment factor". The outcomes uncovered that 55.4% of the respondents had low level of physical health, 51.8% had low level of „psychological health, 73.2% had low level social relationship and 55.4% of the respondents had low level of personal satisfaction in terms of environmental factor. General personal

satisfaction of road sellers signified that half of them had low level and another half had abnormal state of personal satisfaction.

2.5 Studies from Kerala on Street Vending

Very few studies were identified from Kerala State and few of them are reported here:

Kumar & Pillai(2017)'s study on 'Problems of street vendors in Kollam district probed into various issues faced by street vendors. According to their study, Economic instability, Social insecurity, Weather fluctuations, Barriers towards credit facility, Health issues, Discrimination, Working instability, Deciduous implementation of Government policies and programs, Lack of awareness about legal rights etc. are the major issues faced by street vendors.

According to **Pradeep Kumar(2015)**'s study on 'Socio - Economic features of street vending enterprises in Kerala', street vendors face constraints like lack of access to credit, adequate infrastructure, sufficient social security coverage and many other resources. The study also found that the street vendors depend on the money lenders for credit accessibility as well as for social security purposes. The result also showed that the street vendors are forced to borrow at exorbitant rate of interest more so for the social security purposes that lead them to fall into a debt-trap situation, also revealing the need for vendor's social protection. All vendors were surviving either by their savings or by borrowing from other at high rate of interest. The study also revealed poor working condition in terms of excessive working hours in a day in addition to unhealthy and unsafe conditions at work place.

Shinto Varghese(2010)'s 'Study on Livelihood Issues Vendors in urban setting with special reference to Kochi' revealed that street vendors worked overtime to earn their livelihood. 83% worked more than 9 hours and 16.7% worked more than 11 hours and since most of them didn't had ID cards, they can be thrown out by civic authorities anytime. And more than 66.7% have faced eviction one or more times. Shifting to a new place and getting familiarized there takes time due to which there business is affected. More than 53% were often disturbed by goons. The author recommended for permission of mobile vending, installation of vending spaces at right place, issuing of ID cards, town vending committees.

KS Pradeepkumar(2015) studied and identified that the coinage "street vendors" have become an indispensable organ of and synonymous to urban culture. Street vendors face some constraints such as lack of access to credit, adequate infrastructure, sufficient social

security coverage and many other resources as other activities within the informal sector though they play very important actors in the urban informal economy by generating employment and supporting urban poor as well rich. The study reveals that the street vendors depend on the money lenders for credit accessibility as well as for social security purposes. Interestingly, the result shows that the street vendors are also forced to borrow at exorbitant rate of interest more so for the social security purposes that lead them to fall into a debt-trap situation, which is a matter of a deep concern. This study also reveals that around 100 percent vendors need social protection. All vendors are surviving either by their savings or by borrowing from other at high rate of interest. Thus, it can be said that social security is the basic needs. The study also reveals poor working condition in terms of excessive working hours in a day in addition to unhealthy and unsafe conditions at work place. However, National Policy (2004) has initiated and recommended many issues. But the problem is not with policy recognition because this policy already has highlighted the important problems and provided very specific recommendations. Thus, the problem is that after three years of policy notification, these recommendations remained on the paper and are not implemented so far. Thus, it can be concluded from the result that absence of better working condition due to lack of formal financial institution, social protection and occupational wellbeing in this group of workers in Kerala. This deficit can be reduced by providing social security, better occupational environments in terms of safety and healthy work place; work security; accessing formal credit institutions; and through strong social dialogue by unions or any other member based organizations.

Social security covers Medicare, sickness, maternity benefits, employment injury, inability and survivor's benefits, old age pension etc. The social security programme in India can be segmented into two parts: one is protective social security measures, largely for the formal sector workers covering medical care and benefits consisting sickness, maternity, old age and so on so forth. On the other segment, promotional social security includes security towards self-employment, wage employment and provision for basic needs such as food, health and education, especially for unorganized sector workers. Vending profession is full of insecurity and uncertainty since they occupy road side and accidents occur at any time .Since they do not have access any government assisted social security, they manage themselves. However, it is seen that around 88 percent street vendors don't know even the term 'social security'. Around 68.67% vendors of total vendors manage by saving in banks, cooperatives where as 18% vendors they manage their social protection by borrowing from different sources at

exorbitant rate of interest around 3-10% per month Furthermore, some of the vendors are paying rate of interest on their indebtedness over the decade who borrowed for their social protection purposes. Impressively, it is perceived that very few have life insurance policy. It is also revealed from the present study that the purpose of borrowing is not only for their economic activities but they also borrow for their social security purposes. Thus, this section has pointed out that street vendors fall into debt trap due to high indebtedness. They have scarce resources, namely credit, for their trade and need to obtain credit since they have no access to credit from the formal financial institutions particularly for their economic activities. But this vending process works on a daily turnover basis and they are surviving successfully. They borrow money from different sources. Most of the street vendors borrow money from different sources for different purposes namely, for their economic activity, housing, for their house rent and especially for the social security purposes. Around 28.36 percent of vendors borrow money for their social protection purposes in terms of health care, medicine, maternity, accidents, and child educations and so on where as 35.45 percent vendors borrow money for their economic activities. About 13.06 percent vendors borrow money for house rent as a deposit.

The majority of urban informal workers live in poor areas, lack of basic health and welfare services and social protection and work in an unhealthy and unsafe working environment. This group of workers also stays at slum area in Mumbai and they don't have adequate space for living. Vulnerability to diseases and poor health result from a combination of undesirable living and working conditions. Working condition in terms of working hour is very miserable. It is discussed in previous section that vendors those who sold raw material namely vegetable vendors, fruit vendors have good profit margin. But their working condition is miserable. They start their activity from 5 am in the morning to till around 12 o'clock at night and they work around 365 days in a year and most of the vegetable vendors are women.

Street Vendors are not trying only to earn a livelihood but also provide valuable services to the urban population. Thus, it is the duty of the State to protect the right of this segment of population to earn their livelihood since article 39 (a) of constitution stated that '*any citizens, men and women, have equal right to an adequate means of livelihood*'⁸. Thus, the „decent work“ is the fundamental rights of any workers or citizens. But ground reality is different. They are considered as unlawful and eye sore entities. As a consequence, they face constant harassment by local Police and Municipal Authorities at work place. However, they are

forced to bear some additional burden of harassment and bribes and other various elements. It is calculated from this study that each street vendor pays 15 to 20 percent of their daily income as bribes to local police and people who are claimed as law enforcers, (**KS Pradeepkumar, 2015**)

The study conducted by **Anu Varghese (2016)** on Socio economic conditions of street vendors observed that majority of the respondents belonged to the age group 40 – 60 and that 75 % of the respondents are male. She also observed that street vendors do not possess the skills of education to enable them to find better paid jobs in the formal sector and so they have to settle in the unorganized sector. Most of them were found to lack basic education. They were able to earn a meagre income only. Many of them have been in street vending for more than 15 years, which she interpreted that they were not able to find jobs in formal sectors and thus they are confined to informal sector. Most of them were working for 8 to 12 hours a day. Only 35% of the respondents have their own house and 60 percent street vendors stayed in rented house.

M Suresh & GJithin (2015) attempted to assess solar power as an alternate power source for street vendors in Kerala, India. The street vendors in India represent about 3% of the total non agricultural population in India. Provision of a clean and cheap source of lighting for them is important. Traditionally they use kerosene or take the aid of the street light. They also attempted to find out the feasibility and readiness of the street vendors to accept an alternate source of lighting and particularly on solar lantern. Also this study attempts to find out the various characteristics and parameters on lighting sources of street vendors. In this paper, the willingness of the street vendors to switch to an alternate source is also explored through a questionnaire based survey. The conclusive observations indicated that the solar lanterns are very feasible alternative source of lighting for the street vendors; and they have exhibited willingness to shift over to the solar lanterns.

SK Shibin & PM Nishanth (2017) studied the problems of street vendors in Kollam district and observed formal sectors play inevitable contributions to the mainstream of urban economy. They inferred that the number of people involved in informal sectors is increasing day by day. Apart from that the competition among them is observed to be increasing in order to stabilize their economic status. Their research study depicted the challenges faced by street vendors in their business development as Economic instability, Social insecurity, Weather fluctuations, Barriers towards credit facility, Health issues, Discrimination, Working

instability, Deciduous implementation of Government policies and programs, Lack of awareness about legal rights etc.

2.6 Policies in Plan and Action

2.6.1 Street Vendors act 2014

Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 is an Indian legislation aimed to regulate street vendors in public areas and protect their rights with following key highlights

Town Vending Committee will be responsible for conducting of survey of all the vendors under its jurisdiction, and such survey must be conducted every five years. No street vendor will be evicted until such survey has been made and a certificate of vending has been issued.

2.6.2 Development of Street Vendors Act 2014

Table 2.1

1	'The Street Vendors Policy' 2004	Aimed at providing social security and livelihood rights to street vendors
2	'Model Street Vendors Bill, 2009'	For Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending all States and Union Territory governments for creation of state legislation, however it had no legal bindings, thus few governments made any progress in this regard
3	Verdict of Supreme Court of India, 2010	Court recognized street vending as a source of livelihood, directed the ministry to work out on a central legislation, and a draft of same was unveiled to the public on November 11, 2011
4	Street Vendors act 2014 protection legitimate street vendors from harassment by police and civic authorities	Demarcation of vending zones on basis of "traditional natural markets" Proper representation of vendors and women in decision making Establishment of effective grievance and dispute resolution mechanism

Source: Street Vendors Act, 2014

2.7 Socio Economic Status

Williams (2009) holds the view that among the major business cities of the world, these street vendors are a group of poor population with their own opinions. It has been proved from various observation studies that there is a strong relation between poverty, unemployment, under employment and growing street trading business. Street vendors are wide spread in Kerala, but they are not properly understood. They have a vital role in the development of many towns of Kerala. They play a recognizable role in the development of cities which has been still underestimated. It could be from the view that the informal sector would disappear with modernization. In fact street vendors are considered to be typical informal workers who never accept compliance with state regulations of their business enterprises.

The major challenges faced by the street vendors are they often seen to fall in debt trap because they have no way to credit from financial institutions for their economic needs (**Bhowmik, 2001, 2007; Jhabvala, 2000**). Most of the vendors satisfy their needs for money in the form of borrowing from others. Commonly they borrow from relatives, friends, money lenders and wholesalers. For the educational purpose of their children they borrow money. They prefer their children to study in English medium schools and ready to accept any source for money needed. But most commonly they prefer their friends and relatives as they do not charge any interest or less interest if there. Some of them also depend on wholesalers. Women mainly borrow money to safety needs of her family.

Brown (2006) quoted his ideas by using the phrase “urban public space”. Urban public spaces are areas which are commonly used for public activities and it is considered as a valuable resource for the street vendors for improving their livelihood. One of the chief findings in the survey conducted by TISS in Mumbai is that vendors paid Rs.385crores as bribe annually to Police and Municipal authorities (**Sharma, 1998**). The two main groups in which the vendors pay bribes are to police and the Corporation officials. Among the both bribe paid to Corporation official is more (to police Rs.10-300 per month and corporation Rs.300-500 per month). Bribes are paid to the police mainly to avoid eviction according to Sec.34 of the Police Act. The street vendors could not be able to maintain proper hygiene, uncertainty in the income. The attitude of consumers to them is widely different. They may be removed from important traffic junctions and it may be harassment (**Karthikeyan R & Mangaleswaran R, 2013**). The street vendors usually work for a long time to improve

their livelihood. It may be without sufficient rest. As the part of mode of their job they are vigorously exposed to the weather. It directly acts on them and also on their products. It may affect them badly. Uncertainty of site allotment gives them many difficulties. They do not have proper shelters (Kurniawati, W, 2012) .

Street vendors commonly occupy urban public space which is available. They do not give any considerations about the environment safety or any other features of the space. They may even occupy most rush and crowd spaces of towns. It will result in degradation of urban space, pollution, narrowing of road, etc. Street vending is included as one of the retail type of marketing because there is a direct interaction with the customer. The availability of products to the customers differs based on preferably location rather than consumer preference analysis. It is now noticed that unemployment is a threat facing in urban formal sector added within migration to urban core from its hinterland has resulted in the growth of informal sector. (Yatmo, Y.A, 2008).

2.8 National Policy for Urban Street Vendors by Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation, Government of India

A street vendor is broadly defined as a person who offers goods or services for sale to the public without having a permanent built up structure but with a temporary static structure or mobile stall (or head load). Street vendors may be stationary by occupying space on the pavements or other public/private areas, or may be mobile in the sense that they move from place to place carrying their wares on push carts or in cycles or baskets on their heads, or may sell their wares in moving bus etc. In this policy document, the term urban vendor is inclusive of both traders and service providers, stationary as well as mobile vendors and incorporates all other local/region specific terms used to describe them, such as, hawker, pheriwalla, rehi-patriwalla, footpath dukandars, sidewalk traders, etc.

2.8.1 Specific Objectives

The basic objectives of the policy are: ·

Legal:

To give vendors legal status by amending, enacting, repealing and implementing appropriate laws and providing legitimate hawking zones in urban development/ zoning plans.

Facilities:

To provide facilities for appropriate use of identified space including the creation of hawking zones in the urban development/ zoning plans

•Regulation:

To eschew imposing numerical limits on access to public spaces by discretionary licenses and instead moving to nominal fee-based regulation of access, where market forces like price, quality and demand will determine the number of vendors that can be sustained. Such a demand cannot be unlimited.

•Role in distribution:

To make Street vendors a special component of the urban development /zoning plans by treating them as an integral and legitimate part of the urban distribution system.

•Self Compliance:

To promote self-compliance amongst Street vendors.

•Organization:

To promote, if necessary, organizations of Street vendors e.g. Unions / Co-operatives/Associations and other forms of organization to facilitate their empowerment.

•Participation:

To set up participatory mechanisms with representation by urban vendors' organizations, (Union and Co-operatives/ Associations), Voluntary organizations, local authorities, the police, Residents Welfare Association (RWAs) and others for orderly conduct of urban vending activities.

•Rehabilitation of Child Vendors:

To take measures for promoting a better future for child vendors by making appropriate interventions for their rehabilitation and schooling.

•Social Security & Financial Services:

To facilitate/ promote social security (pension, insurance, etc.,) and access to credit for Street vendors through promotion of SHGs/co-operatives/Federations/Micro Finance Institutions(MFIs) etc.

2.8.2 Salient features of the national policy for urban street vendors.

This Policy aims to ensure that Urban Street Vendors, an important segment of the urban population, find recognition for their contribution to society and is conceived of as a major initiative for urban poverty alleviation by provision of and support to dignified livelihood.

The basic objectives of the Policy are:

- To give vendors legal status by amending, enacting, repealing and implementing appropriate laws and providing legitimate hawking zones in urban development/ zoning plans.
- To provide facilities for appropriate use of identified space including the creation of hawking zones in the urban development/ zoning plans
- To eschew imposing numerical limits on access to public spaces by discretionary licenses and instead moving to nominal fee-based regulation of access, where market forces like price, quality and demand will determine the number of vendors that can be sustained. Such a demand cannot be unlimited.
- To make Street vendors a special component of the urban development/zoning plans by treating them as an integral and legitimate part of the urban distribution system.
- To promote self-compliance amongst Street vendors
- To promote organizations of Street vendors e.g. Unions / Co-operatives/ Associations and other forms of organization to facilitate their empowerment.
- To set up participatory mechanisms with representation by urban vendors' organizations, (Unions / Co-operatives/ Associations), Voluntary organizations, local authorities, the police, Residents Welfare Association (RWA) and others for orderly conduct of urban vending activities.
- To take measures for promoting a better future for child vendors by making appropriate interventions for their rehabilitation and schooling.
- To facilitate/ promote social security (pension, insurance etc) and access to credit for Street vendors through promotion of SHGs /co-operatives/Federations/ Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs) etc.

The Policy recommends that the Centre and concerned States should amend the Police Act and Police Rules / Regulations as are applicable. The State Governments should also remove the restrictive provisions in the Municipal Acts and make street vendors inclusive in the city

plan/ cityscape. Similar action if necessary would have to be taken by the Development Authority for Development Areas. All State Governments should ensure that institutional arrangements, legislative frameworks and other necessary actions achieve conformity with the National Policy for Street Vendors.

2.9 Kerala Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood, Regulation of Street Vending) Scheme, 2016.

The Kerala State Government has introduced *Street Vending Scheme- 2016*. The aim is to establish the vending zones for the accommodation of all street vendors. For that, a detailed survey will be conducted in all the urban local bodies to identify all street vendors which will be accommodated in the vending zone. The details of the scheme explained by the government officials are such that based on the population of city or town concerned the number of vendors to be accommodated will be planned. Eviction of street vendors may not be done and may be relocated till the survey is completed and certificate of vending is issued. The strategy of survey which is conducted will be the responsibility of urban local body concerned. The planning is in under the National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM). They will be responsible for the cost of survey and preparation of city street vending plan.

The street vendors have to pay the vending fees on the basis of the cities under which they work. The range of registration fee is from Rs.100-200 along with renewal of identity card and vending certificate which will be valid for 3 years. For welfare measures the idea of formation of street vendor common interest group is also under consideration. Identity cards will be issued which help them to access banking and financial services through Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA) and Urban Local Bodies for financial inclusion. The researcher concluded that, formal sectors play inevitable contributions to the mainstream of urban economy. The numbers of persons involved in informal sectors are increasing day by day. Apart from that the competition among them exceeding in order to stabilizing their economic status. The research study depicts that the socio economic status and the challenges faced by street vendors in their business development. The major challenges are Economic instability, Social insecurity, Weather fluctuations, Barriers towards credit facility, Health issues, Discrimination, Working instability, Deciduous implementation of Government policies and programs, Lack of awareness about legal rights etc.

2.10 Analysis of Street Vendors Act 2014

In 1989, the Supreme Court held that street vendors have a fundamental right to carry on their trade or business subject to regulation and reasonable restrictions.

In 2004, the central government formulated the National Policy on Urban Street Vendors to recognize the constitutional right of street vendors to practice any profession (street vending) without causing overcrowded public spaces.

In 2009, the Policy was revised and accompanied by a model law on street vending which could be adopted by state governments, with modifications suited to their geographical and local conditions.

In 2010, the Supreme Court directed the government (central/state) to enact a law by June 2011 to recognize the livelihood rights of street vendors and regulate vending activities.

In 2011, the National Advisory Council (NAC) recommended enacting a central law.

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

Finally the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 has been passed which aims at protecting the livelihood rights of street vendors as well as regulate street vending through demarcation of vending zones, conditions for and restrictions on street vending.

The Street Vendors Act 2014 is the Act that mandates all state governments, municipal corporations to provide an identity to Street Vendors. Since this Act was preceded by the National Policy on Urban Street Vendors 2009, it created the right environment for the pursuance of street vendors' livelihood.

The Street Vendors Act 2014 mainly aims to provide the street vendors empowerment through rights and responsibilities. The major features of this Act include:

1) Right to Vend: In Chapter III sec 12- 16 of Street Vendor Law Act (Protection of livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) 2014 highlights that, the street vendors has right to carry out the business in street as a profession. This law legalizes the street vending as a profession. And also the law provides them a certificate as recognition.

2) Town Vending Committee: Chapter VII Sec 22-26 introduces Town Vending Committee (TVC) which is a comprehensive committee of government officials, municipal officer's,

street vendor's, banker's, traffic police, NGO's, RWA. This committee should conduct regular meetings to carry out the business of street vendor's.

3) Plan for Street Vending: According to the second schedule of the Act, this plan is meant to be prepared by local authorities in consultation with the TVC. It involves laying down vending zones, non-vending zones and restricted zones for various markets. Civic amenities have to be created and regulated.

4) Redressal Mechanism: The Act, in Chapter V, prescribes a government redressal committee which will consider the application of the street vendor and take steps for redressal on the basis of the rules set. It also allows vendors to appeal to a local authority if preferred.

5) Prevention of Harassment: Chapter VII of the Act clearly pronounces that vendors following the terms and conditions of the certificate of vending cannot be prevented from carrying out their right to vend by any police or local authority in any manner. This is possibly the most relevant provision of the Act since harassment is the biggest problem that street vendors face.

2.11 Gap Identification of Street Vendors Act (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) 2014

1. Time limit is not kept for the vendors to seek their certificate even after they registered in Municipality or Municipal Corporation.

2. Even though the law forms a Town Vending Committee, they are not providing any training and awareness classes to the vendors. But those groups need special training and classes because most of them are illiterate.

3. Government should safe guard the interest of the street vendors, who are working for the pleasure of contractors/ owners.

4. The bill covers the urban sector; therefore the street vendors from the rural sector are not getting any legal status.

5. The act specifies that no vendor can be evicted without a 7 day notice by the local authority. Also the vendor will be entitled to a separate vending location. This provision has however been observed only in its breach with vendors being evicted at will based on the whims and fancies of police and local authorities.

6. Street vendors act was enacted in 2014 but till now only preliminary effort has been done in actual implementation of this act like framing rules or conducting survey etc. The condition is so worse that TVC has been constituted in many areas but street vendors don't have any knowledge about powers and functioning of TVC.

2.12 Role of Kudumbashree in the holistic development of street vendors in Kerala

Kudumbashree is the poverty eradication and women empowerment programme implemented by the State Poverty Eradication Mission (SPEM) of the Government of Kerala. Kudumbashree was set up in 1997 following the recommendations of a three member Task Force appointed by the State government. Its formation was in the context of the devolution of powers to the Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) in Kerala, and the Peoples' Plan Campaign, which attempted to draw up the Ninth Plan of the local governments from below through the PRIs. In 2011, the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India recognised Kudumbashree as the State Rural Livelihoods Mission (SRLM) under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM).

National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) was launched by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MHUPA), Government of India. It focus on organizing urban poor in their strong grassroots level institutions, creating opportunities for skill development leading to market-based employment and helping them to set up self-employment venture by ensuring easy access to credit. The Mission is aimed at providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner. In addition, the Mission would also address livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors.

Street vendors constitute an important segment at the bottom of the pyramid of the informal economy in cities. Street vending provides a source of self-employment, and acts as a measure of urban poverty alleviation. Street vending also has a prominent place in the urban supply chain, and provides inexpensive and convenient access to goods and services to all segments of the population including the poor. Street vending is therefore an integral part of the economic growth process in urban areas.

Low levels of education and skills, limited access to formal credit and micro enterprise support constrain street vendors' ability to access emerging market opportunities. On account of being unorganised and self-employed, street vendors and their families often lack in any linkage to social security, welfare and assistance schemes and initiatives of the Government.

This makes street vendors and their families vulnerable in difficult times, or when they may require assistance for unforeseen expenses.

The Support to Urban Street Vendors Component of NULM sets out the strategy and operational guidelines with regard to this component.

- ULB will be supported for the conduct of street vendor survey to get the size of street vendor population so as to prepare plan of action for the rehabilitation of street vendors
- All eligible street vendors will be provided with street vendor ID card which will be treated as a statutory valid ID card for any purpose including for opening bank account.
- License/ certificate will be issued to all eligible street vendors. ULB can decide the license fee for street vending
- Determination of vending zones as restriction- free vending zones, restricted vending zones and no-vending zones
- Preparation of city street vending plans and development of vending markets, in all ULBs, as per requirements
- Infrastructure development of existing vending zones in the city
- Training and Skill Development for street vendors
- Financial inclusion and Access to credit
- Linkages to social security schemes

2.13 Town Vending Committee

The Street Vendors 2014 Act provides for the constitution of Town Vending Committees (TVCs) that look into the matters of the street vendors. It provides for constitution of a TVC under each local authority and if needed in each wards or zone under the local authority.

A TVC is not a tripartite council. It is much more than that and hence can be called a multipartite committee. Each TVC is to be chaired by the Municipal Commissioner or Chief Executive Officer and consist of such number of other members as may be prescribed, to be nominated by the State Government, representing the local authority, medical officer of the local authority, the planning authority, traffic police, police, association of street vendors,

market associations, traders associations, NGOs, community based organizations, resident welfare associations, banks and such other interests as it deems proper.

- The Town Vending Committee shall carry on a survey at least once in every 5 years of all the existing Street Vendors within their jurisdiction.
- 5% of the existing street vendors of the total population of any ward, zone, town or city are to be accommodated in the vending zones. And no one can be relocated or evicted till the survey is complete and certificate of vending issued
- Anyone who has completed the age of 14 years shall be issued a certificate of vending by the TVC.
- Prior to the issuance of certificate every street vendor shall give an undertaking to the Town Vending Committee that he shall carry on the business of street vending himself or through any of his family member.
- The Town Vending Committee may cancel or suspend the certificate of the Street Vendor if there is any breach of terms and conditions mentioned in the act.
- Every street vendor who has been issued vending certificate shall pay vending fees which shall be renewable on payment of fees.
- In case of the death of the Street Vendor the vending certificate shall be transferred to the spouse or the dependent child of the deceased vendor.
- Every street vendor who has been issued vending certificate shall be issued identity cards also by the TVC.
- Vending fees shall be paid by every street vendor who has been issued certificate and this certificate will be valid for such a period as specified in the scheme. The certificate is renewable on the on payment of fees as specified in the scheme.
- Every Street Vendor who is aggrieved has the right to be heard before disposal of his matter by the Local Authority.
- Every Street Vendor shall maintain cleanliness, public hygiene, civic amenities and public property in the vending and nearby zone. And pay periodic charges for civic amenities and facilities.

- On relocation and eviction of street vendors, the act says the local authority may ,on the recommendation of the Town Vending Committee declare a zone or part of it to be a no vending zone for any public purpose and relocate the street vendors
- No vendor shall be relocated or evicted from the specified place without 30days notice.
- On seizure of good, the Act says that where any seizure is carried out , a list of goods seized shall be prepared and a copy duly signed by the person authorized to seize the goods shall be issued to the street vendor and in case of seized goods by the local authority, non-perishable goods shall be released within two working days and in case of perishable goods on the same day.
- For redressal of grievance or resolution of disputes of Street Vendors there shall be a Committee consisting of a Chairperson who has been a civil judge or a judicial magistrate and two other professionals. But no government employee or the local authority shall be appointed as members of the committee.
- Once in every 5 years the local authority on the recommendations of the Town Vending Committee shall prepare a plan to promote the vocation of Street Vendors covering the matters contained in the 1st
- There shall be at least one Town Vending Committee for each zone or ward. Each Town Vending Committee shall consist of Municipal Commissioner or Chief Executive Officer, who shall be the chairperson.
- The number of members nominated to represent the NGOs and the CBOs shall not be less than 10%. The numbers of members representing the Street Vendors shall not be less than 40% who shall be elected by the Street Vendors themselves in such manner as may prescribed.
- 1/3rd of members representing the Street Vendors shall be from amongst women vendors and due representation shall be given to the SC, ST, OBC, minorities and persons with disabilities from amongst the members representing Street Vendors.
- Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, no street vendor who carries on the street vending activities in accordance with the terms and conditions of his certificate of vending shall be prevented from exercising such

rights by any person or police or any other authority exercising powers under any other law for the time being in force.

Chapter - 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter is meant to present the Research Methodology used for this Project Study. The present study is action research with descriptive nature. Descriptive research is a study designed to depict the participants in an accurate way. *Action research* is either *research* initiated to solve an immediate problem or a reflective process of progressive problem solving led by individuals working with others in teams or as part of a "community of practice" to improve the way they address issues and solve problems. Primary data required for the Study were gathered from registered and non-registered Street Vendors, Trade Union leaders, Academics, General Public, Kudumbashree officials, LSG officials, organized retail shop owners, etc. Secondary data were collected from published reports and studies from Governmental and non- Governmental agencies. The finely verified and purified survey was used as the survey tool.

3.2 Research Problem

The research problem of the present project is to identify the current status of needs and problems of Street Vendors in Kerala. The problem and the related factors have been thoroughly analyzed with the support of stake holder discussions, expert opinions, and brainstorming sessions with academicians. Street vendors have poor social protection and their working conditions on the streets expose them to a variety of safety and health issues along with other factors. This happens across globe. The State of Kerala is not too different. Very few studies have been attempted to study the status of registered and non-registered as well as local and in-migrant street vendors in the State. The unawareness about the rules and schemes to support them, leads them to live/vend still in difficult times. The health and hygiene conditions are also not promising for them due to the prolonged working culture and period daily.

3.3 Research Questions Raised

The study developed based on the questions identifies in the initial stages of the research. They are:

- i. Any proper study of street vendors in Kerala State happened so far?

- ii. Current status of street vendors is promising or not?
- iii. Which are the proper variables affecting their living as well as trading environment?
- iv. Any social, health & hygiene financial, political, economical technological and legal factors are influencing them adversely?
- v. Any occupational diseases they are meeting during their vending period?
- vi. Presence of Women, differently abled and in-migrant street vendors in this domain?
- vii. The existence of any rules or laws or schemes for street vendor's livelihood and development of their living conditions?
- viii. If so, the awareness level about those laws for street vendors in Kerala?

3.4 Objectives of this study

General Objective

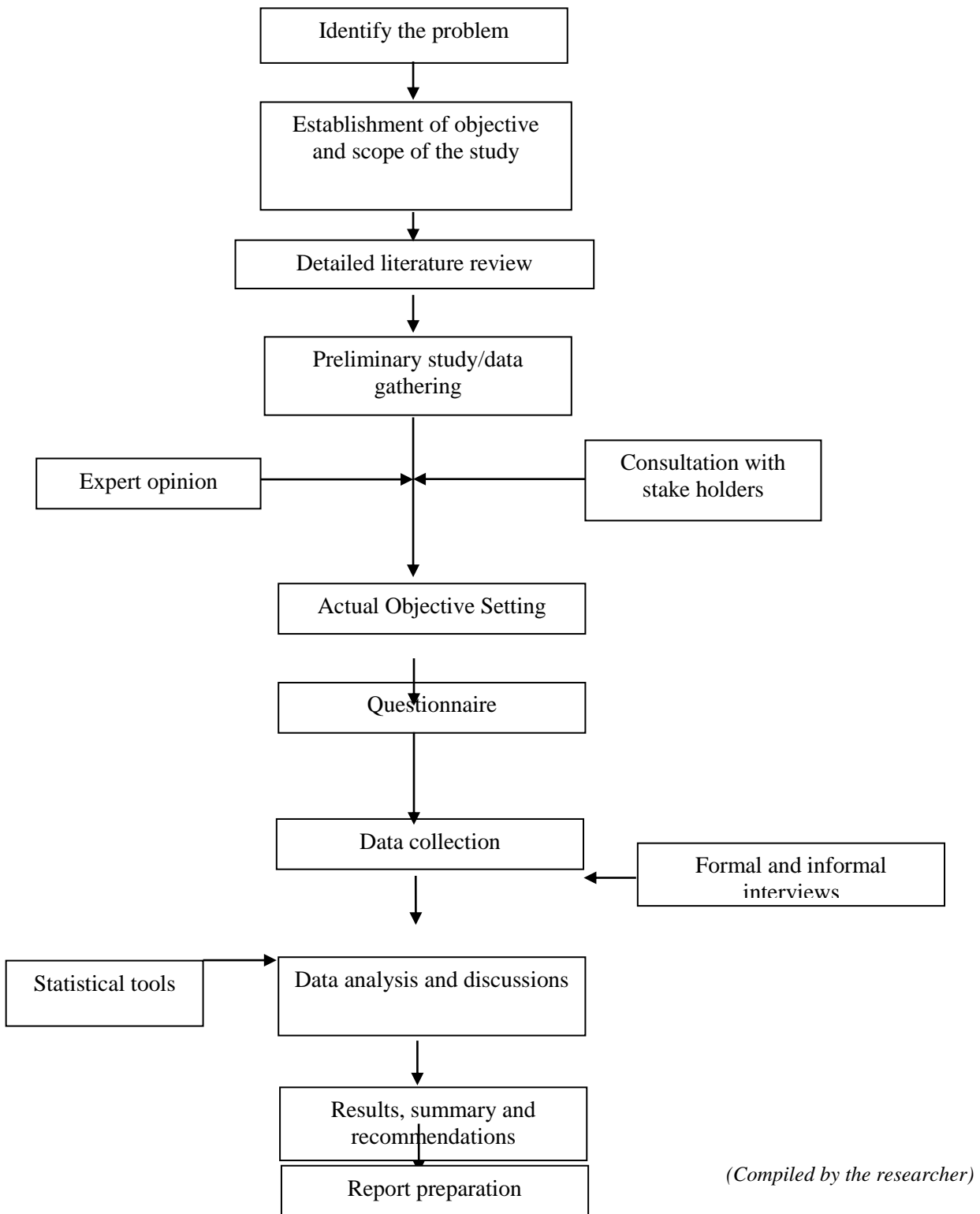
The very general objective of this research is to describe the current status, needs and problems of Urban Street Vendors in Kerala.

Specific Objectives

The following specific objectives are identified in line with the general objective of this study.

1. *To study the current status of urban street vending in Kerala*
2. *To identify the major constraints that faces the vendors while operating their business.*
3. *To examine the environmental impact of street vending to society.*
4. *To study the current status of Occupational Hazards/Diseases among street vendors in Kerala*
5. *To study the needs & problems of in – migrants engaged in vending.*
6. *To study the awareness level on current Govt. schemes/programmes to uplift street vendors (Rules like the 'The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014, 2016 etc.)*
7. *To do case studies of successful as well as struggled street vendors in Kerala.*

Figure 3.1 Flowchart of the general research methodology followed



3.5 Variables Identified

The proper variables for each objective were identified through proper expert discussions, preliminary market analysis, stakeholder discussions, preliminary review of literature and pilot study. The identified variables are:

1. **Demographic & Personal Variables** such as *demographic profile, family life, social security, health and hygiene status, mental and emotional state, enjoyment of life, working condition, quality of life, hygiene condition, financial assessment, involvement in crime, trade related, space and location, purchase related, buyers, storage, relationship, trade union , sales forecast, political environment, economic, social , technological and legal aspects.*
2. **Variables affecting Current status of urban street vending** are : *Family Life, Social Security, Health & Hygiene conditions, Financial conditions, Trading environment, Legal obligations, etc*
3. **Variables triggering the constraints of Street Vendors** are: *working environment, health conditions, financial stability and social factors.*
4. **Variables causing to Occupational Diseases to Street Vendors** include *health status, musculoskeletal diseases, respiratory problems, infectious / contagious diseases, cardiac and acute vascular issues, behavioural problems, biological factors as well as psychological factors.*
5. **Variables affecting the status of In-migrant Street vendors** include *work related information, living conditions, stability, support from govt. agencies and feeling of alienation.*

3.6 Study population

The respondents are geographically diverse and covered all social- economic spectrums to reflect as closely as possible. The registered (*as per Kudumbashree listing as per 2016 scheme and as on 31-July-2018*) street vendors in all cadres were considered along with the unregistered vendors as the sampling units. And the whole numbers will treat as the study population. The proper weightage were given to the in-migrant and women street vendors also.

3.7 Sampling Unit

Each sampling unit for this study are registered or un registered street vendors in Kerala State who can be defined very specifically as :“street vendor” means 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, side walk, 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. It is considered the street vendors from municipal and corporation area which is treated as urban area, for this study.

3.8 Period of study

It was started the studies from March-2018. After the proper approvals from core committee from KILE, the preliminary stakeholder consultations and review of literature has started. After the pre-testing of questionnaires and proper trimming of the same, the final tool for survey was finalized. The Survey conducted during the period of August-September, 2018. The study concluded on the month of October -2018, as directed by KILE- the funding agency.

3.9 Development and Purification of the Research Instrument

In the phase -1, a pre-pilot study was conducted for objective .Then the content validity was checked. For that, the comprehensive literature review, items generation and interview with practitioners and academicians were conducted systematically. Based on their feedback, redundancies and ambiguousness were removed from the questionnaire.

The questionnaire was first pre- tested to see

- (a) Whether there are a disproportionate number of non-responses to particular questions
- (b) Whether the respondents give contradicting answers
- (c) Whether the respondents seem to understand the questions.
- (d) The tone and language of the questions and
- (e) Sufficiency of information

In the phase-2, reliability, and construct validity were checked according the basic required assumptions. For that, a pilot study was conducted with 50 samples from the districts namely Thiruvananthapuram, Kottayam and Kozhikode, which are actually designed for the base final survey. After checking the initial reliability, the final questionnaires were finalized for the scaled questions. Most of the questions are dichotomous or information seeking

questions, which doesn't need much of the above mentioned reliability and validity checks. Then the final survey conducted in a minimal period to avoid the errors due to attitude drainage or climatic changes.

3.10 Sampling Design & Sample Size

The research follows a *Mixed Sampling* approach with a greater extent of *Judgemental Sampling* technique. All the districts were included in this survey. Random sampling techniques were used to identify the Municipalities and Corporations and their wards. The final sampling unit identifications were done based on purposively after accounting the current street vending scenario across Kerala.

Based on the data received from Kudumbashree – NULM Kerala Head Office, Thiruvananthapuram (who acts as the Nodal Agency for the verification, registration and certificate issuing authority for urban Street Vendors in Kerala), it is designed the sample frame very carefully as follows by giving proper proportionate weightage to the sub-populations like registered SVs, non-registered SVs, municipal – Corporation divide, etc.

Table 3.1 Sample distribution of Street Vendors surveyed across Kerala.

30No	District	Region	Total samples taken
1.	Trivandrum	South Kerala	30
2.	Kollam	South Kerala	25
3.	Alappuzha	South Kerala	20
4.	Pathanamthitta	South Kerala	15
5.	Kottayam	South Kerala	20
6.	Ernakulum	Central Kerala	40
7.	Idukki	Central Kerala	15
8.	Thrissur	Central Kerala	25
9.	Palakkad	Central Kerala	40

10.	Malappuram	Central Kerala	40
11.	Kozhikode	North Kerala	80
12.	Wayanad	North Kerala	10
13.	Kannur	North Kerala	25
14.	kasaragod	North Kerala	15
		Total	400

Source: Kudumbashree – NULM Data, 2018

3.11 Statistical tools used

After the proper cleaning, tabulation and coding, the data was analysed using SPSS 21.0. Since the data analysis doesn't require much higher order statistical tools, like simple percentage, mean score, etc were used to analyze the data.

Chapter-4

ANALYSIS OF DATA

Objective: 1

To study the current status of street vending in Kerala

The study was conducted among street vendors of different age groups, from different districts of Kerala, engaged in vending different type of products. The study also accounted in-migrant vendors. The study focussed on knowing almost all aspects with respect to street vending, their personal life, social life and their health.

A. DEMOGRAPHICS

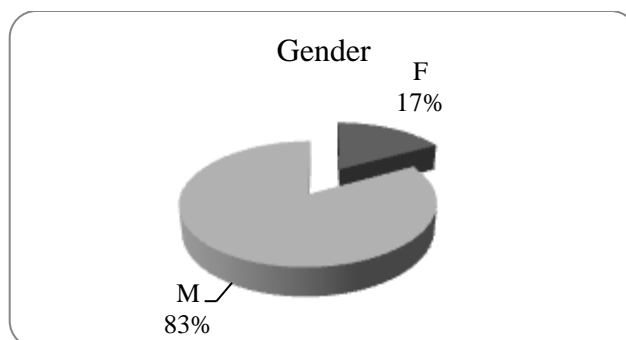
1. Gender

Table: 4.1

Gender	Percentage
Female	17
Male	83

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.1



(Source : Field Survey)

This survey was conducted among 68 female (17%) and 332 male vendors. We found that more men are engaged in street vending, when compared to women. Most women engaged in street vending pointed out the absence of other earning members in the family, deceased husband or lack of support from their children. Some others engage in street vending to lend a helping hand to struggling husband/family members for survival. Though, more men are engaged in street vending, they are in one way or other supported by their family members. Women vendors are usually seen on day time, though, family run vending like *thattukada*/fastfood had the presence of women supporting in vending during night time.

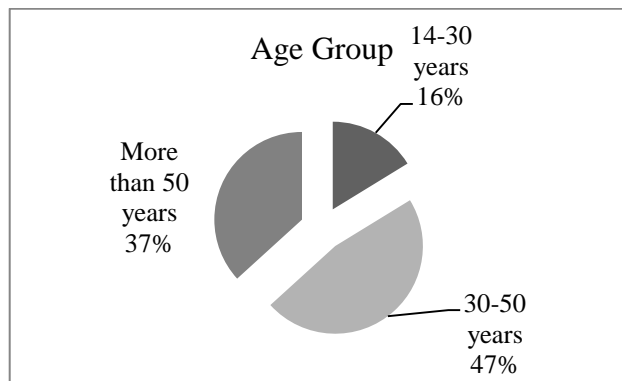
2. Age Group

Table: 4.2

Age Group	Percentage
14-30 years	16.25
30-50 years	47
More than 50 years	36.75

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.2



(Source : Field Survey)

Based on the survey, we found that, there are more people of the age group 30-50 years and above 50 years, in street vending. This also indicates, their inability to find another job at this age, which is mainly due to their health issues, low education, and lack of skills for other jobs.

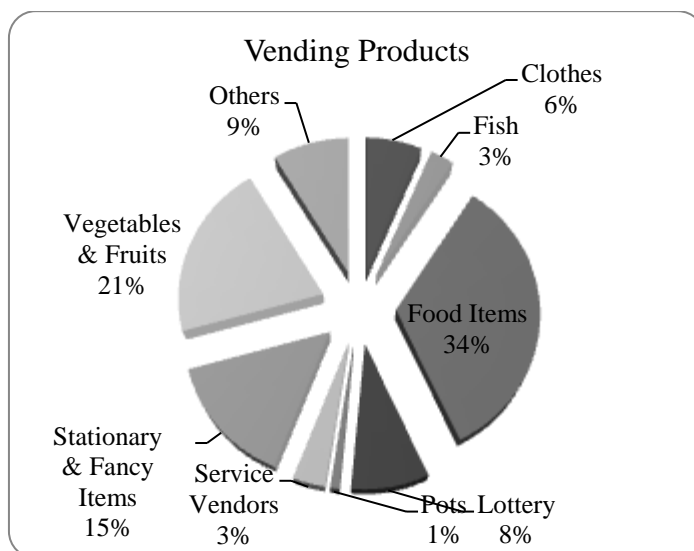
3. Vending Product

Table: 4.3

Vending Product	Percentage
Clothes	6
Fish	3
Food Items	34
Lottery	8
Pots	1
Service Vendors	3
Stationary & Fancy Items	15
Vegetables & Fruits	21
Others	9

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.3



(Source : Field Survey)

Food items are the most commonly seen vending product during our survey. Food items mainly include fast food, *thattkada*, panipuri, juices etc. Presence of in-migrant vendors are more in panipuri and pan items. Vegetables and fruits are the next major vending product, which are prevalent at some particular locations. Many people are also engaged in selling

stationary and fancy items. Lottery and clothes are the next major vending products. Other vending products included fish, plants, flowers and mud pots. There are also few people engaged in providing services like cobbler, ironing and umbrella repair.

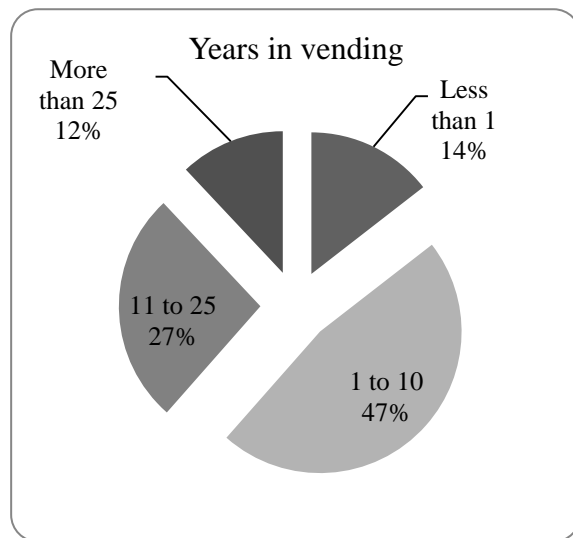
4. Years in Vending

Table: 4.4

Years in vending	Percentage
Less than 1	14
1 to 10	47
11 to 25	27
More than 25	12

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.4



(Source : Field Survey)

As per the survey, there is an increasing trend of people, engaging in street vending with passing years. This is due to unemployment, financial crisis, and possibility of not working under someone. More migrants are coming to Kerala, in order to make a living and many of them engage in street vending, as it earns more than they could earn in their native place.

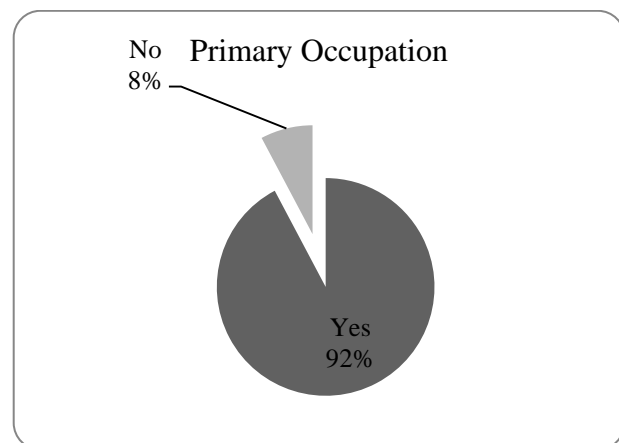
5. Primary Occupation

Table: 4.5

Primary Occupation	Percentage
Yes	92
No	8
Grand Total	400

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.5



(Source : Field Survey)

92% of the vendors approached for this survey, considered street vending as their primary occupation, whereas some does additional jobs like auto driving, real estate, security, tapping, painting and so on as they are not able to earn much through street vending.

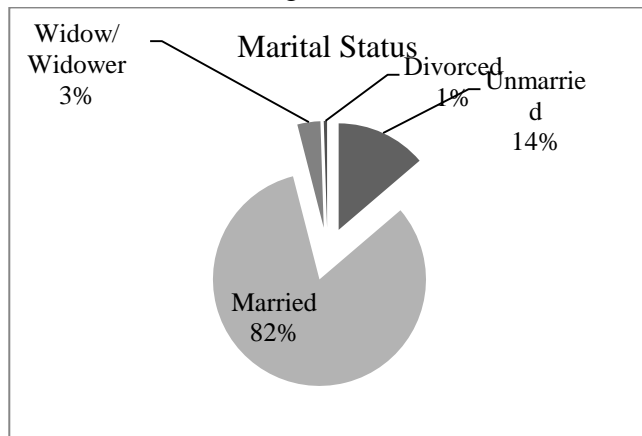
6. Marital Status

Table: 4.6

Marital Status	Percentage
Unmarried	14
Married	82
Widow/Widower	3
Divorced	1

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.6



(Source : Field Survey)

Most of the vendors are married and many had even married off their children also. Most of them are struggling to pay back the debts taken for marriage. Some are struggling hard to save something for their old age, though they know, they will never be able to.

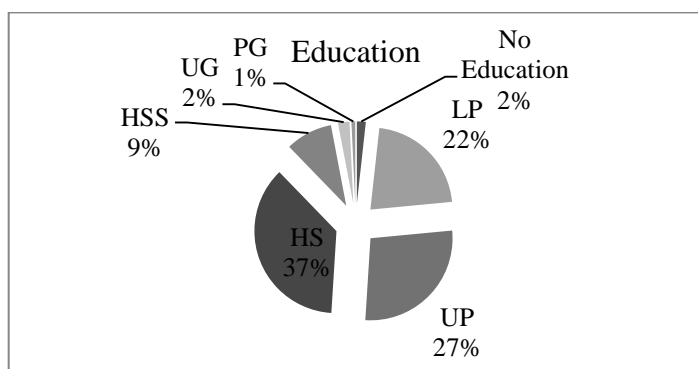
7. Educational Qualification

Table : 4.7

Education	Percentage
No Education	2
LP	22
UP	27
HS	37
HSS	9
UG	2
PG	1

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.7



(Source : Field Survey)

Lack of education cannot be considered a reason for people engaging in street vending as most of them had some basic education. There are 37% vendors with higher secondary

education. In spite of the low education, they have tried to manage the life in best possible ways.

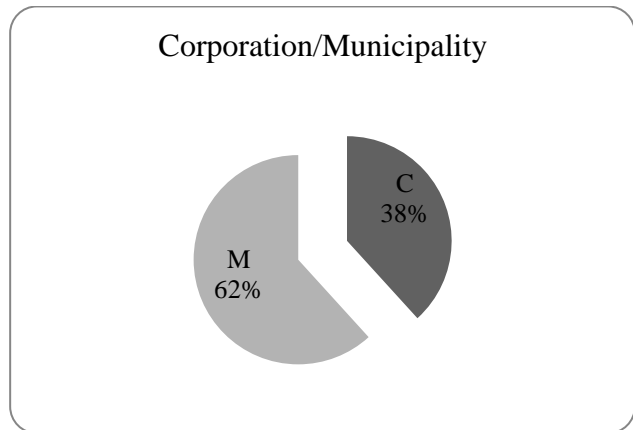
8. Corporation/Municipality

Table: 4.8

Type of Location	Percentage
Corporation	38
Municipality	62

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.8



(Source : Field Survey)

This survey received more samples from municipalities, when compared to corporations. Almost, all municipalities and corporations of Kerala, was covered for the survey.

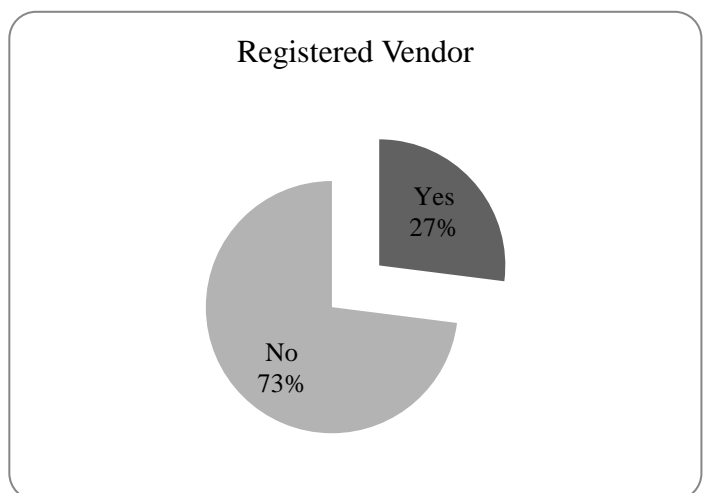
9. Registered Vendor

Table: 4.9

Registered Vendor	Percentage
Yes	27
No	73

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.9



(Source : Field Survey)

As per this survey, there are nearly 75% vendors not registered under Town Vending Committee. This is due to lack of awareness about registration among street vendors or due to inability to fulfil the conditions for registering in it.

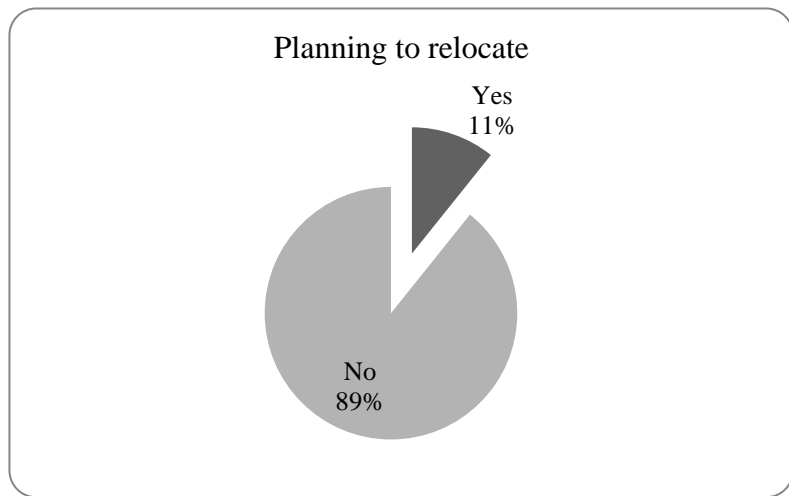
10. Planning to relocate

Table: 4.10

Planning to relocate	Percentage
Yes	11
No	89

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.10



(Source : Field Survey)

89% of the vendors are not planning to relocate from their current vending place. They felt, they had made a good choice, based on the number of customers they get. Though, few had complaints on clogged drainages and footpaths, restricting their vending, especially, during rains. They are not interested for vending zones to be provided by municipalities and corporations as it can be in a location with lesser customers. Remaining 11% looks forward for a better vending space.

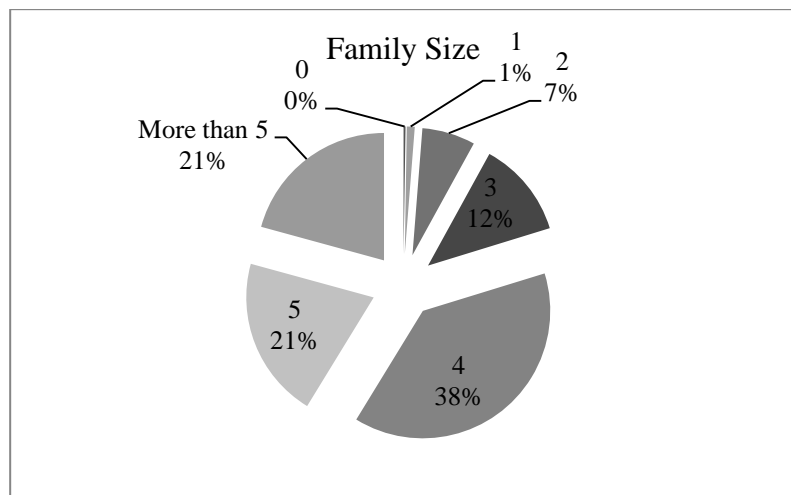
11. Family Size

Table: 4.11

Family size	Percentage
0	0
1	1
2	7
3	12
4	38
5	21
More than 5	21

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.11



(Source : Field Survey)

Larger the family size, more will be the expenses in the family. In order to meet the higher expenses, more money need to be earned. But, the amount of income obtained from street vending is not much high. Most of them will have to manage with the little they earn. Sometimes, other members of the family will also have to look for some other job to meet the

expenses. It is observed that, most of the street vendors have a family size of 4. Some do have 5 or more.

12. Identification cards

Table: 4.12

Possession of Identification cards	Election ID	Ration Card	Aadhar Card	Driving license	Medical Insurance Card	Passport
Yes	96.75%	94.75%	99.50%	38.75%	42.25%	26.50%
No	3.25%	5.25%	0.50%	61.25%	57.75%	73.50%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

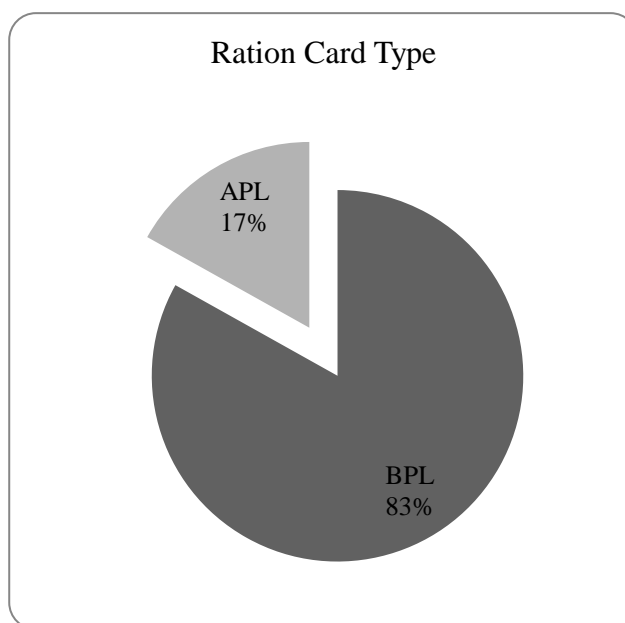
(Source : Field Survey)

Table 4.13

Ration Card Type	Percentage
BPL	83
APL	17

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.12



(Source : Field Survey)

Based on the survey, it is found that, street vendors possessed at least one type of ID card. Nearly 97% of the vendors possessed Election ID card, 95% possessed Ration cards and nearly all possessed Aadhar card. 39% possessed driving license, though, some of them doesn't own a vehicle. 42% had Medical Insurance Card. 27% had passport as most of them had been working, somewhere outside India at least for few years.

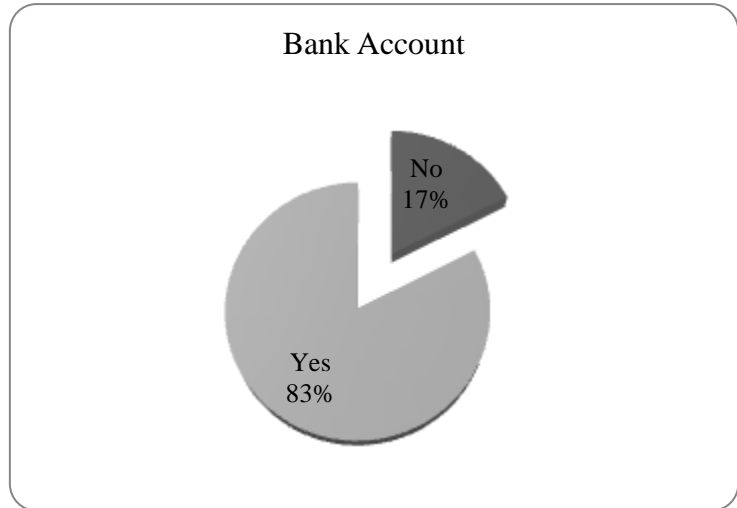
13. Bank Related

Table: 4.14

Figure: 4.13

Bank Account	Percentage
No	17
Yes	83

(Source : Field Survey)



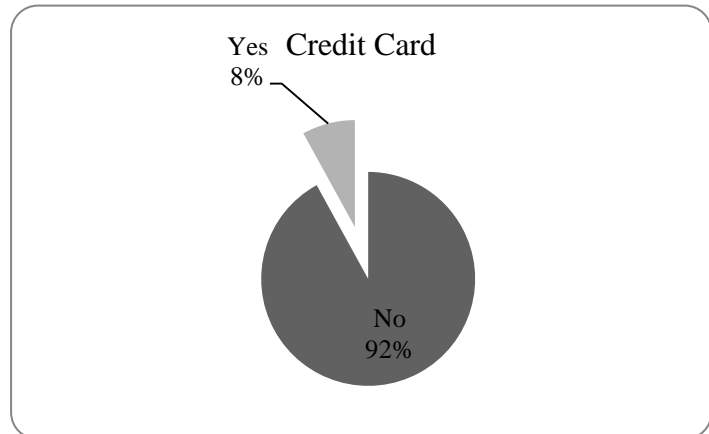
(Source : Field Survey)

Table 4.15

Credit Card	Percentage
No	92
Yes	8

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.14



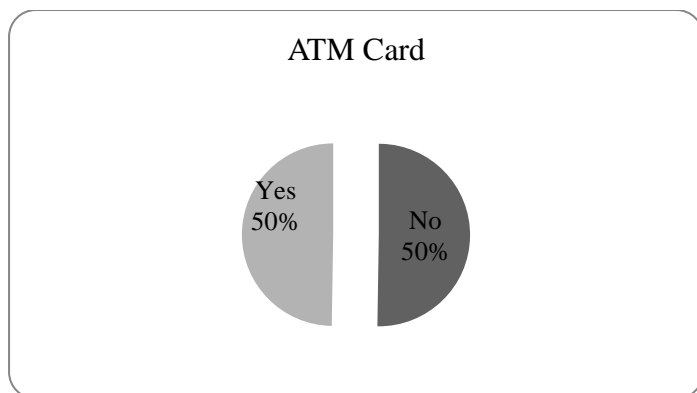
(Source : Field Survey)

Table: 4.16

ATM Card	Percentage
No	50
Yes	50

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.15



(Source : Field Survey)

Around 83% had Bank accounts in one bank or another.8% have credit cards and 50% of them had ATM cards. Though, most of them had bank account, only few are able to save from what they obtain from street vending. Most of the in-migrants had ATM Cards and Bank accounts in order to send money to their family.

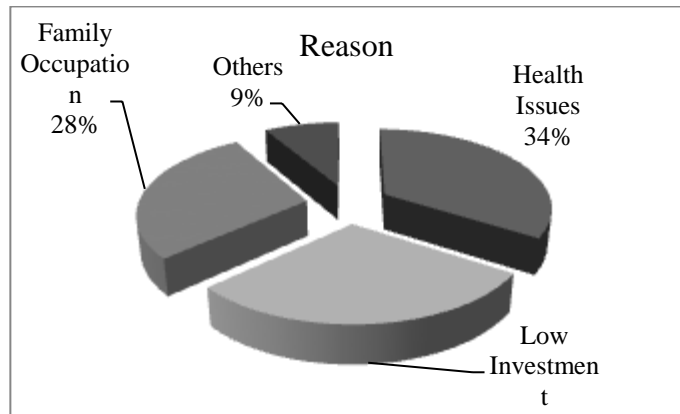
14. Reason for street vending

Table:4.17

Reason	Percentage
Health Issues	34
Low Investment	29
Family Occupation	28
Others	9

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.16



(Source : Field Survey)

It is observed that, nearly equal proportion of people considers health issues, low investment requirement and family occupation as the reason to come forward for street vending. Service rendering street vendors are usually following the path of their ancestors. There are some others who consider this as good business practice also.

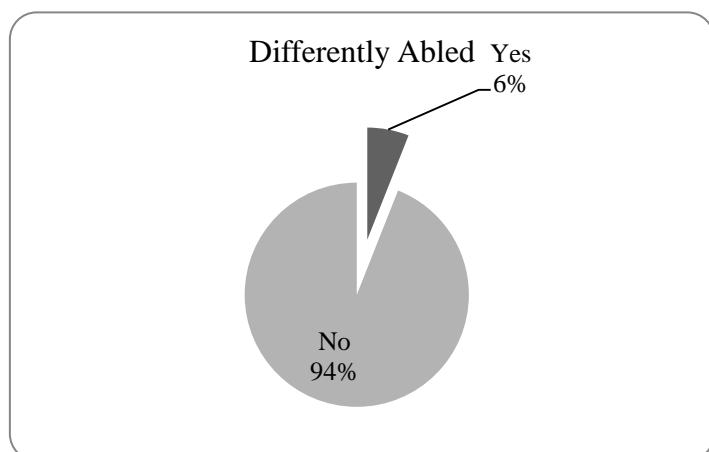
15. Differently Abled

Table: 4.18

Differently Abled	Frequency
Yes	24
No	376
Grand Total	400

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.17



(Source : Field Survey)

People with disabilities are usually ostracized in the society. They are usually denied basic education or vocational training, so they are not prepared for employment. This force those to

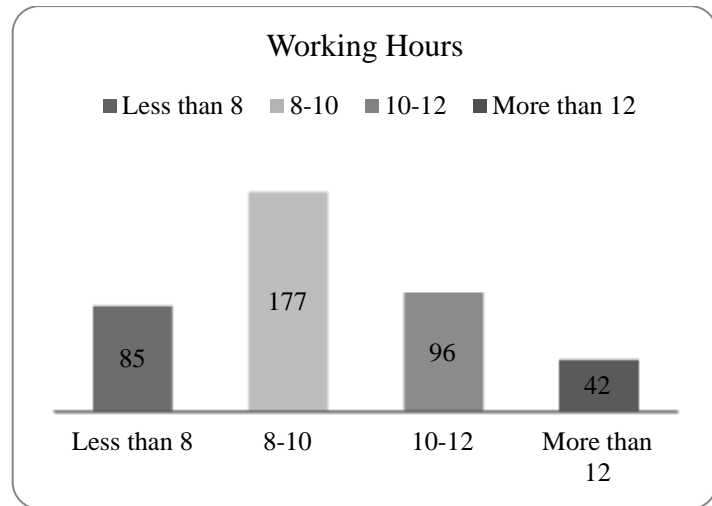
find a job of their own, as others are not willing to employ them. Hence they find jobs in street vending, which they are able to vend like lottery, newspapers, books etc. Nearly 6% of the sample was taken from differently abled people engaged in street vending.

16. Number of hours working

Table: 4.19

Figure: 4.18

Working Hours	Frequency
Less than 8	85
8-10	177
10-12	96
More than 12	42
Grand Total	400



(Source : Field Survey)

(Source : Field Survey)

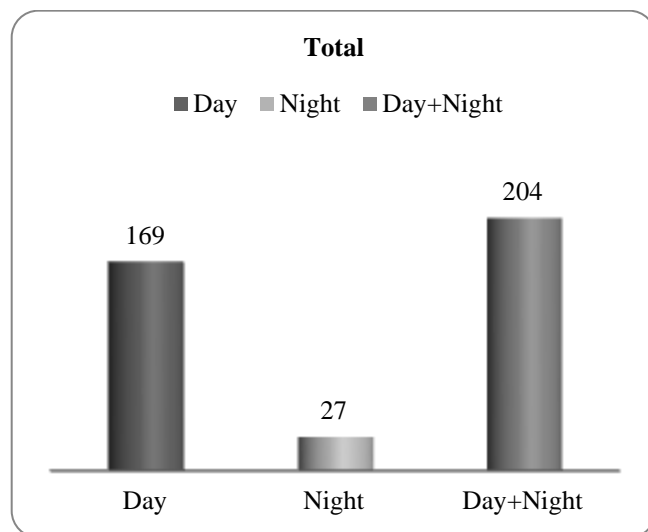
As street vending is the primary occupation for majority of the people we have approached for survey, most of them are working for 8 to 10 hours daily. Since most of them get only meagre amount per day along with expenses, more time they spend in street vending, more they are able to earn. Some are forced to work more than 12 hours for their survival.

17. Working Time

Table:4.20

Figure: 4.19

Working Time	Frequency
Day	169
Night	27
Day+Night	204
Grand Total	400



(Source : Field Survey)

(Source : Field Survey)

Working time is an important factor with respect to earnings. There are times, when there is heavy demand for street vended products, like, in the afternoon time, for juices and *kuliki sharbaths*, in the evenings, for *bhajjikada* and fast foods, during late nights, for *thattukada*. Service rendering vendors like cobblers are mostly seen in busy footpaths, ironing people especially during mornings and evenings and so on. Through the survey, we found that more people vend during day and night time in a stretch and many others only for day time. *Bhajjikada* have demand only during evenings, hence, they will be available for only that period.

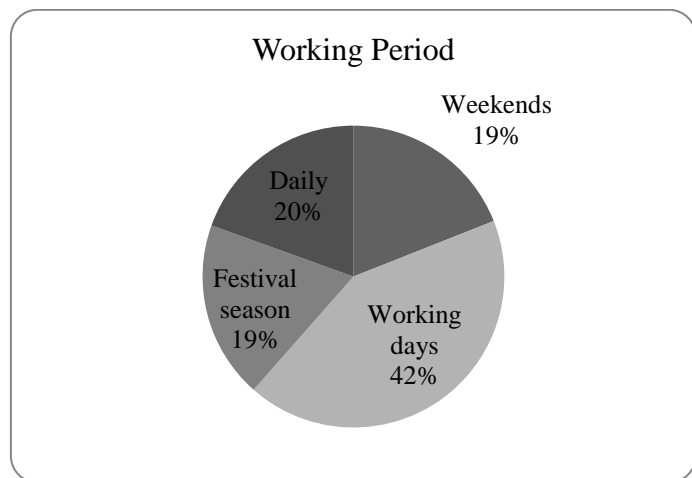
18. Working Period

Table:4.21

Working Period	Frequency
Weekends	76
Working days	170
Festival season	76
Daily	78
Grand Total	400

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.20



(Source : Field Survey)

People engaging in street vending focus on different kind of customers. They focus on daily wage workers, working class people, women, kids and so on. So, based on the time, their focus groups are available, they engage in street vending. Weekends are the time usually; people come with family or for weekly purchase of household items. Housewives will be more for purchasing required items during week days. During festival season, wide range of customers will be available for that short period. Based on the study 42% worked on week days, 20% worked daily, 19% each worked during festival season and weekends.

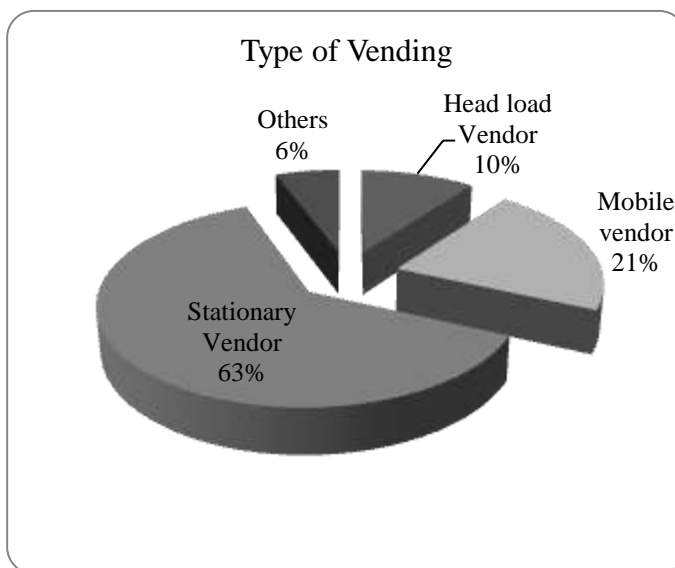
19. Type of Vending

Table:4.22

Figure: 4.21

Type of Vending	Frequency
Head load Vendor	41
Mobile vendor	86
Stationary Vendor	250
Others	23
Grand Total	400

(Source : Field Survey)



(Source : Field Survey)

People engage in different modes of vending like stationary vending, mobile vending through carts, two wheelers etc, head load vending and so on. It is found that there are more stationary vendors selling clothes, food stuffs, stationary items, plants and so on. Mobile vendors included fruit sellers, groundnut frying people, biriyani sellers, and ice-creams and so on. Head load vendors include fish sellers, peanut sellers and other sellers in buses etc. Based on the survey, we found, stationary vendors (63%), 21% as mobile vendors, 10% for head loaders and so on.

20. Ownership

Table: 4.23

Ownership	Mobile	Two wheeler	Land	Ornaments	Chitti	FD	Others
Yes	383	146	186	79	73	23	31
No	17	254	214	321	327	377	369
Grand total	400	400	400	400	400	400	400

(Source : Field Survey)

Possessing some kind of asset is a saving for the long run. This study also surveyed the assets owned by street vendors and found that nearly 96% owned at least a basic mobile phone, 36% owned two wheelers, 46.5% are able to have some land on their name, 19.7% possessed some ornaments as assets, 18.2% had enrolled in *chitti*, 5.7% had fixed deposits and 7.7% had other assets like auto, service rendering tools, etc.

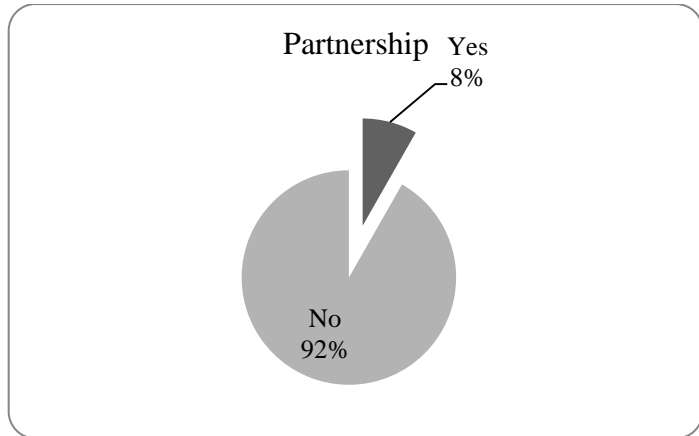
21. Vending in partnership

Table:4.24

Figure: 4.22

Partnership	Frequency
Yes	33
No	367
Grand Total	400

(Source : Field Survey)



(Source : Field Survey)

There are some people who cannot start a vending business of their own. So, they find a partner for doing business like selling fruits, vegetables, clothes and so on which requires a slightly higher investment compared to other business. It also helps them to share the risks. As per the survey, it is found that street vendors engage more in those activities with lesser investment. It is observed that only 8% only have gone for partnership.

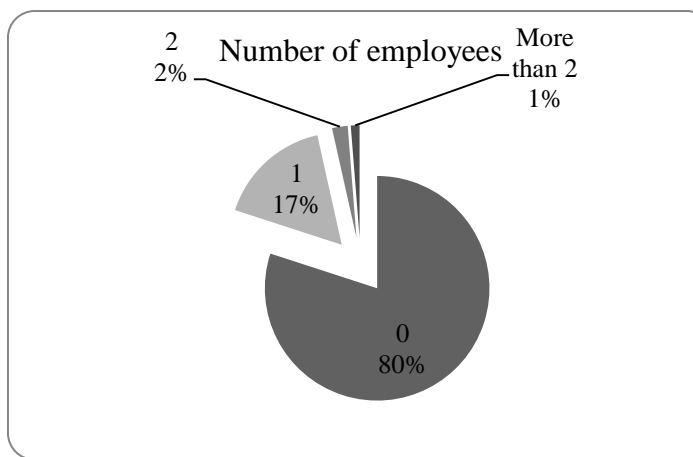
22. Number of Employees

Table:4.25

Number of Employees	Frequency
0	320
1	66
2	9
More than 2	5
Grand Total	400

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.23



(Source : Field Survey)

Employing a person for supporting the business is a cost incurring process. Also, another person need to be employed, only if the business is so high and cannot be managed by themselves. It is observed that only 18.5% have employed additional people to support their vending. Most people are satisfied by managing vending by their own or by taking support from their family members.

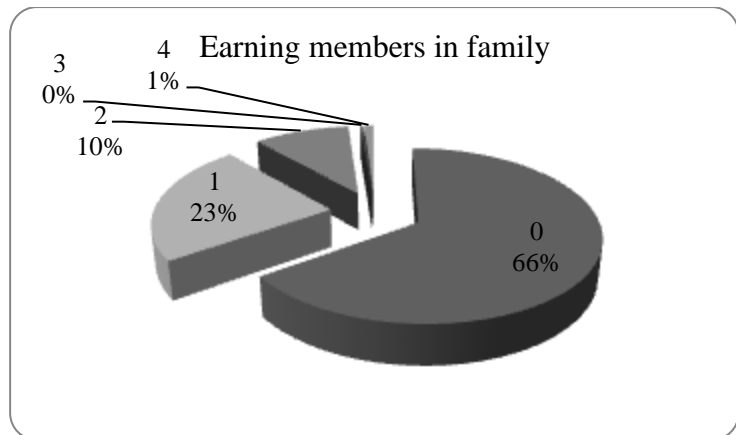
23. Number of earning members in family

Table:4.26

Figure: 4.24

Number of Earning members	Frequency
0	261
1	93
2	41
3	1
4	4
Grand Total	400

(Source : Field Survey)



(Source : Field Survey)

When the number of earning members are more in the family, financial burden of the family will be shared compared to sole breadwinners. 66% of the street vendors, we met for this survey, are the sole breadwinners of the family. i.e., they have to find enough money for meeting the expenses of the family. But, some families have other earning members because one may not be able to earn enough for the survival and, as a result of which family members went for finding some other jobs.

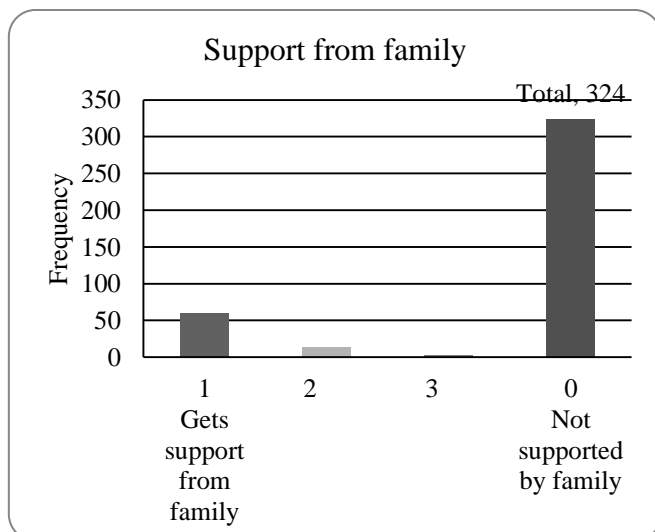
24. Help from family for vending

Table:4.27

Figure: 4.25

Family Support	Frequency
Gets support from family	76
1	60
2	13
3	3
Not supported by family	324
0	324
Grand Total	400

(Source : Field Survey)



(Source : Field Survey)

Based on the survey, it is found that 19% of them are supported by family members in street vending. It is not always possible to employ a person to help in vending, as they may not be able to earn enough for even themselves. So, in many cases, family members helps to ease the work, which is mostly seen in *bhajjikada* and *thatutkada*, where family members helps in preparing, cutting, mixing and other works which can be done prior. Some even comes and helps during vending.

25. Languages Known

Table:4.28

Languages Known	Malayalam	English	Tamil	Telungu	Hindi	Bengali	Others
Yes	384	61	112	10	49	1	13
No	16	339	288	390	351	399	387
Grand Total	400	400	400	400	400	400	400

(Source : Field Survey)

Most of the vendors from Kerala are able to speak Malayalam only, whereas few have known languages like English, Arabic, Tamil and Hindi. Few of them has been to Gulf and had to return during the war crisis. Some had been to different parts of India. This survey has also included 50 in-migrant street vendors for the study and people from Assam, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Bihar, Haryana, Jharkhand, and Uttar Pradesh and so on are studied. Most of them have been in Kerala for more than 1 year and are to an extent comfortable speaking Malayalam, while, some others know some particular words related to their vending.

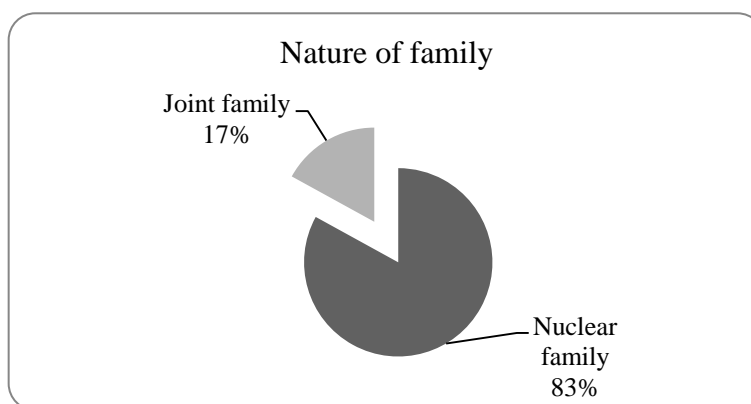
26. Type of Family

Table:4.29

Family	Frequency
Nuclear family	332
Joint family	68
Grand Total	400

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.26



(Source : Field Survey)

Joint families used to be trend of Keralites, years back. It helps to share the problems and get a mental support from members of the family. But, sometimes, it becomes difficult to stay together. Also, present trend in the world is nuclear families and it seen among street vendors also. It is difficult for them to financially support more number of people and hence, have broken into nuclear families. Nearly 83% of the street vendors, we surveyed are living in nuclear families.

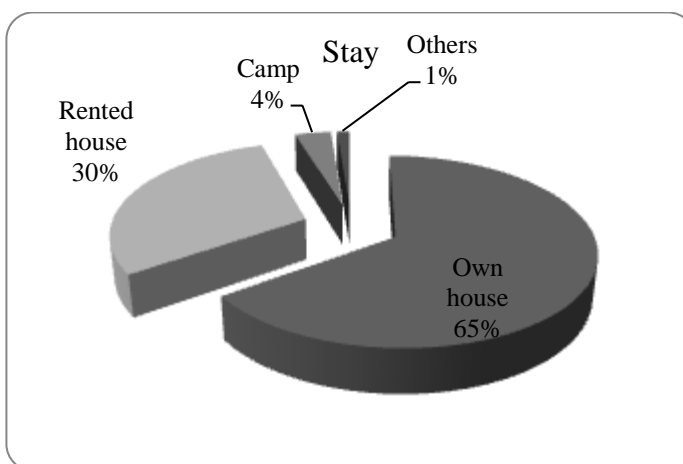
27. Type of Stay

Table:4.30

Stay	Frequency
Own house	261
Rented house	120
Camp	14
Others	5
Grand Total	400

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.27



(Source : Field Survey)

Possessing own house is a great relief for every person. Though many of them had been in street vending for long years, many of them are still not able to own a house and lives in rented house. Most of the in-migrant vendors lived in camps or rented rooms.

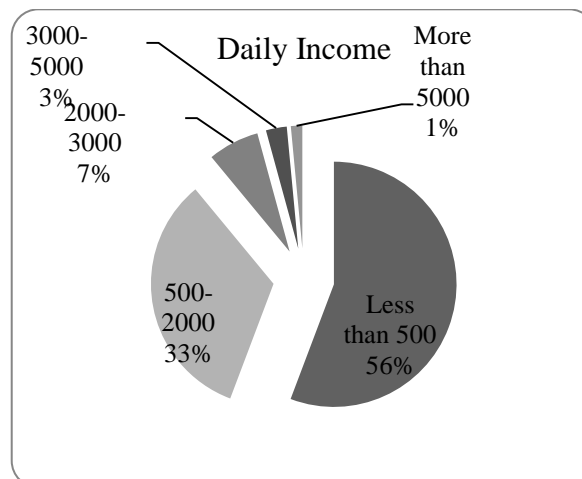
28. Daily Income

Table:4.31

Daily Income (Rs)	Frequency
Less than 500	223
500-2000	133
2000-3000	27
3000-5000	11
More than 5000	6
Grand Total	400

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.28



(Source : Field Survey)

People engaged in street vending do not have a fixed daily income. It keeps changing. Some days, they have a very little income, whereas, next day, they may get more income. Most of the street vendors had daily income of less than Rs.1000. Some had income between Rs.1000 and Rs.2000. And a very few had income more than Rs.2000.

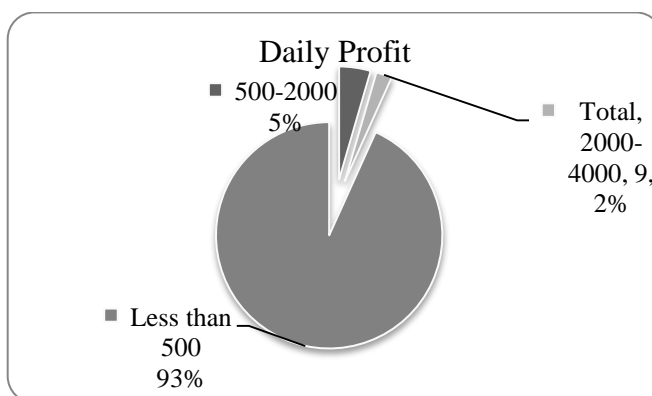
29. Daily Profit

Table:4.32

Daily Profit(in Rs)	Frequency
Less than 500	373
500-2000	18
2000-4000	9
Grand Total	400

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.29



(Source : Field Survey)

As daily income is not fixed, daily profit also varies. Some days it can be also be loss for them. More than 93% of them have profit less than Rs1000. Only few are able to earn above that.

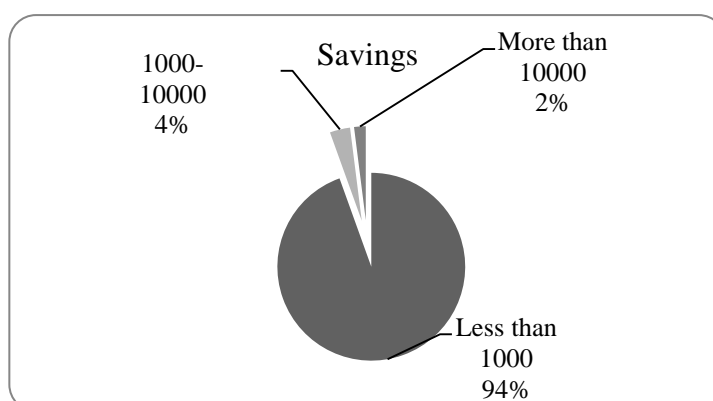
30. Savings

Table:4.33

Savings(in Rs)	Frequency
Less than 1000	378
1000- 10000	14
More than 10000	8
Total	400

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.30



(Source : Field Survey)

Though, street vendors are able to make some profits, they have lot of expenses to meet. Very few are able to save from what they get. Nearly 68% didn't have any savings. They are able to earn for their daily living only. Some are able to save some money, foreseeing the future requirements like children's education, marriage, for their own old age etc.

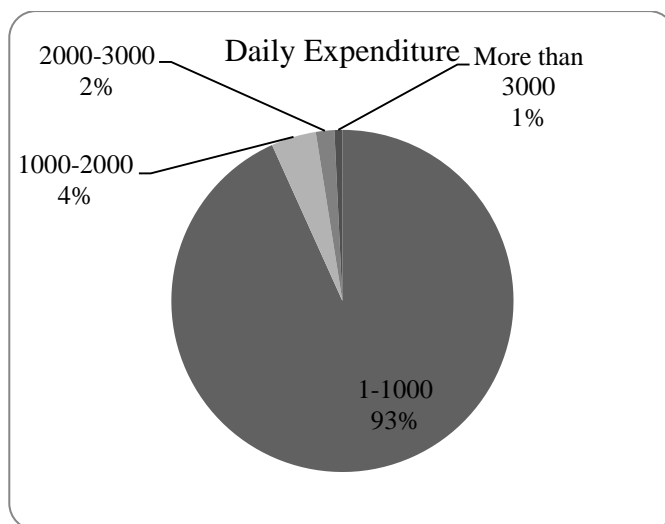
31. Daily Expense

Table:4.34

Figure: 4.31

Daily Expenditure	Frequency
1-1000	373
1000-2000	17
2000-3000	7
More than 3000	3
Grand Total	400

(Source : Field Survey)



(Source : Field Survey)

All those engaged in street vending, does it for their survival, to meet their daily needs. Daily expenses are unavoidable. Most of them have expenses below 1000, whereas few have above it which includes daily medical expenses of family members and based on the family size.

32. Membership in trade Union

Table:4.35

Trade union member	Frequency
Yes	147
No	253
Grand Total	400

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.32



(Source : Field Survey)

Trade unions are organizations whose membership consists of workers and union leaders, united to protect and promote their common interests. In Kerala, there are a number of trade unions and street vendors join any unions. It helps them to get support, especially during evictions, Though they need to pay some membership fees monthly. Though, some do not wish to be in trade union, it sometimes become the necessity of the hour. 63% of the surveyed vendors are able to stand without being in any trade union.

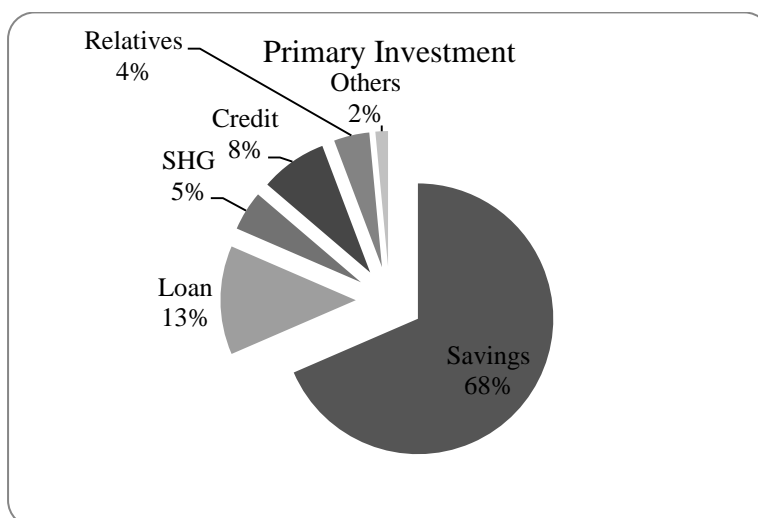
33. Primary Investment

Table:4.36

Primary Investment	Frequency
Savings	274
Loan	52
SHG	19
Credit	32
Relatives	17
Others	6
Grand Total	400

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.33



(Source : Field Survey)

Like any other business, street vending also requires primary investment to set up the business, to procure goods/materials/tools required. 68% are able to make the primary investment through their savings. 13% has to take loan. 5% got support from SHGs. Some bought money from moneylenders. Few got support from their relatives. Some found money through mortgages, chitty and so on.

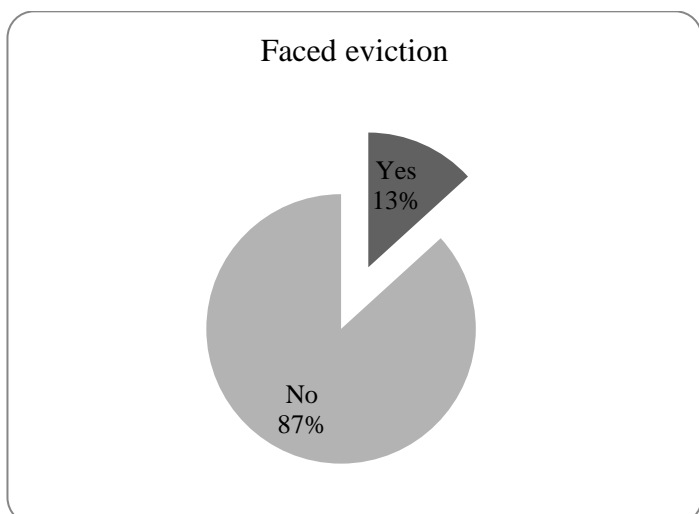
34. Faced any kind of eviction

Table:4.37

Faced Eviction	Frequency
Yes	53
No	347
Grand Total	400

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.34



(Source : Field Survey)

Street vendors are considered to encroach footpaths and other public spaces, causing difficulty for the movement of public. So, police will be forced to evict them from such places. As per the survey, 13% have faced evictions of some kind. So, they move to other places.

35. Alcohol/cigarette/other addictions

Table: 4.38

Addictions	Before	Now
Yes	49	44
No	351	356
Grand Total	400	400

(Source : Field Survey)

Alcohol, cigarettes and other kind of addictive substances are considered to be a relief by many people, for their struggling life. Some may fall as preys to it and ruins their life further, while some others may be able to come out of it. Also, some are able to maintain a limit on whatever they use. Few used to have some kind of addictions earlier, but stopped later, whereas some started recently. But, all of them said that they keep a control on whatever they use, as they are aware of their responsibilities.

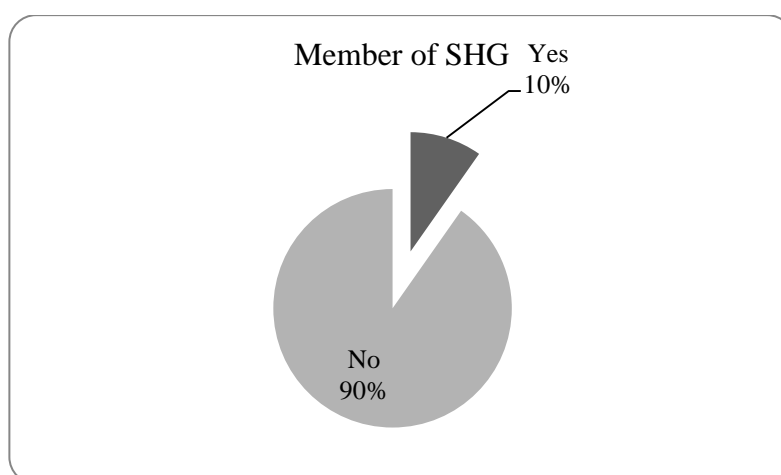
26. Member of SHG

Table:4.39

Member of SHG	Frequency
Yes	39
No	361
Grand Total	400

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.35



(Source : Field Survey)

A self-help group (SHG) is a village-based financial intermediary committee usually composed of 10–20 local women or men. 10% of the surveyed considers Self Help Groups as a great help to them, as it helps them to find a way of living. Some are members of Kudumbasree, Ayalkootam, SaranyaSwayamthozhil(SHG).

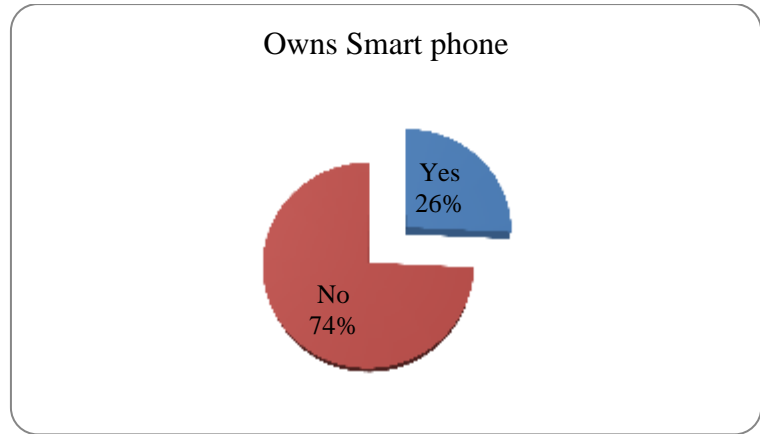
27. Possession of smart phone

Table:4.40

Figure: 4.36

Smart Phone	Frequency
Yes	103
No	297
Grand Total	400

(Source : Field Survey)



(Source : Field Survey)

Smart phones have now become an integral part of everyone's life. Out of 383 people who possess mobile, 103 have smart phones.

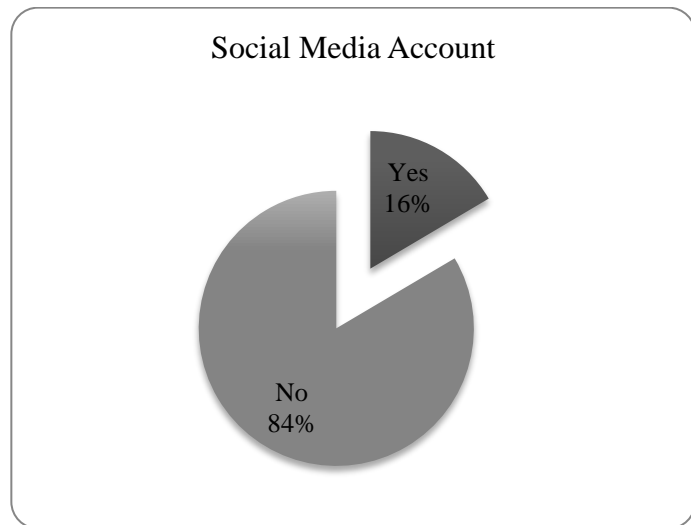
28. Possess social media account

Table:4.41

Social Media Account	Frequency
Yes	66
No	334
Grand Total	400

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.37



(Source : Field Survey)

Today, social media has become part of every common man's life. Many even consider it as a waste of time. Out of 103 people who possess smart phone, 66 of them have account in social media.

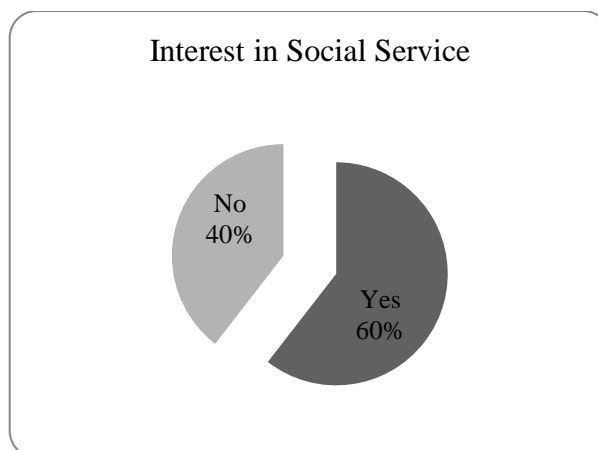
29. Interest in social service

Table:4.42

Figure: 4.38

Interest in Social service	Frequency
Yes	242
No	158
Grand Total	400

(Source : Field Survey)



(Source : Field Survey)

Social service are *services* intended to aid disadvantaged, distressed, or vulnerable persons or marginalized groups. In spite of their struggle to build their lives, 60% of the street vendors are interested in social service and some even do what is possible for them.

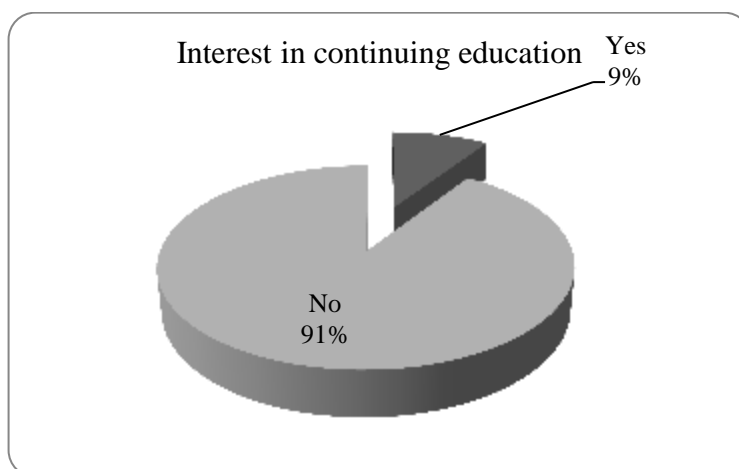
30. Interested in continuing education

Table:4.43

Interest in Education	Frequency
Yes	37
No	363
Grand Total	400

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.39



(Source : Field Survey)

Many of the people engaged in street vending had to discontinue their education, in order to support their family, at very young age. Some have turned out successful and maintain a stable life, whereas, many others still struggle for their daily living. 91% not even felt it important to have education. They have become so busy in daily struggle, that, they don't even think, they need education now. But 9% have expressed their interest in continuing their studies, but they don't know, whether they will ever be able to.

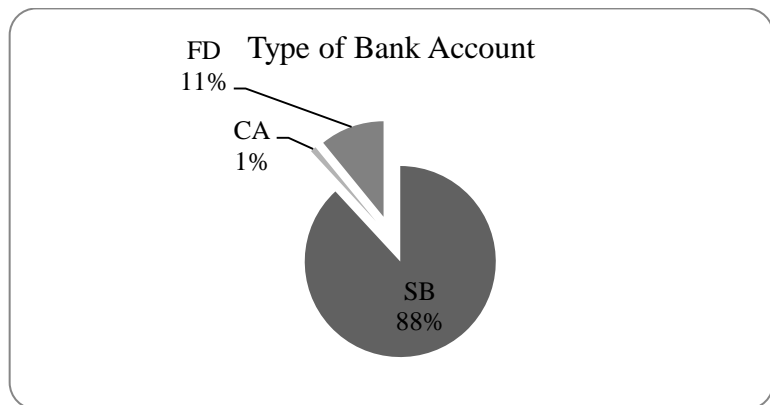
31. Type of bank account

Table:4.44

Type of Bank Account	Frequency
SB	267
CA	3
FD	30
Grand Total	330

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.40



(Source : Field Survey)

Since, some of the street vendors are not able to save some money and many invest in other means like *chitty*, ornaments etc, they don't have bank accounts. Out of 330 people who possess bank account, 88% have savings account, 1% have current account and 11% have fixed deposit. Most of them have accounts in cooperative banks and state banks, while some do rely on new generation banks.

32. July-August, 2018 Kerala flood

Table:4.45

July-August 2018 flood	Frequency
Affected	257
Completely	123
Partially	134
Not affected	143
Grand Total	400

(Source : Field Survey)

Natural disasters mainly affect those people who earn on a daily basis, as a majority of them will not be having any savings, and will be depending on daily profits obtained. The recent flood in Kerala has affected a majority of street vendors in one way or another. Some are not able to vend, as their vending places are flooded or as roads are flooded making them impossible to reach the vending area. It is observed that 64% are affected due to the recent flood.

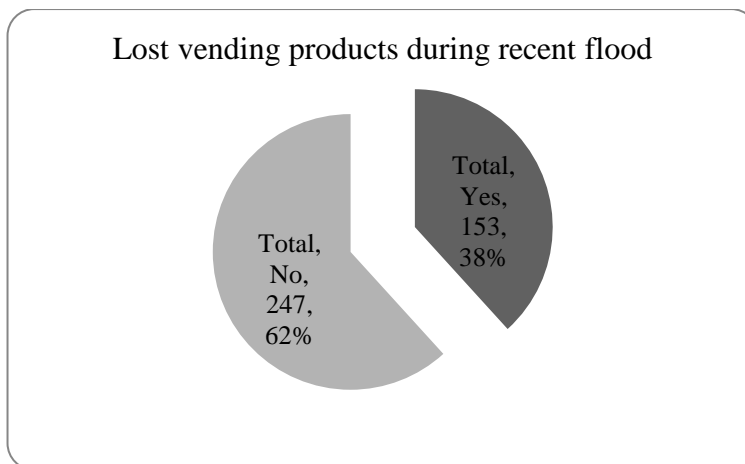
33. Lost vending products during flood

Table:4.46

Figure: 4.41

Lost vending products during flood	Frequency
Yes	153
No	247
Grand Total	400

(Source : Field Survey)



(Source : Field Survey)

Street vendors don't have much storage options. They either store it in nearby rented rooms or in their homes or keep it in any place near to their vending location after properly covering it. Since, concerned authorities are not able to properly forecast flood, vendors are not able to move their vending products/tools to a safe location. This caused nearly 38% of the sample to loss their products/tools.

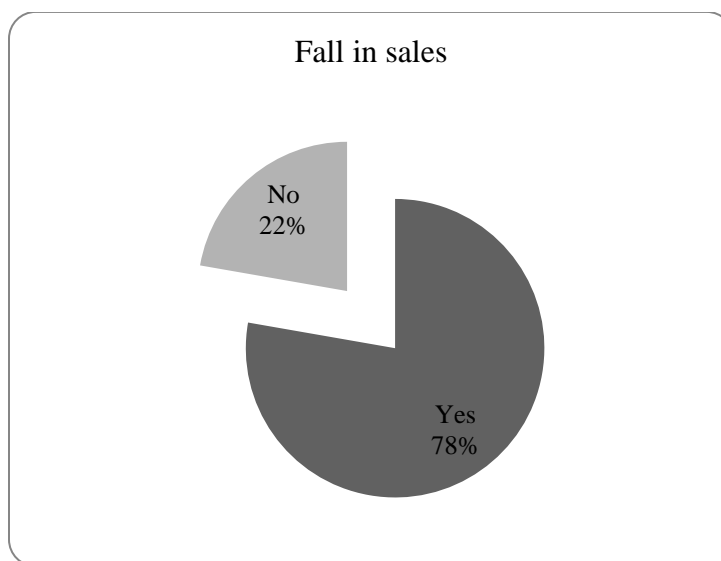
34. Fall in sales after flood

Table:4.47

Fall in sales	Frequency
Yes	311
No	89
Grand Total	400

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.42



(Source : Field Survey)

Since flood affected most of Kerala, revival to normal took long time. Even now, some areas remain affected. It took nearly 2weeks in many areas, for coming back to normal. Even when vendors came back for vending, they are not able to get many customers, as people are busy in rebuilding life back to normal. Nearly 78% experienced fall in their sales, during later weeks of flood.

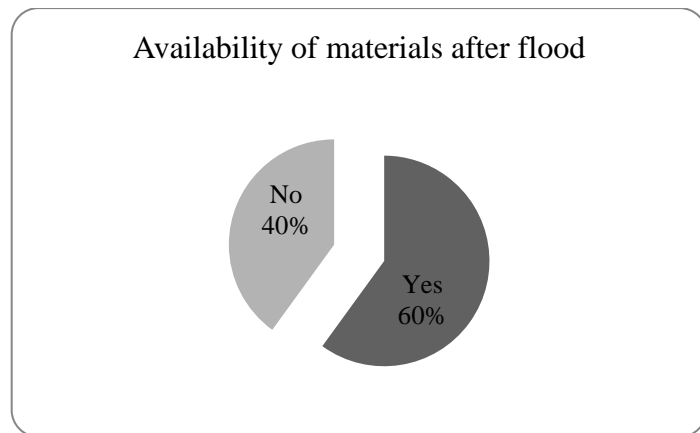
35. Availability of vending materials after flood

Table:4.48

Availability of materials after flood	Frequency
Yes	240
No	160
Grand Total	400

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.43



(Source : Field Survey)

Another problem due to flood was unavailability/shortage of materials/goods for sale. Some lost their products in flood and others who wanted to renew their stock are not able to obtain it, as all roads are blocked and almost all materials in Kerala was spoilt and hence, new products needed to come from different places.

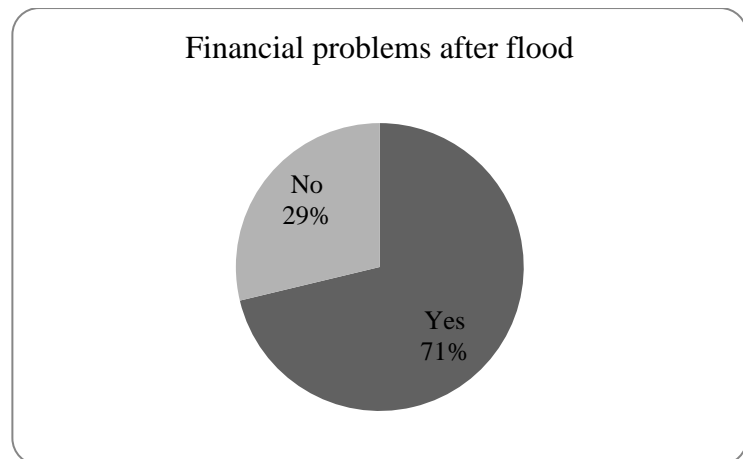
36. Financial Problems after flood

Table:4.49

Financial problems	Frequency
Yes	285
No	115
Grand Total	400

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.44



(Source : Field Survey)

Post flood, many street vendors experienced fall in sales, unavailability of materials for sale, expense in repairing damaged items during flood and so on. With increasing expenses on one side, they are not able to balance the other side as they didn't have any option to obtain income. Also, most of them didn't have any savings. So, it resulted in financial burden for them.

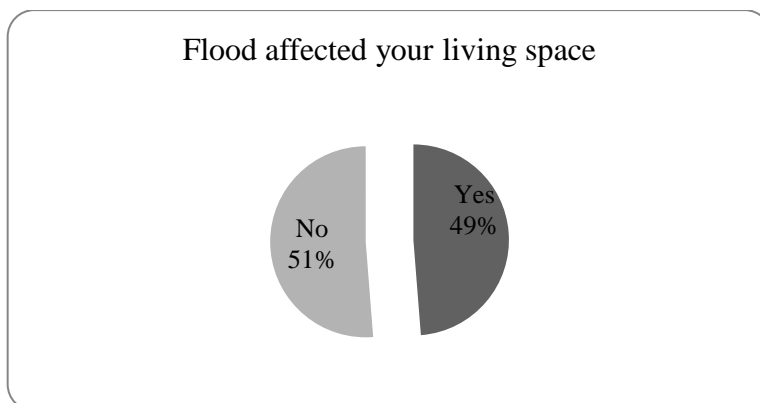
37. Flood affected living space

Table:4.50

Flood affected home	Frequency
Yes	195
No	205
Grand Total	400

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.45



(Source : Field Survey)

As many of the houses are flooded during recent flood in Kerala, street vendors houses are no exception.49% of vendors, as per this survey, had their living space flooded.

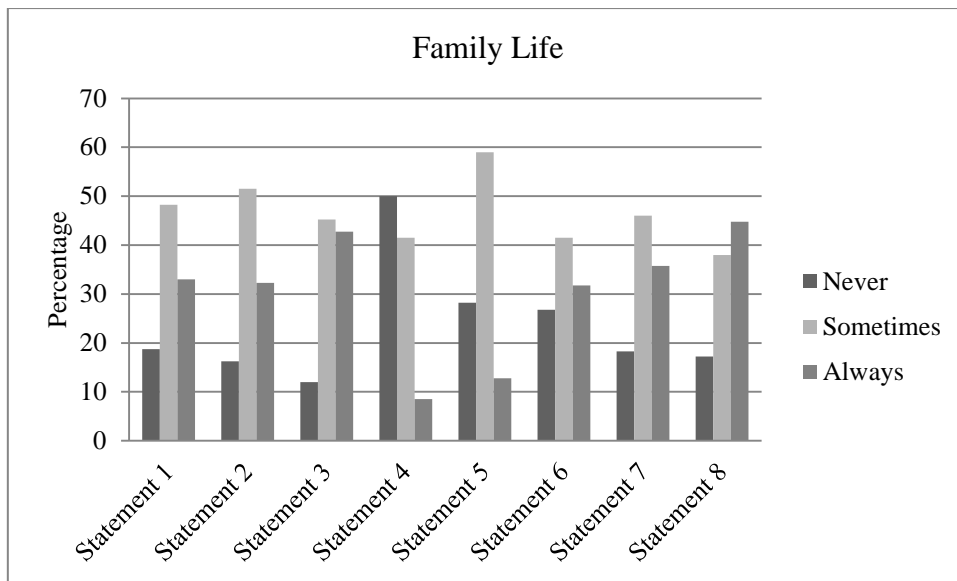
B. Family Life

Table: 4.51

Statement	Never	Sometimes	Always
Statement 1	18.75	48.25	33
Statement 2	16.25	51.5	32.25
Statement 3	12	45.25	42.75
Statement 4	50	41.5	8.5
Statement 5	28.25	59	12.75
Statement 6	26.75	41.5	31.75
Statement 7	18.25	46	35.75
Statement 8	17.25	38	44.75

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.46



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You are able to attend family functions.*

Due to the daily struggle of street vendors to earn for their daily living, it often becomes difficult for them to take a day off from vending. 20% are never able to take off from their vending. 33% are able to attend family functions at times. And 47% are able to attend family functions always.

Statement 2: *You have time to spend with your family.*

Family is an integral part in everyone's life. It gives a meaning to our existence. So, in spite of any busy schedule, it is important to give time for family. Street vendors who are doing business with the help of family members gets more time to spend together. Some are not able find sufficient time for their family, which may later result in gaps in relations. 19% are never getting time to spend with their family. 45% are able to manage sometime with their family and remaining gets more than enough time to spend with family.

Statement 3: *You are able to satisfy your family needs.*

Nearly 17% are never able to satisfy the basic requirements of the family. Around 42% somehow manage to fulfil at least the basic needs and desires of the family. Remaining are earning enough to satisfy all the needs of the family.

Statement 4: *You are able to take your family to an outing at least once in a month.*

It is observed that 45% feels that they are not able to take their family for an outing at least once in a month. It is due to lack of time available to take off and/or due to lack of money to spend. Less than 10% only are agreeing to the statement.

Statement 5: *Your family life is affected by stress and problems of work.*

Struggle for earning daily living are sometimes cause of so much stress and tensions. Also, problems of workspace add on to it. This may be at times reflected on the family life, as many express their workplace stress and frustrations with family.15% of the surveyed felt that, workplace stress and tensions affect their family life.55% felt that, they are able to control their moods to an extent.30% expressed that they make sure not to express tensions and problems with family.

Statement 6: *You get support from your family for doing business.*

Support from family members can help reduce the tensions of work and also to share the workload.30% gets help from family members for vending. Nearly 40% felt, they are supported by family whenever necessary. Remaining approached vending by their own and doesn't get support from family.

Statement 7: *You are able to support your children's education.*

Every parent aspires to give their child good education and to make them stand on their own legs. But, in many cases, parents may not be able to concentrate on providing education as they may be struggling for survival, due to which parents will be forced to discontinue their child's education. Around 20% are not able to support their children's education, 45% somehow managed and remaining give at most care for their children's proper education.

Statement 8: *You can maintain good relation with your relatives.*

Relatives are important part of life, as they may be the ones who will support you at necessary times. Relations should always be well maintained. Many street vendors felt that, many are ashamed to be known as their relatives, as they consider street vending to be a low status job.19% are not able to maintain good relation with their relatives, 37% managed to keep their relatives happy, and remaining are able to create a good bond with their relatives.

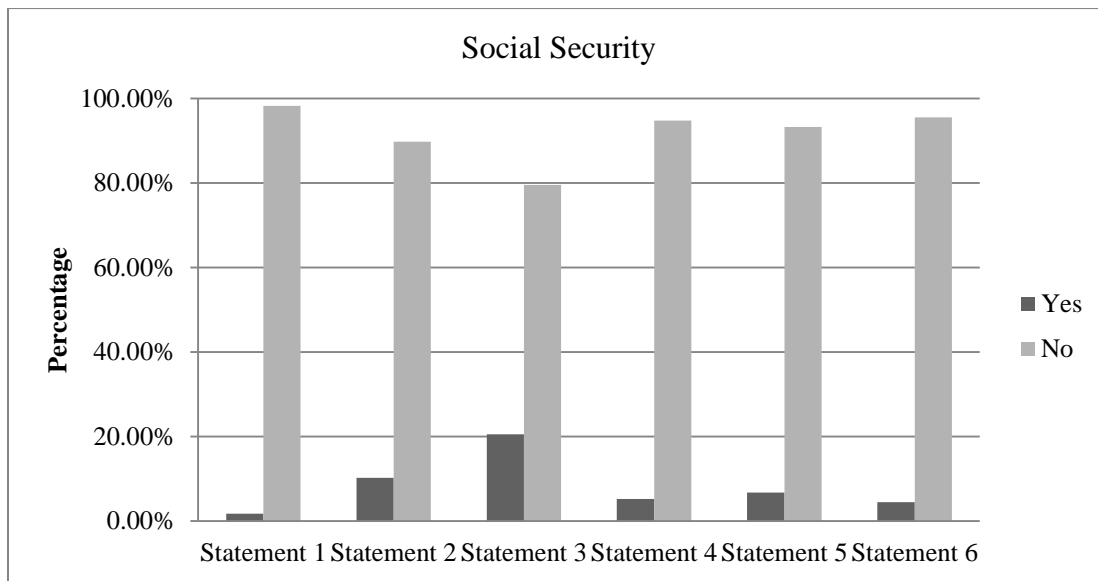
C. Social Security

Table: 4.52

Response	Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4	Statement 5	Statement 6
Yes	7	41	82	21	27	18
No	393	359	318	379	373	382

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.47



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You get any support from NGO's.*

The main motive of NGO is to provide all the basic facilities to the one who is in need. So far street vendors of Kerala haven't received much support from NGO's.

Statement 2: *You have any insurance coverage.*

The main purpose of insurance is to transfer risk. *Insurance* is a contract in which an insurer promises to pay the *insured* party a sum of money if one or more specified events occur in the future, in return for regular small payments - known as premiums. Since, most of the street vendors are not able to earn a stable income, it is impossible for them to pay the regular premiums. Only 10% possess some kind of insurance coverage.

Statement 3: *You are covered under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana.*

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana(RSBY) is a government-run health insurance programme for the Indian poor. The scheme aims to provide health insurance coverage to the unrecognised sector workers belonging to the BPL category and their family members shall be beneficiaries under this scheme. But, many people are still unaware of these kinds of facilities. Around 20% only possess this medical insurance card.

Statement 4: *You have faced any kind of abuse from any anti-social elements.*

There are many anti-social elements in our society, who increases the struggle of street vendors by ruining their possessions at night times, by threatening them, accusing street vendors on false allegations and so on. 5% of street vendors have faced abuse from these kind of anti-social elements.

Statement 5: *You have faced any kind of problems from police or other authorities.*

Police and other officials are employed for proper implementation of laws in their field. Since, street vendors do not have their own area to vend; they utilize the empty spaces near heavy traffic area. Most of them encroach footpaths, wherein some makes sure not to obstruct path of pedestrians, while others obstruct their path unknowingly. In these cases police or other authorities will remain hostile to them. Nearly 7% have faced this kind of problems during vending.

Statement 6: *You have attended any seminars/training programmes/awareness programmes on social security.*

Various government departments provide seminars/training programmes/awareness programmes on different areas for people from various areas. So, far only very few have attended these kinds of programmes as most of them said, they are never aware of these kinds of programmes and were not informed.

D. HEALTH AND HYGIENE STATUS

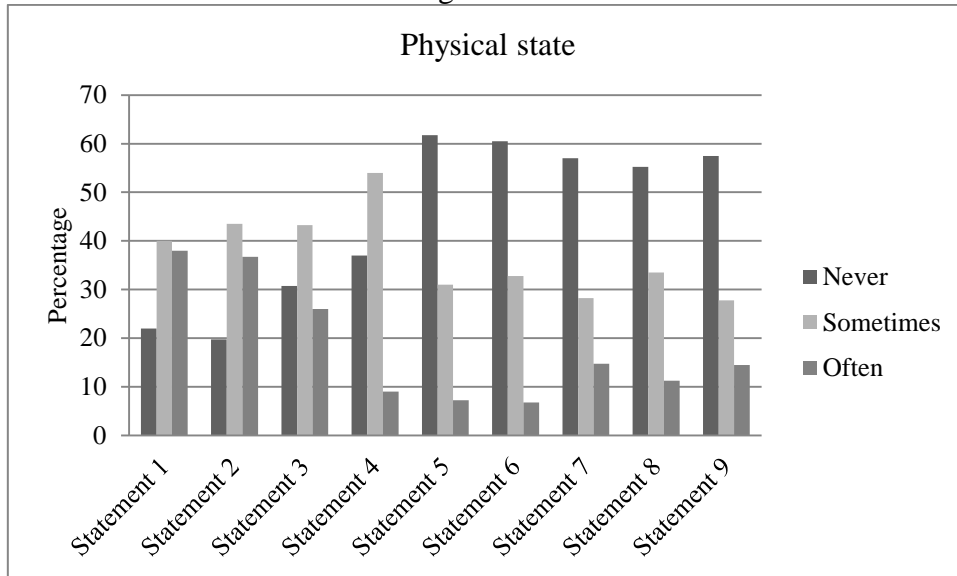
D1. Physical State

Table:4.53

Statement	Never(%)	Sometimes(%)	Often(%)
Statement 1	22	40	38
Statement 2	19.75	43.5	36.75
Statement 3	30.75	43.25	26
Statement 4	37	54	9
Statement 5	61.75	31	7.25
Statement 6	60.5	32.75	6.75
Statement 7	57	28.25	14.75
Statement 8	55.25	33.5	11.25
Statement 9	57.5	27.75	14.5

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.48



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *Presence of physical pain (neck/back ache, sore arms/legs, headaches etc).*

Street vending usually require physical effort. Long years and long hours of vending will be very stressful to body. It is observed that 40% has continuous body pains, 40% has intermittent or discontinuous body pains and remaining are healthy without anybody pain.

Statement 2: *Feeling of tension.*

Tension is a feeling of worry and anxiety which makes it difficult for you to relax. It is observed that 40% face high tension over even small incidences, 42% suffer from tension at times.

Statement 3: *Incidence of fatigue or low energy.*

Since street vending usually requires high physical effort, many people suffer from fatigue. Their inability to have proper food on time, intense effort required, etc will cause fatigue in street vendors. It is observed that 30% suffers from fatigue always while 32% at times.

Statement 4: *Incidence of colds and flu.*

Street vendors are working for their daily living. So, in order to survive, they will neglect symptoms of any small diseases. They may not be even able stay away from sudden rain, as their utmost priority will be to protect their vending products, which may result in having cold and flu for them. It is observed that nearly 55% had suffered from colds and flu at times and 15% have frequent incidence of flu and colds.

Statement 5: *Incidence of nausea or loose motion.*

Nausea are caused due to food poisoning, gastritis (inflammation of the stomach lining), an ulcer, or bulimia and loose motions are caused due to bacterial infections, intestinal disorders or diseases, reaction to certain medications, intolerance to foods or due to parasites. Street vendors are not much conscious on the hygiene of the food they eat. Most cases, they won't be able to spend time for it and grabs something to eat from nearby shops

to save time. Sometimes, they may even not get time to have food. 10% suffers from nausea and loose motion frequently and 30% suffer from it, at times.

Statement 6: *Incidence of menstrual discomfort.*

Effective menstrual hygiene is vital to the health, well-being, dignity, empowerment, mobility and productivity of women. But, most times, this is not been taken care by many women. Access to proper toilet facilities is very important during this time. To manage menstruation hygienically and with dignity, it is essential that women and girls have access to water and sanitation. They need somewhere private to change sanitary cloths or pads; clean water and soap for washing their hands, bodies and reusable cloths; and facilities for safely disposing of used materials or a clean place to dry them if reusable. Out of 17% women surveyed for this study, 43% suffers from menstrual discomfort in one way or another.

Statement 7: *Incidence of allergies or eczema or skin rash.*

Allergies are the result of an inappropriate immune response to a normally harmless substance. Some of the most common allergens are dust, pollen, and nuts. They can cause sneezing, peeling skin, and vomiting. Street vendors are more prone to the dust in the street and hot sun. This can result in allergies and skin rashes. 20% suffers from it often and 32% at times.

Statement 8: *Incidence of dizziness or light headedness or falling or tripping.*

Common causes of *dizziness* include a migraine, medications, and alcohol. It can also be caused by a problem in the inner ear, where balance is regulated. It is observed that nearly 50% suffers from dizziness regularly or at times.

Statement 9: *Regular checkups.*

Regular health exams and tests can help find problems before they start. They also can help find problems early, when your chances for treatment and cure are better. By getting the right health services, screenings, and treatments, you are taking steps that help your chances for living a longer, healthier life. Your age, health and family history, lifestyle choices (i.e. what you eat, how active you are, whether you smoke), and other important factors impact what and how often you need healthcare. It is observed that only 20% does regular checkups and 27% as and when need arises.

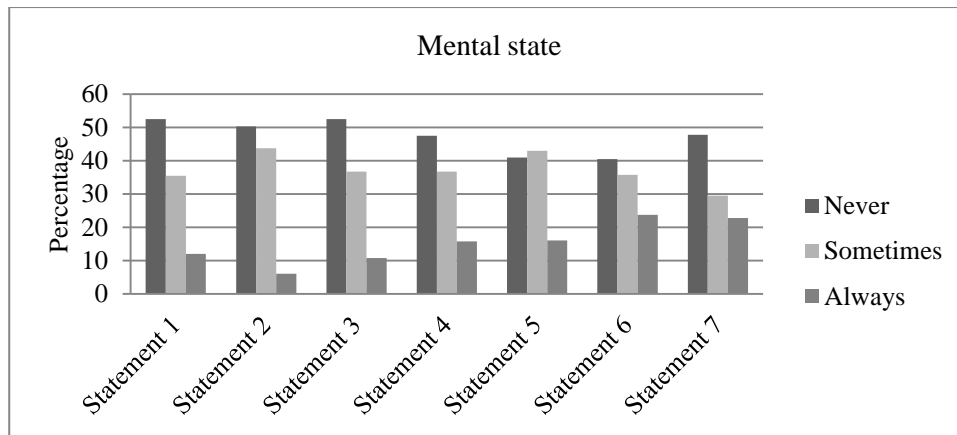
D2. Mental/Emotional State

Table: 4.54

Statement	Never(%)	Sometimes(%)	Always(%)
Statement 1	52.5	35.5	12
Statement 2	50.25	43.75	6
Statement 3	52.5	36.75	10.75
Statement 4	47.5	36.75	15.75
Statement 5	41	43	16
Statement 6	40.5	35.75	23.75
Statement 7	47.75	29.5	22.75

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.49



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *Experience of moodiness or temper or angry outbursts towards family/customers/partners/others.*

At times, people are not able to manage their temper and take it out on anyone, which can later cause problems in relations. They may not be doing it knowingly. It is observed that 37% experience it sometimes and 13% often.

Statement 2: *Experienced lack of interest to life.*

Monotonous and struggling life sometimes results in lack of interest. It seems that 50% never experienced lack of interest and 5% felt lack interest to life.

Statement 3: *Being overly worried about small things.*

Some people gets worried even at small things of life. It is observed that 11% are overly worried always, while 38% worries too much at some cases and 51% never are overly worried on small things.

Statement 4: *Difficulty thinking or concentrating or indecisiveness.*

Some people are unable to think properly and make decisions. This may be at times due the situations they face. 15% feels that it has always happened to them, while 47% never felt it.

Statement 5: *Experience vague fears or anxiety.*

Anxiety may be *caused* by a mental condition, a physical condition, the effects of drugs, or a combination of these. 15% seems to have always experienced fear and anxiety, while 41% never felt any anxiety.

Statement 6: *Difficulty in falling asleep.*

Difficulty in sleeping is not a disease. However, it may be a symptom of other problems such as stress, depression, anxiety, pain or prostate problems. Alternatively, it may be a temporary problem of unknown cause. While sleeping difficulty is usually temporary, it may sometimes become chronic. It seems that 25% suffer from severe sleeping difficulty, while 40% are able to get sound sleep.

Statement 7: Experience of recurring thoughts or dreams.

Many people have the same or a similar dream many times, over either a short period of time or their lifetime. Recurring dreams usually mean there is something in your life you've not acknowledged that is causing stress of some sort. The dream repeats because you have not corrected the problem. 25% seems to have some severe problem and 30% have mild problems.

D3. Enjoyment of Life

Table: 3.55

Statement	Never(%)	Sometimes(%)	Always(%)
Statement 1	22	40.75	37.25
Statement 2	21.25	32.25	47.25
Statement 3	10.25	33.75	56
Statement 4	11.5	32	56.5
Statement 5	10.25	31	58.75
Statement 6	17	44	39

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.50



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: Tries to follow healthy lifestyle.

Good nutrition is an *important* part of leading a *healthy lifestyle*. It seems that 40% are very conscious of their lifestyle, while 20% are not at all serious about leading healthy life style.

Statement2: Act according to consciousness.

It seems that 50% gives importance to live according to their consciousness, while 18% wants to manage life in any possible ways.

Statement 3: *Able to interact with others without fear.*

55% of the surveyed felt that they are able to interact with others without any fear, while 5% fears it.

Statement 4: *Level of confidence in your ability to deal with adversity.*

A person will be successful, if, he/she is able to confront the struggles and problems of life with confidence. 55% felt that, they can manage it very well.

Statement 5: *Level of compassion for, and acceptance of, others.*

Compassion and showing understanding to others is rarely seen nowadays. 53% said that, they always try to understand others.

Statement 6: *Incidence of feelings of joy and or happiness.*

Feeling of joy or happiness is important in everyone's life. Around 50% seems to be happy always, while 20% oppose the statement.

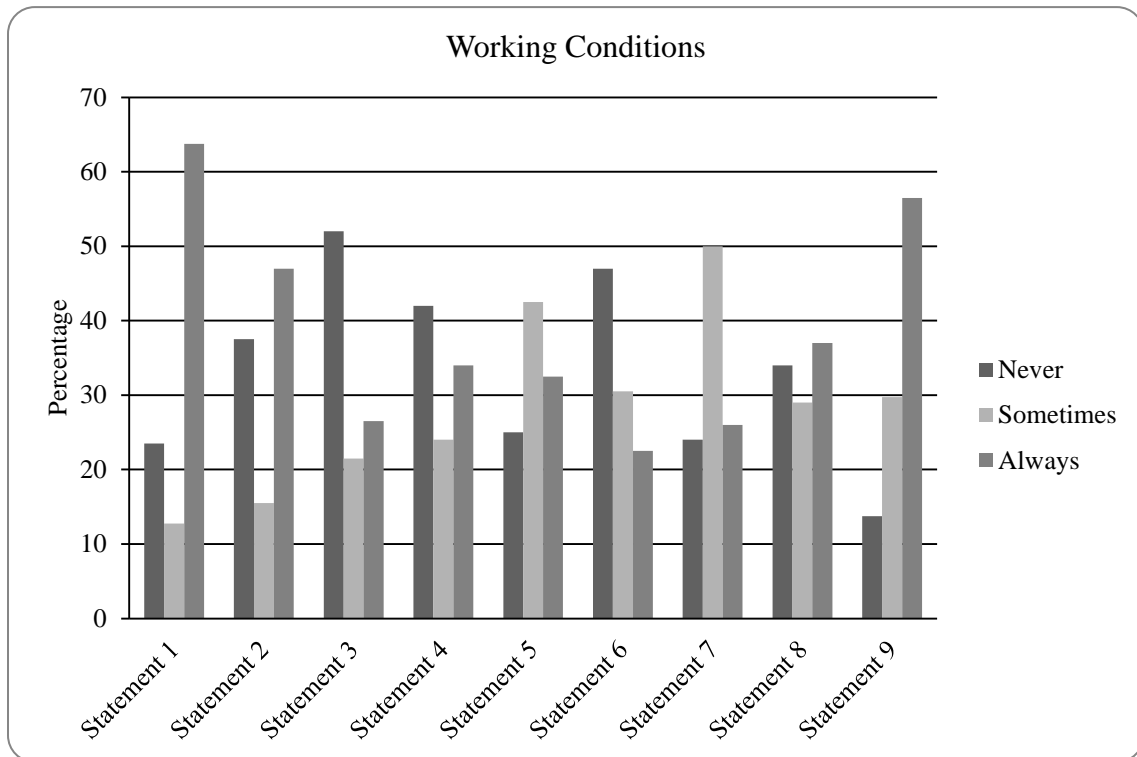
D4. Working Conditions

Table: 4.56

Statement	Never(%)	Sometimes(%)	Always(%)
Statement 1	23.5	12.75	63.75
Statement 2	37.5	15.5	47
Statement 3	52	21.5	26.5
Statement 4	42	24	34
Statement 5	25	42.5	32.5
Statement 6	47	30.5	22.5
Statement 7	24	50	26
Statement 8	34	29	37
Statement 9	13.75	29.75	56.5

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.51



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You have access to clean drinking water.*

Availability of clean drinking water is important. Not many people(33%) have access to safe drinking water, while others felt they have access to it.

Statement 2: *You have toilet facility.*

Toilet facilities are important to be provided in a society. Nearly 50% feels that they have access to toilet facility. Many of the street vendors complained the lack of toilet facilities.

Statement 3: *You are affected by some kind of disease.*

Many (29%) of the street vendors surveyed responded that they suffer from some kind of diseases frequently, while 20% at times.

Statement 4: *You are taking any kind of medication/treatment.*

32% have taken frequent medication /treatment, while 23% take it at times.

Statement 5: *You are drinking boiled water.*

Boiling water for drinking helps in killing germs and making it suitable for drinking. 32% always use boiled water for drinking, while 29% use water without boiling.

Statement 6: *You are affected by any kind of medical problems due to vending.*

Street vending can sometimes cause sunburn, skin rashes, body pains and others. It is observed that 22% are always encountering such problems, while 30% at times.

Statement 7: *You are taking nutrient rich food.*

Nutrient rich food is important for a healthy living. It is observed that 28% always have nutrient rich food, 57% at times and others doesn't take care for nutrient rich foods.

Statement 8: *Direct exposure towards climate caused many health issues.*

Exposure to excess sun and rain can cause health issues like sunburn, fevers, cold etc. 38% reported being affected by health issues due to changes in climate. 32% feels that, they are not being affected by health issues.

Statement 9: *You are able to consume food at regular intervals.*

Street vendors usually find it difficult to consume food at regular intervals. Most of them are unable to keep their products safely somewhere and to go and have food. Some even have food at their vending place. 55% are able to consume food at regular intervals, while 15% are never able have food at regular intervals.

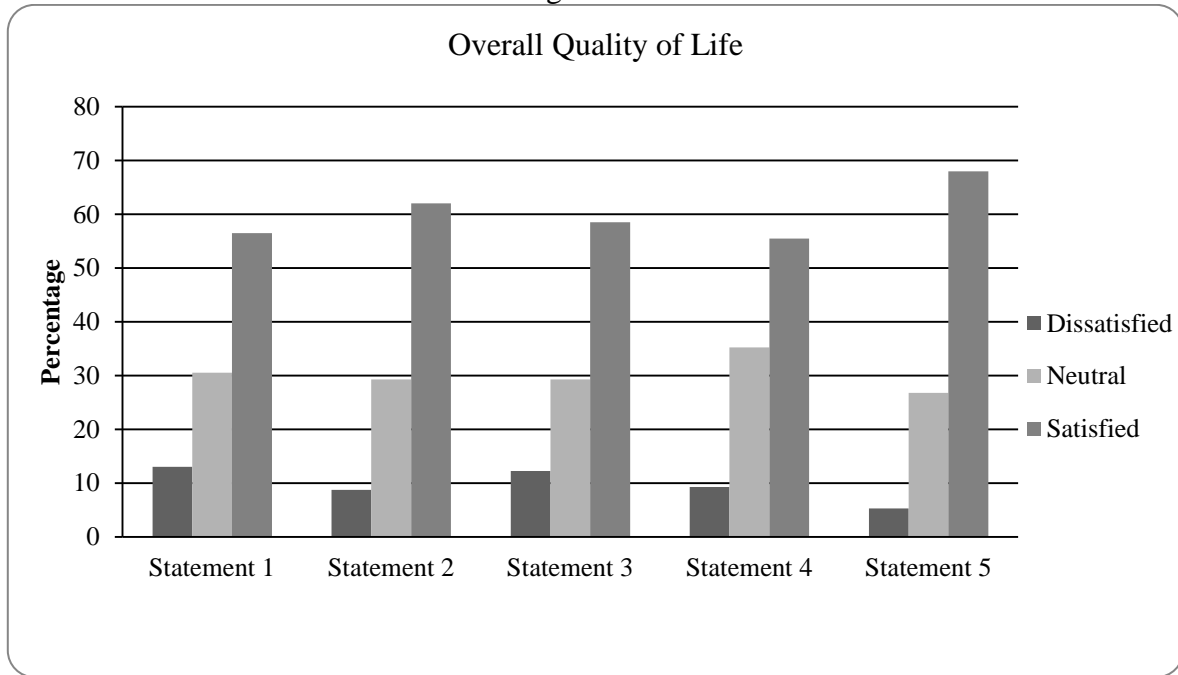
D5. Overall Quality of Life

Table: 4.57

Statement	Dissatisfied(%)	Neutral(%)	Satisfied(%)
Statement 1	13	30.5	56.5
Statement 2	8.75	29.25	62
Statement 3	12.25	29.25	58.5
Statement 4	9.25	35.25	55.5
Statement 5	5.25	26.75	68

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.52



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *Your personal life.*

A person lives to lead a happy life. But, at times, struggles of the person, makes it impossible to enjoy life. It is observed that 58% are satisfied with their life 30% have neutral attitude and 12% are dissatisfied.

Statement 2: *Your significant other/spouse/partner.*

Having a support partner/family is a blessing in the middle of struggles. It gives strength to overcome problems of life. 61% are satisfied with their partner while 9% are not.

Statement 3: *Your job*

Survivals of human beings are cost incurring in the present world. To meet the expenses for survival, it is necessary to earn. Hence, job is an important factor in life. Some people work with passion and desire, while some others engage in jobs due to unavailability of other option. 68% are satisfied with their job, 27% adjust to it, while 5% are dissatisfied.

Statement 4: *Your co-workers*

A working person usually spends more time of the day with their co-workers. So, it is highly important to be satisfied about them. 55% are satisfied with their co-workers while 10% are dissatisfied.

Statement 5: *The extent to which you adjust to changes in your life.*

Changes are the constant phenomenon in everyone's life. Ability to adapt to it, makes a person's life successful. 69% are satisfied with their ability to adapt towards changes, while 5% are dissatisfied.

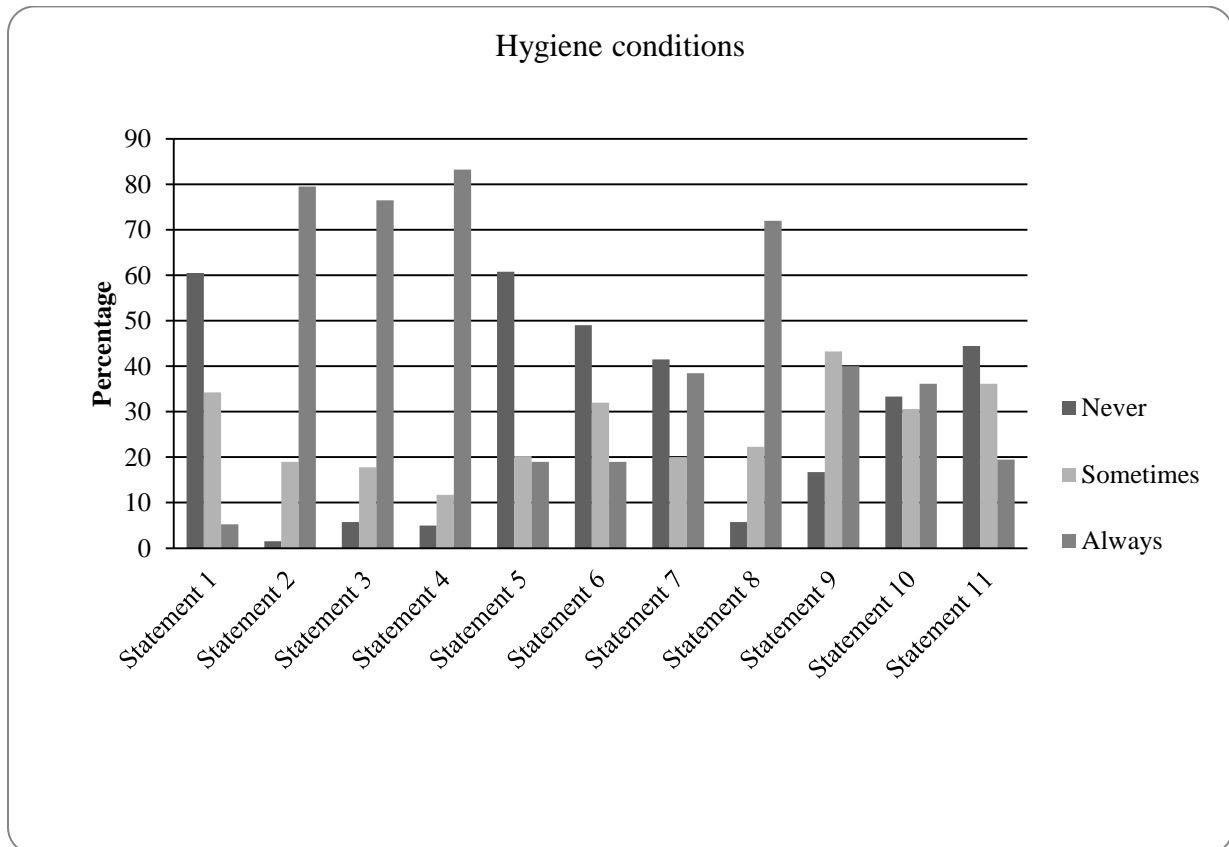
D6. Hygiene conditions

Table: 4.58

Statement	Never(%)	Sometimes(%)	Always(%)
Statement 1	60.5	34.25	5.25
Statement 2	1.5	19	79.5
Statement 3	5.75	17.75	76.5
Statement 4	5	11.75	83.25
Statement 5	60.75	20.25	19
Statement 6	49	32	19
Statement 7	41.5	20	38.5
Statement 8	5.75	22.25	72
Statement 9	16.75	43.25	40
Statement 10	18.18	16.67	19.70
Statement 11	24.24	19.70	10.61

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.53



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You use soap to wash your hands.*

Regularly washing your hands is an important measure for preventing the spread of germs which cause diseases. Use of soaps helps in removing germs more easily. 5% of the surveyed reported always using soaps while washing, while 35% at times and 60% never use soaps.

Statement 2: *You wash your hand after going back home*

Engaging in vending in street may result in being exposed to various dirt and pollutants from surroundings. So, it is important to wash hands to prevent diseases. It is observed that 80% use to wash hands regularly and 20% as the need arises.

Statement 3: *You trim fingernails.*

Trimmed fingernails prevent germs and dirt to be filled in fingernails. It is observed that 78% resort to keep fingernails trimmed regularly, and 5% never trim fingers.

Statement 4: *You change clothing regularly.*

82% of the surveyed agreed that, they change clothes regularly, while 12% at times.

Statement 5: *You use masks/gloves during vending.*

Use of masks /gloves is a healthy practice, which helps them to stay protected from any infections and pollutions. It is observed that only 20% regularly use gloves/masks, while 60% never use it.

Statement 6: *You use handkerchief to catch sneezes/coughs.*

Use of handkerchief to catch sneezes/coughs is a healthy habit, as it prevent others get infected. 20% always resort to this habit, while 50% never follow this.

Statement 7: *You have access to clean bathroom.*

Most people agreed to have access to bathroom, while cleanliness is factors that need to be dealt with. 40% agreed having clean bathroom facilities always, while 40% opposed it.

Statement 8: *You keep your working place clean.*

Keeping work place clean is not only a hygienic practice, but also helps to attract customers. It is observed that 72% always try to keep workplace clean, while 5% never keep it clean.

Statement 9: *You take first aid in case of injury/wounds.*

Taking first aid is important for any injuries and wounds. But many people avoid giving importance to it. It is observed that 18% never take first aid, while 42% during some cases only.

Statement 10: *You use sanitary pads during menstruation.*

Use of sanitary pad during menstruation is healthy and hygienic practice. Many women living in poverty use rags, newspaper, or even mud to manage their menstrual periods. None of these work very well and can introduce infections or injuries; they also circumscribe women’s movement. It is observed that, out of 17% women surveyed, 38% of them use sanitary pads every time, while 32% does not.

Statement 11: *You change pads every 5-6 hours.*

Only 20% of women surveyed, confirmed that they change pads in 5-6 hours, while others keeps it longer which can cause infections in the long run.

E. FINANCIAL ASSESSMENT AND EXPENSES

E1. Awareness and availing of following facilities

i. Awareness

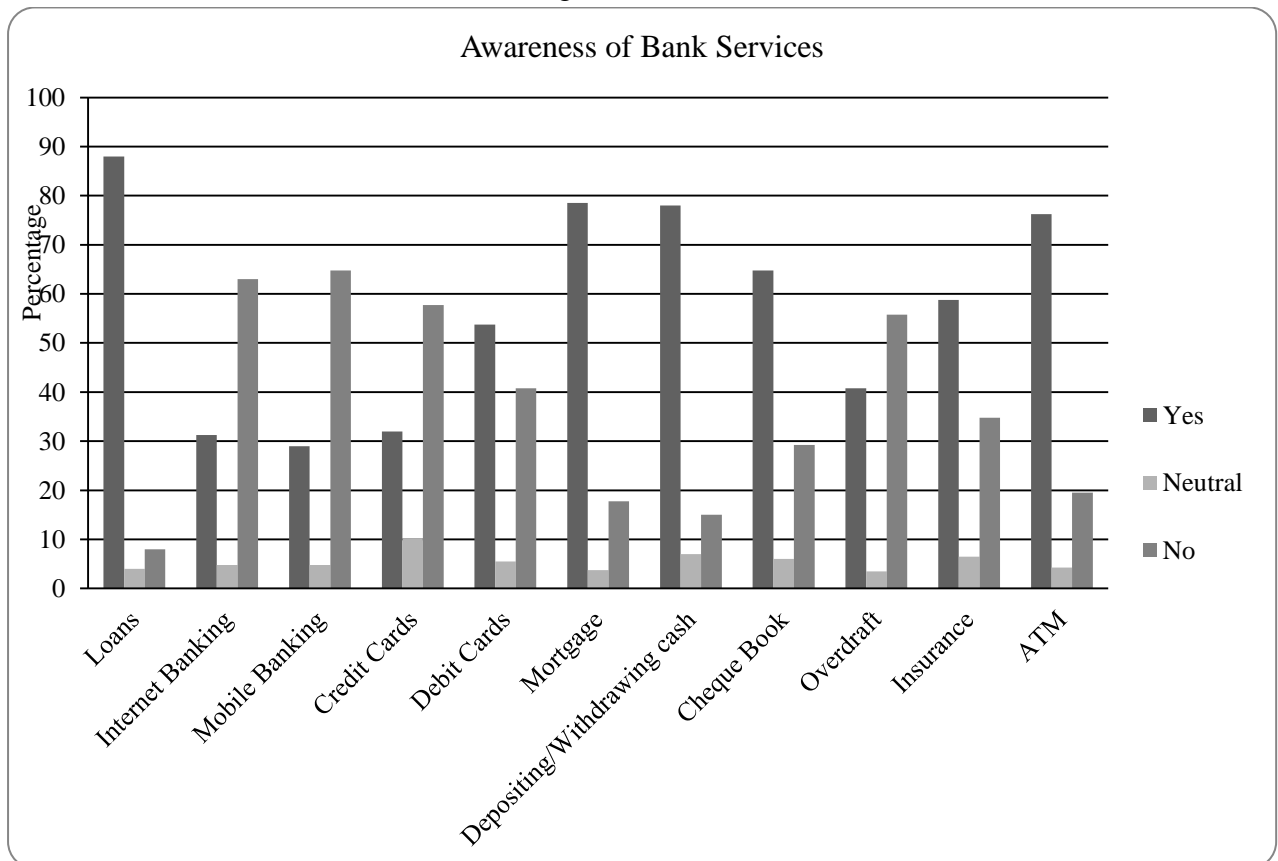
Table: 4.59

Services	Yes(%)	Neutral(%)	No(%)
Loans	88	4	8
Internet Banking	31.25	4.75	63

Mobile Banking	29	4.75	64.75
Credit Cards	32	10.25	57.75
Debit Cards	53.75	5.5	40.75
Mortgage	78.5	3.75	17.75
Depositing/Withdrawing cash	78	7	15
Cheque Book	64.75	6	29.25
Overdraft	40.75	3.5	55.75
Insurance	58.75	6.5	34.75
ATM	76.25	4.25	19.5

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.54



(Source : Field Survey)

Loans :When inquired about the awareness of loan facilities, around 90% seems to be know about it.

Internet Banking: Around 30% seems to be aware of Internet banking.

Mobile banking: Nearly 30% are aware of mobile banking.

Credit Cards : Around 30% are aware of credit card facilities.

Mortgage: Around 80% seems to be aware of mortgage facilities.

Depositing/ withdrawing cash: It seems that nearly 80% are aware of depositing and withdrawing cash from banks.

Cheque Book: Around 70% are aware of the uses of cheque book.

Overdraft: Nearly 40% seems to be aware of overdraft.

Insurance: Around 60% seems to be aware of insurance.

ATM: Nearly 80% seems to be aware of ATM facilities.

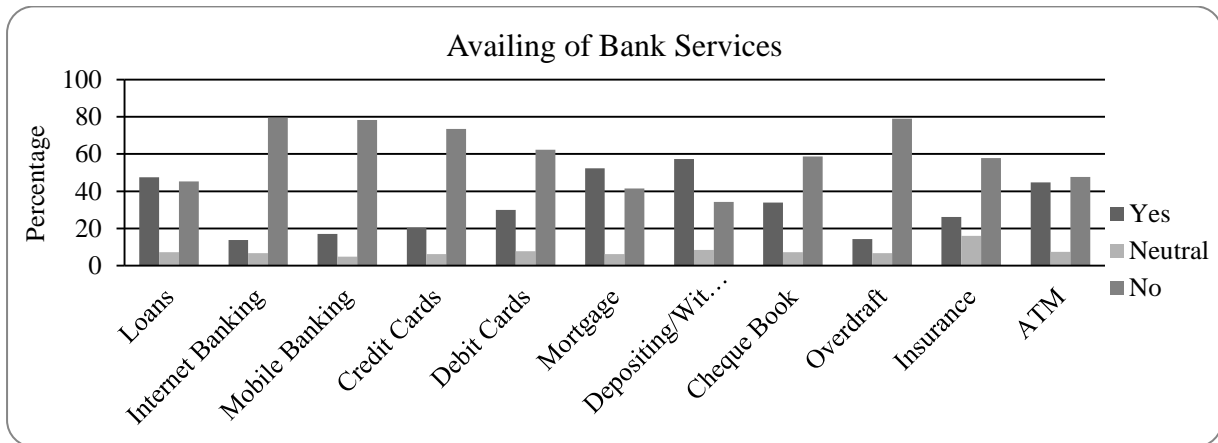
ii. Availing services

Table: 4.60

Services	Yes(%)	Neutral(%)	No(%)
Loans	47.5	7.25	45.25
Internet Banking	13.75	6.75	79.5
Mobile Banking	17	4.75	78.25
Credit Cards	20.25	6.25	73.5
Debit Cards	30	7.75	62.25
Mortgage	52.25	6.25	41.5
Depositing/Withdrawing cash	57.25	8.5	34.25
Cheque Book	34	7.25	58.75
Overdraft	14.25	6.75	79
Insurance	26.25	16	57.75
ATM	44.75	7.5	47.75

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.55



(Source : Field Survey)

Loans: Nearly 50% seems to be availing loan facilities.

Internet Banking: Very few (15%) of the street vendors seems to be using internet banking.

Mobile banking: Around 20% seems to be availing mobile banking.

Credit Cards : Around 23% seems to be making use of credit card facilities.

Mortgage: Around 53% is seen to be using mortgage facilities.

Depositing/ withdrawing cash: It seems that nearly 65% are aware of depositing and withdrawing cash from banks.

Cheque Book: Around 37% uses cheque book in case of requirements.

Overdraft: Only 17% seems to make use of overdraft.

Insurance: Around 28% seems to be making use of insurance.

ATM: Nearly 45% seems to be making use of ATM facilities.

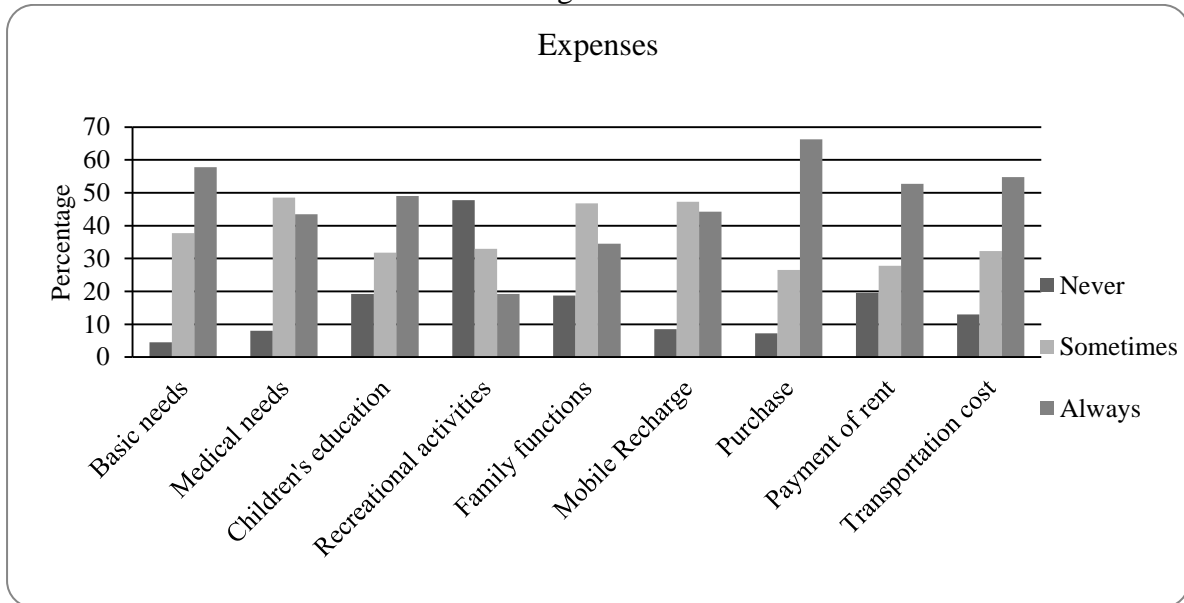
E2. Expenses

Table: 4.61

Expenses	Never(%)	Sometimes(%)	Always(%)
Basic needs	4.5	37.75	57.75
Medical needs	8	48.5	43.5
Children's education	19.25	31.75	49
Recreational activities	47.75	33	19.25
Family functions	18.75	46.75	34.5
Mobile Recharge	8.5	47.25	44.25
Purchase	7.25	26.5	66.25
Payment of rent	19.5	27.75	52.75
Transportation cost	13	32.25	54.75

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.56



(Source : Field Survey)

Basic Needs: 95% had to spend their income on basic needs of the family , whereas others did not. This may be because; those 5% may be having other working members in the family.

Medical needs: 45% revealed that they incur most of the expense for medicines, while 47% revealed they incur medical expenses at times and 8% never had to incur any medical expenses.

Children’s education: Education helps to give knowledge of the world around us and helps to create a better world. Education is essential for creating equality and eliminating barriers and discrimination on the basis of race, gender & economic status.50% feel that they have to spend large share of their income on child’s education, whereas 20% feel that, they don’t incur expenses for child’s education.

Recreational activities : Monotonous life will result in dissatisfaction towards life. So, it is necessary to spend some time for recreation It is even important in a family. 20% seems to give care for spending in recreation activities, while 50% doesn’t seem to spend at all.

Family functions: The opportunity to meet your relatives is the basic advantage of family functions. Get together helps to strengthen the relations. It also helps in having relaxation from a busy life schedule. But, at most cases, these are cost incurring in the form of buying gifts, conducting functions. 35% experience expenses in family functions every time and 19% never experienced expense for these events.

Mobile Recharge: Mobile has become integral part of today’s lifestyle and majority of the surveyed possess mobile. It needs to be recharged at regular time period.45% feels that , they incur large expense on recharge and 50% feel they incur mobile recharge expense at times.

Purchase : Material purchase always incur expense to vendors. They may purchase for credit or ready cash or interest or in any other ways. 65% feel that they incur heavy expense on purchasing materials, while 25% experience moderate expense.

Payment of rent: Most street vendors don't have space to store their products. So, they store it in rented spaces, which are usually shared among other vendors. 55% of vendors face rent expenses always while 27% experience rent expense at times and others store it on their own places, thereby saving rent expense.

Transportation cost: Street vendors purchase materials from places where it is available at least cost. But, it may not be near to their vending space. So, it will incur cost for them to transport these items to their vending place. Nearly 54% always incur transportation cost and 13% never incur it and 32% at times.

F. TRADING RELATED

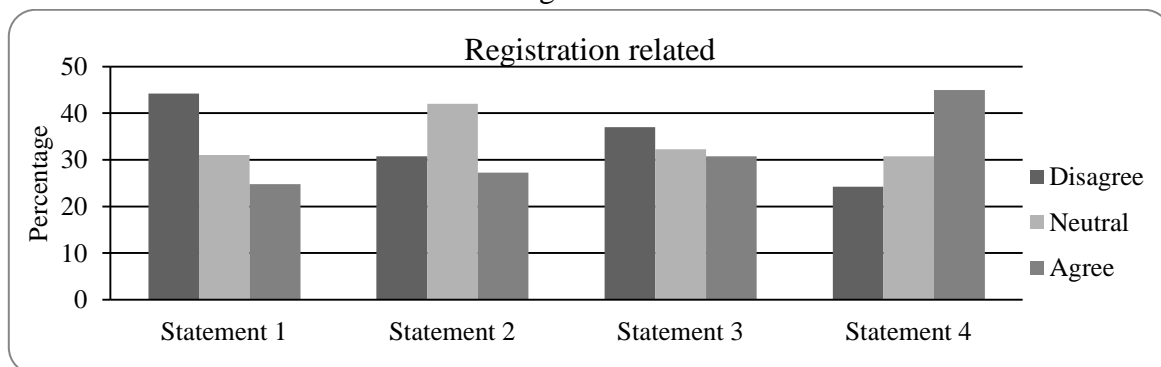
F1. Registration

Table: 4.62

Statement	Disagree(%)	Neutral(%)	Agree(%)
Statement 1	44.25	31	24.75
Statement 2	30.75	42	27.25
Statement 3	37	32.25	30.75
Statement 4	24.25	30.75	45

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.57



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You have faced problems in registering in TVC.*

Registration is a process. But, many are still unaware of procedures for it. Only 45% was able to fulfil registration without any problems, whereas 25% faced problems in registering.

Statement2: *You are aware of the benefits of having ID card.*

There are many benefits of possessing an ID card like giving them recognition, having a space for vending etc. 30% seems to be unaware of the benefits, while, 42% have some knowledge of the benefits and remaining as aware of the benefits.

Statement 3: *You are recognized by possessing a legal ID card.*

Registering oneself in TVC will help in earning recognition from government. By registering, a vendor becomes eligible for ID card and certificate of vending, if they fulfil certain conditions. 30% feel that, they are recognised by possessing ID card. It makes them feel wanted, whereas, 38% feel, there is no recognition through ID cards.

Statement 4: *You can vend without fearing police as you possess ID card.*

An ID card showcases the place of vending in it. But, it doesn't give them any right to claim any place for vending. They issue ID cards only in areas which are not restricting any kind of traffic or pedestrains.45% believe that Id card helps them not to fear police, while 25% are against this view. 30% displayed a neutral view on this.

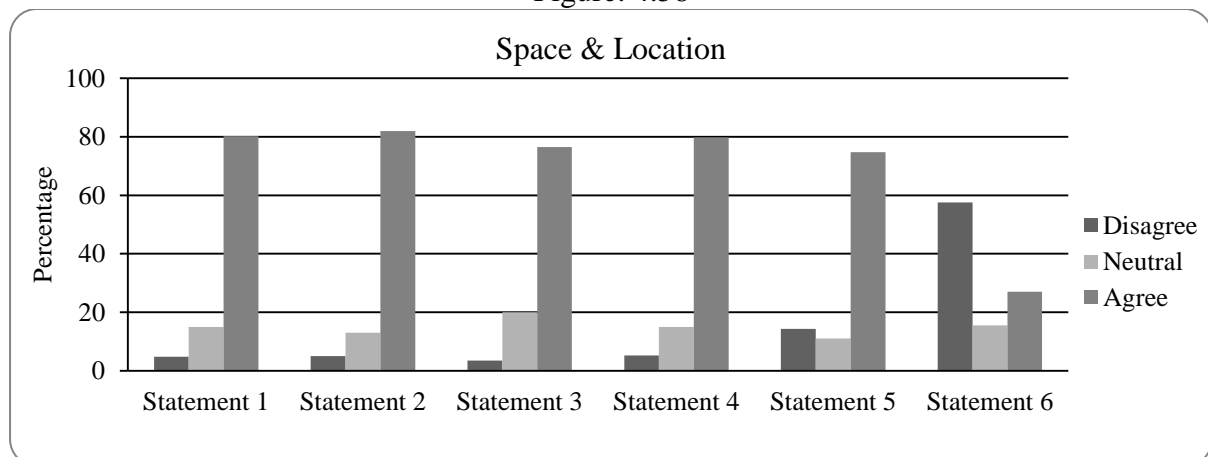
F2. Space and Location

Table: 4.63

Statement	Disagree(%)	Neutral(%)	Agree(%)
Statement 1	4.75	15	80.25
Statement 2	5	13	82
Statement 3	3.5	20	76.5
Statement 4	5.25	15	79.75
Statement 5	14.25	11	74.75
Statement 6	57.5	15.5	27

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.58



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You have access to neat & clean workspace.*

Neat & clean workspace is important for physical and mental health. But, it may be impossible for all vendors to have access to such workplace. Many of them adjust with what they have, though they will try to keep it clean in order to attract customers. It is observed 80% have access to neat workspace, 15% have comparatively neat workspace and remaining have unclean workspace.

Statement 2: *You are getting support from nearby shop owners.*

Street vendors sell products in front of others shop. Some shop owners doesn't allow it, as they believe, it may reduce attraction to their shops. So, many street vendors face hostile behaviours from shop owners. Hence, it is important to maintain good relation with shop owners.81% of the surveyed expressed that, they maintain very good relation with shop owners.14% responded having a neutral relation and 5% didn't get support from shop owners.

Statement 3: *You vend in a space where there is high customer footfall.*

Customers are the basic requirement of any seller. So, it is important to vend in places, where there are enough movement of people. 96% vend in places where there are enough customers and remaining are not able to find a space in busy places.

Statement 4: *You are satisfied by the space available for vending.*

6% of the surveyed are looking forward to change their vending location, as they are not satisfied with it. They are looking forward for a better place with respect to cleanliness, supporting shop owners etc. 15% are adjusting to their location, in spite of the difficulties faced.

Statement 5: *You are not encroaching footpaths.*

Street vendors are always considered to be encroaching footpaths. But, what others easily forget is that, if they are not giving enough space for pedestrians, they will not get enough sales. Hence, most of them make sure not to disturb the movement of pedestraains.75% said that, they don't encroach footpaths.

Statement 6: *You are planning to change your vending location.*

There are many vendors planning to relocate their vending place. Nearly 28% look forward to change their vending space, whereas 55% doesn't plan for changing their place.

F3. Purchase related

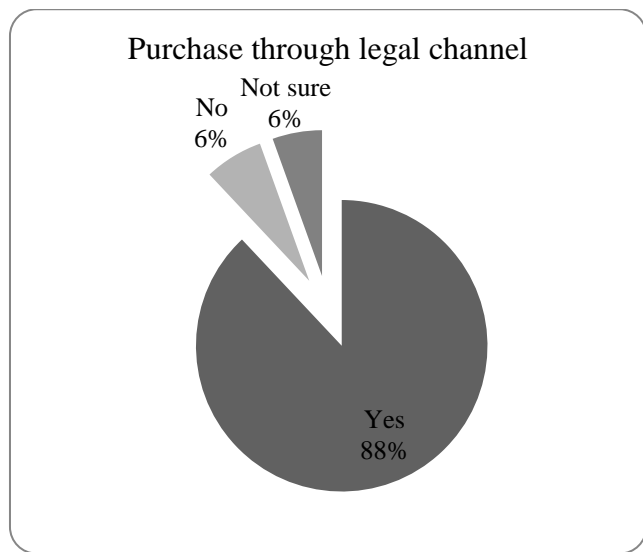
1. Purchases from legal channel

Table:4.64

Purchase through legal channel	Frequency
Yes	352
No	26
Not sure	22

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.59



(Source : Field Survey)

It is observed that 88% of the surveyed, purchase products through legal channel, while 6% are not sure about it

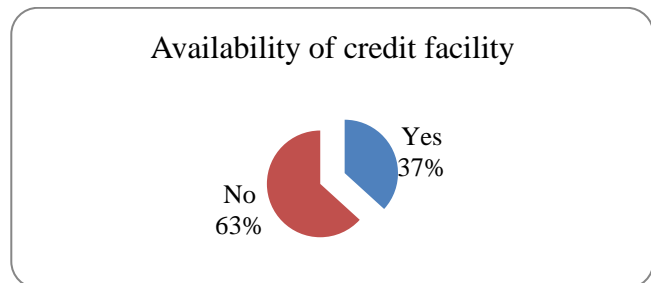
2. Availability of credit facility

Table:4.65

Availability of credit facility	Frequency
Yes	147
No	253

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.60



(Source : Field Survey)

The survey revealed that 37% has taken loan from various means.

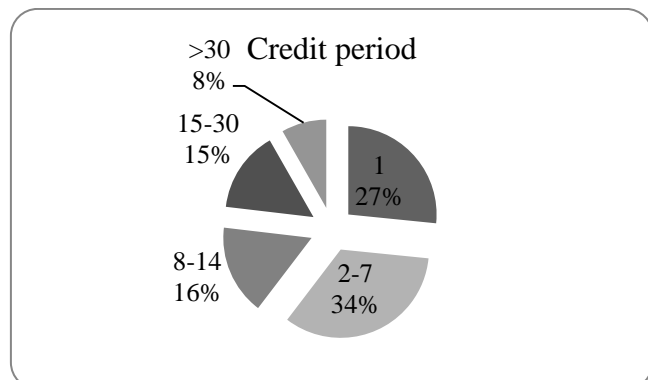
3. If you have taken credit, for how many days it is available?

Table:4.66

Credit period(in days)	Frequency
1	40
2-7	50
8-14	23
15-30	22
>30	12

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.61



(Source : Field Survey)

It is observed that 34% has taken loan for 2-7 days, 27% for 1 day, 16% for 8-10days, 15% for 15-30 days and remaining for above 30 days.

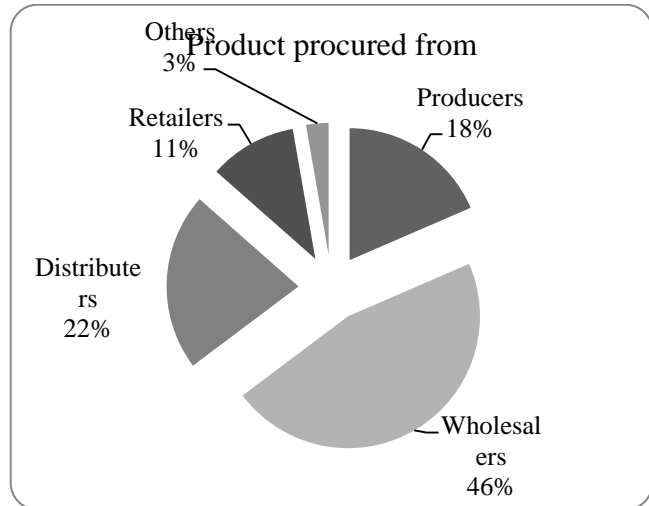
4. Product procured from

Table:4.67

Product procured from	Frequency
Growers	74
Wholesalers	185
Distributers	87
Retailers	43
Others	11

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.62



(Source : Field Survey)

The survey revealed that most (46%) of the street vendors purchase products from wholesalers, 18% directly from producers, 22% from distributers, 11% from retailers and remaining through other means.

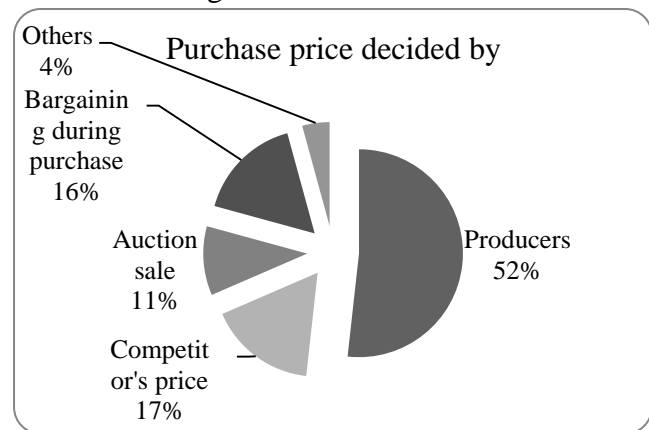
5. Purchase price decided by

Table:4.68

Product price decided by	Frequency
Suppliers	207
Competitor's price	67
Auction sale	43
Bargaining during purchase	66
Others	17

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.63



(Source : Field Survey)

It is observed that 52% of vendors feel that purchase price of product is decided by suppliers, 17% with respect to competitor's price, 16% bargains during purchase , 11% through auction sale and 4% through others.

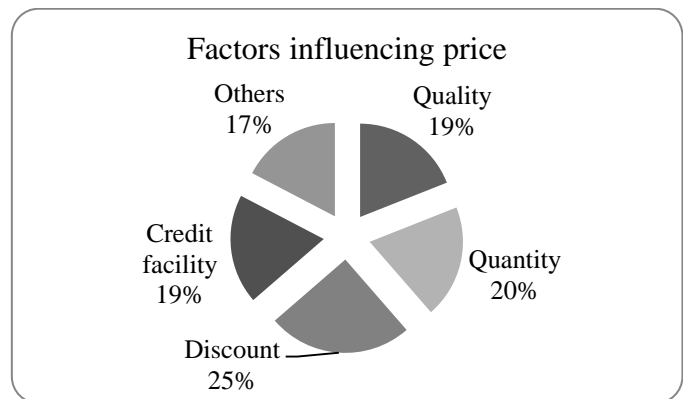
6. Factors influencing purchase

Table:4.69

Figure:4.64

Factors influencing price	Percent
Quality	19%
Quantity	20%
Discount	25%
Credit facility	19%
Others	17%

(Source : Field Survey)



(Source : Field Survey)

It is observed that 25% feels, the major influencing factor for purchase is discount. Quantity of product is also important.

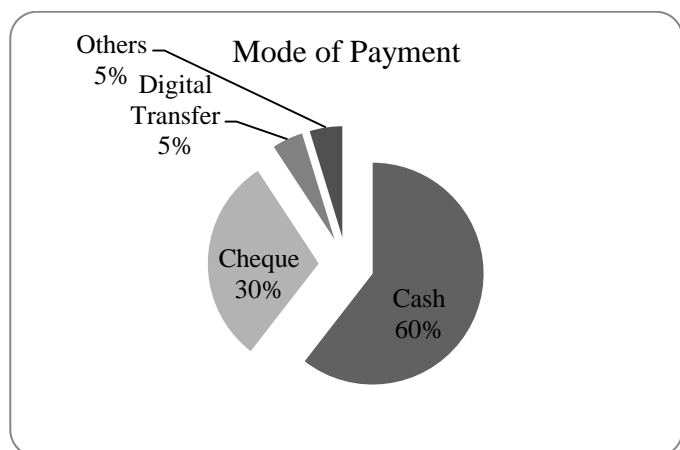
7. Mode of payment

Table:4.70

Figure:4.65

Mode of Payment	Frequency
Cash	242
Cheque	121
Digital Transfer	18
Others	19

(Source : Field Survey)



(Source : Field Survey)

It is observed that 60% use ready cash for purchase of products, while 5% use digital transfer.

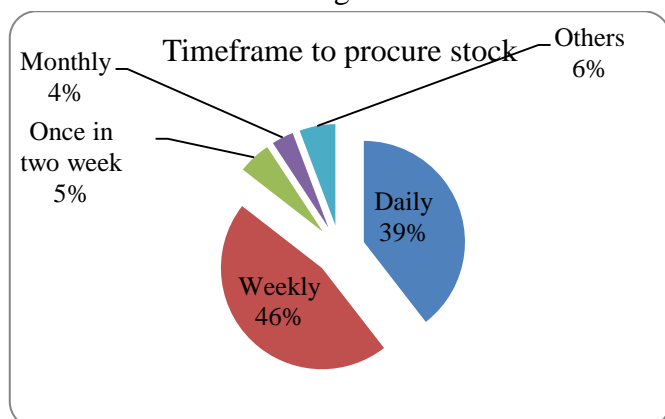
8. Timeframe to procure stock

Table:4.71

Figure:4.66

Timeframe to procure stock	Frequency
Daily	158
Weekly	184
Once in two week	21
Monthly	14
Others	23

(Source : Field Survey)



(Source : Field Survey)

It is observed that most (46%) of them purchases their stock once in a week, while 39% makes daily purchases, 5% once in a week, 4% monthly and remaining on as and when required or in another timeframe.

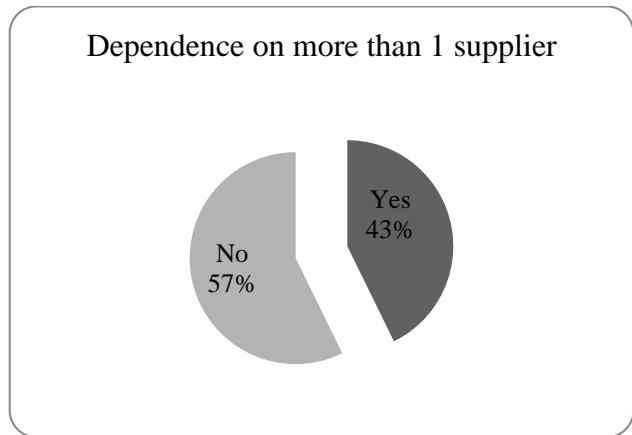
9. Dependence on more than one supplier

Table:4.72

Dependence of more than 1 supplier	Frequency
Yes	171
No	229

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.67



(Source : Field Survey)

Almost 43% depends on more than 1 supplier for purchasing goods, while others take it from different suppliers.

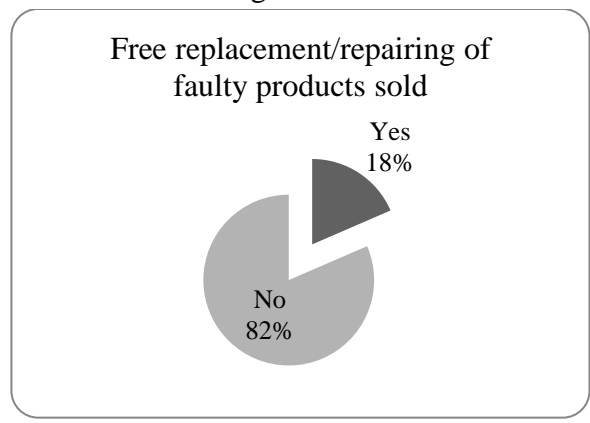
10. Free replacement/repairing of faulty products sold

Table:4.73

Free replacement/repairing of faulty products sold	Frequency
Yes	74
No	326

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.68



(Source : Field Survey)

It is observed that majority (82%) doesn't provide any free replacement/repairing of faulty products they sold. This may be because; their supplier doesn't cooperate with them to replace it.

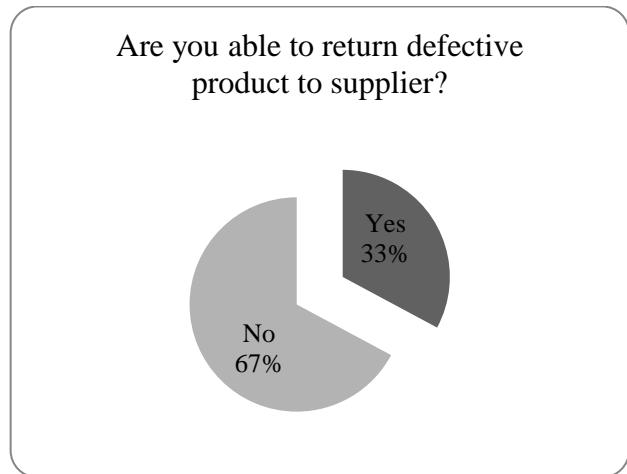
11. Are you able to return defective products to supplier?

Table:4.74

Are you able to return defective products to supplier?	Frequency
Yes	131
No	268

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.69



(Source : Field Survey)

It is observed that most (67%) of the vendors are not able to return the faulty products to their suppliers. This may be because they depend on multiple supplier or they may be taking stock from distant places or may be because supplier is not willing to take back the faulty products.

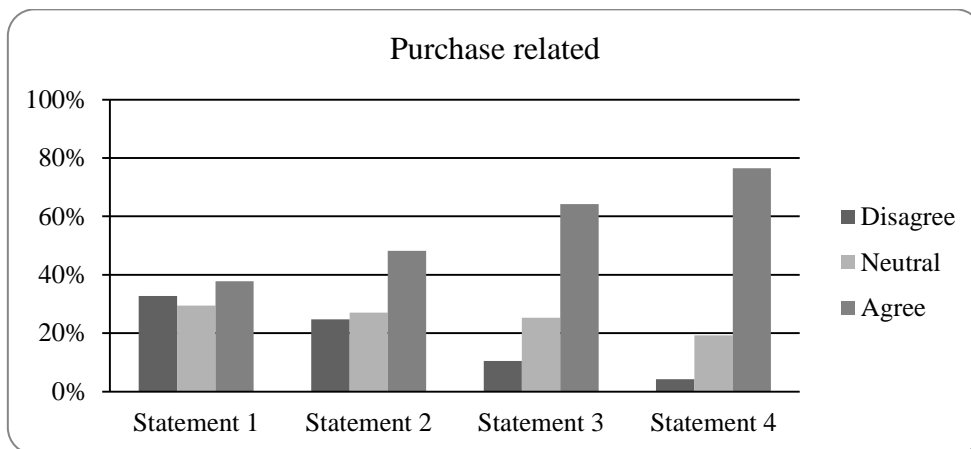
12.

Table:4.75

Statement	Disagree	Neutral	Agree
Statement 1	32.75%	29.50%	37.75%
Statement 2	24.75%	27.00%	48.25%
Statement 3	10.50%	25.25%	64.25%
Statement 4	4.25%	19.25%	76.50%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.70



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: You buy products against credit

It is observed that majority (38%) of the vendors purchases products on credit.

Statement 2: *You get discounts on products purchased*

Most (48%) of them gets discount, as they are purchasing in bulk.

Statement 3: *You have option to choose products accordingly to the variety available in market.*

It is observed that street vendors are able to choose the products they purchase according to trend and variety available in market.

Statement 4: *You check your products during purchase*

Majority (76%) of the vendors are able to check and verify the products they are purchasing.

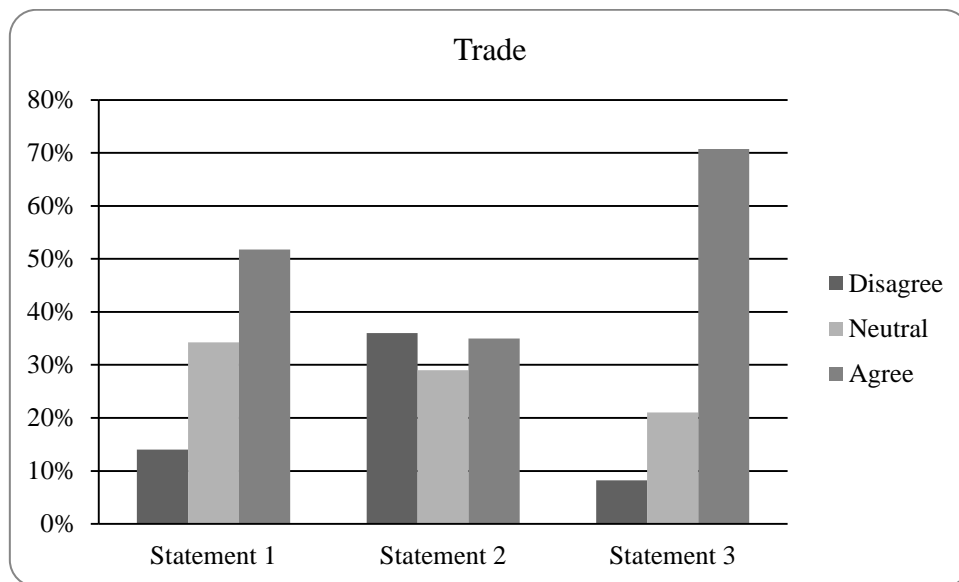
F4.Trade

Table: 4.76

Statement	Disagree	Neutral	Agree
Statement 1	14.00%	34.25%	51.75%
Statement 2	36.00%	29.00%	35.00%
Statement 3	8.25%	21.00%	70.75%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.71



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You find it easy to take breaks during vending.*

Nearly 52% of vendors found it easy to take breaks during vending, while others faced difficulties for the same.

Statement 2: *You are not affected by climatic changes.*

It seems that a nearly equal percentage (35%) feels they are affected and others not affected. It may be because some of them possess large umbrellas, or plastic sheets, clips and so on to protect from the climatic changes, while others do not.

Statement 3: *You try to keep products neat, clean and attractive.*

Nearly 71% gives importance to keep their products neat, clean and attractive as they believe that, they are important factors to get customer.

F5. Buyers

Table: 4.77

Statement	Disagree	Neutral	Agree
Statement 1	13.00%	12.50%	74.50%
Statement 2	13.50%	31.25%	55.25%
Statement 3	18.50%	26.75%	54.75%
Statement 4	20.25%	27.25%	52.50%
Statement 5	22.75%	21.25%	56.00%
Statement 6	21.00%	37.75%	41.25%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.72



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You try to keep your customers happy*

The survey revealed that most (74%) always take care to keep their customers happy, as they believe that only a happy customer will return back.

Statement 2: *You find it easy to attract customers.*

Nearly 54% felt they are able to attract customers easily. This may be because of location of their vending, or the kind of product they are selling.

Statement 3: *You haven't faced any abuse from customers*

Nearly 55% says that they haven't faced any abuse from their customers. But, still a significant percentage has faced abuse of some kind at some point of their vending.

Statement 4: *You offer reduction to regular customers.*

Nearly 53% of the vendors surveyed, offers some kind of reductions to regular customer. This may be their method of retaining their customers.

Statement 5: *People don't consider you as nuisance to society.*

Around 56% of the surveyed does not feel that people don't consider them as a nuisance to society.

Statement 6: *You give in when customers bargain*

Around 41% vendors agrees to the amount bargained by their customers during purchase. Keeping this factor in mind, vendors price the product accordingly.

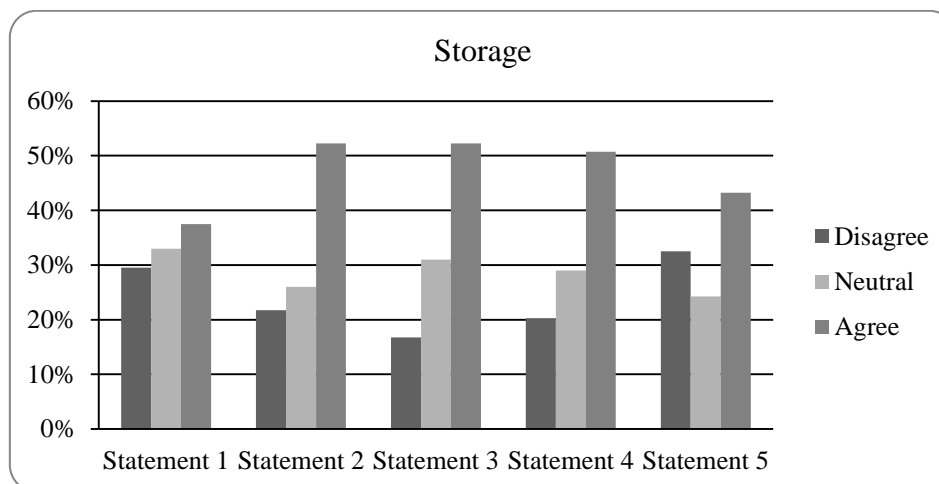
F6. Storage

Table: 4.78

Statement	Disagree	Neutral	Agree
Statement 1	29.50%	33.00%	37.50%
Statement 2	21.75%	26.00%	52.25%
Statement 3	16.75%	31.00%	52.25%
Statement 4	20.25%	29.00%	50.75%
Statement 5	32.50%	24.25%	43.25%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.73



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You have provision to keep your products protected during climatic changes*

Around 37% of the surveyed did have provision to keep their products protected during climatic changes in one way or another.

Statement 2: *You have provision to keep your products after trade.*

Some vendors take back their products to home, while some keep it in rented spaces, while some others keep it in their vending spaces. It is observed that around 52% has provision to keep their products safe after trade.

Statement 3: *Your savings are not affected due to storage cost.*

Rented spaces consume cost. Around 48% of the vendors incur storage cost, which affects their savings partially or significantly, while others doesn't feel much burden of the storage cost.

Statement 4: *Storage space is near to your vending space.*

Around 51% have their storage space near to their vending space, so as to reduce large transportation cost, but others have their storage space at a considerable distance.

Statement 5: *You have rented space for storage together with others.*

Around 43% stores their products on sharing basis in rented rooms.

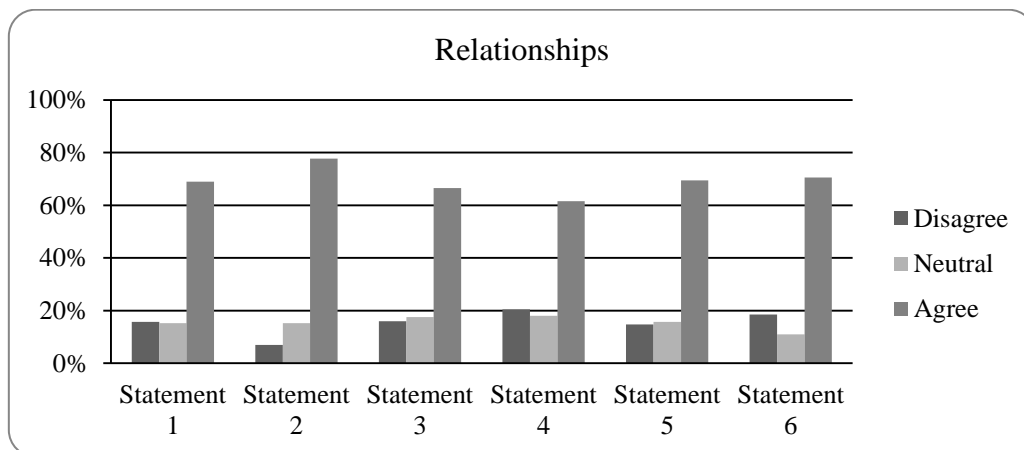
F7. Relationships

Table:4.79

Statement	Disagree	Neutral	Agree
Statement 1	15.75%	15.25%	69.00%
Statement 2	7.00%	15.25%	77.75%
Statement 3	16.00%	17.50%	66.50%
Statement 4	20.50%	18.00%	61.50%
Statement 5	14.75%	15.75%	69.50%
Statement 6	18.50%	11.00%	70.50%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.74



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You maintain friendly relation with your suppliers.*

Around 69% seems to keep a friendly relation with their suppliers, while others do not. This is because vendors are approaching different suppliers every time, or since suppliers/vendors are simply not interested in maintaining a friendly relation with each other.

Statement 2: *You keep good relation with your customers.*

Nearly 78% keeps friendly relation with their customers so as to retain them.

Statement 3: *You maintain friendly relation with your partners.*

Around 67% of the surveyed are able to maintain good relation with their partners in vending, while some do face some issues with their partners.

Statement 4: *You maintain friendly relation with government officials.*

Nearly 62% of the surveyed maintain good relation with government officials and makes sure not to create any problems with them.

Statement 5: *You maintain friendly relation with nearby shop owners.*

There are a considerable number of vendors who are not having a healthy relation with nearby shop owners, which may result in some kind of hostile behaviour between them. But, around 70% are able to maintain a good relation with nearby shop owners.

Statement 6: *You have good relation with fellow street vendors.*

Around 71% takes care to keep good relation with fellow street vendors, as they believe they are able to understand each other more being in same profession. But, there are some vendors who do fight with each other for vending space or some other issues.

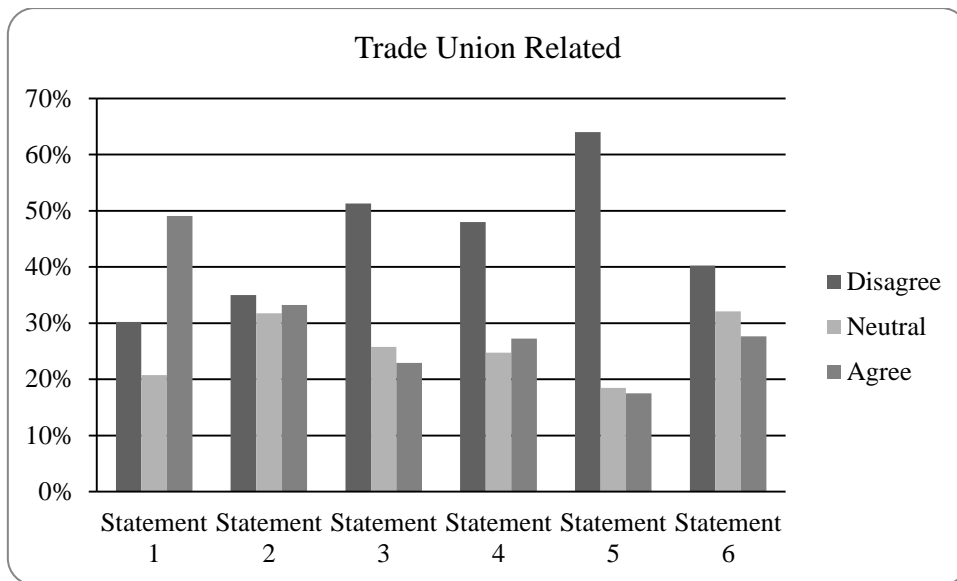
F8.Trade Union related

Table: 4.80

Statement	Disagree	Neutral	Agree
Statement 1	30.19%	20.75%	49.06%
Statement 2	35.00%	31.75%	33.25%
Statement 3	51.29%	25.77%	22.94%
Statement 4	48.00%	24.75%	27.25%
Statement 5	64.00%	18.50%	17.50%
Statement 6	40.25%	32.08%	27.67%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.75



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You are able to vend without fear, since you are a trade union member.*

It is observed that trade union membership has a positive impact on street vendors as they are able to vend without fear. Trade union usually supports them, if police comes for changing their vending space or during other problems due to anti-social elements. 48% has a positive attitude towards trade union.

Statement 2: *You are having good relation with trade union being a union member.*

Around 35% doesn't seem to maintain good relation with trade unions as they are able to manage by their own, if any problem arises.

Statement 3: *You have good relation with good relation with trade union in spite of being not a union member.*

Though 37% of surveyed are only trade union members, 51% of remaining doesn't keep a good relation with trade union, while remaining tries to keep a good relation with trade unions.

Statement 4: *You are informed on details on new laws/provisions through trade union.*

48% of the vendors are informed on details of new laws/provisions through trade unions.

Statement 5: *You are forced to pay monthly membership amounts to trade union.*

Nearly 64% of the surveyed feels that trade unions doesn't force to pay monthly membership amounts.

Statement 6: *You don't have any benefits being a trade union member.*

40% of the surveyed feels that there is no use in being a trade union member. This is a combined opinion of members as well as non-members of trade union.

F9. Sales forecast

Table:4.81

Statement	Disagree	Neutral	Agree
Statement 1	40.75%	33.50%	25.75%
Statement 2	35.50%	34.50%	30.00%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.76



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You are able to predict your daily sales.*

Around 41% fails to predict the daily sales which results in loss for them. If they stock less, they loss opportunity to earn more. While if they stock more, it incurs them more expense.

Statement 2: *You can sell your entire stock in a day.*

Around 36% opposes the chances of selling entire stock in a day.

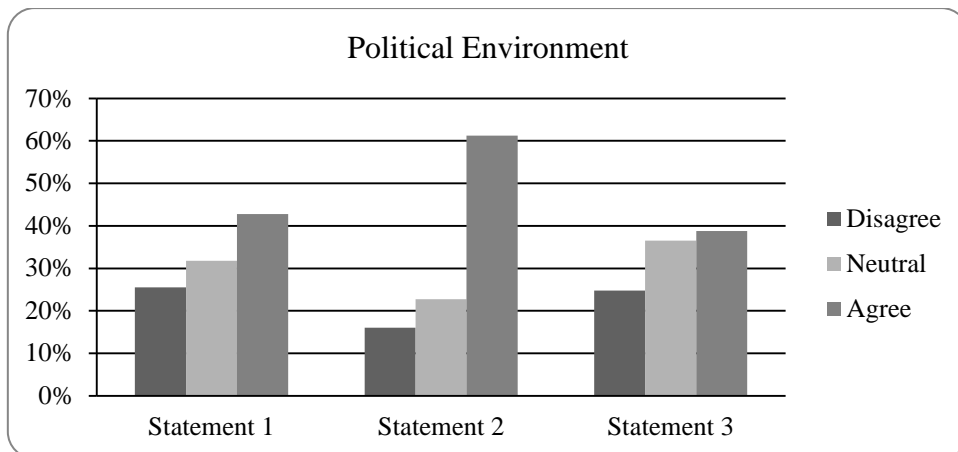
F10. Political Environment

Table:4.82

Statement	Disagree	Neutral	Agree
Statement 1	25.50%	31.75%	42.75%
Statement 2	16.00%	22.75%	61.25%
Statement 3	24.75%	36.50%	38.75%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.77



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You are expecting supporting government policies & laws.*

Around 43% looks forward for supporting government policies & laws.

Statement 2: *You are affected by bandhs/hartals/other strikes.*

Nearly 61% feels that, bandhs/hartals and other strikes affects them severely, as most of them are able to earn only on daily basis.

Statement 3: *You are affected by party meetings/rallies.*

Around 39% feels that party meeting and rallies affects them in one way or another. At times, they may be asked to join for rallies/ meetings.

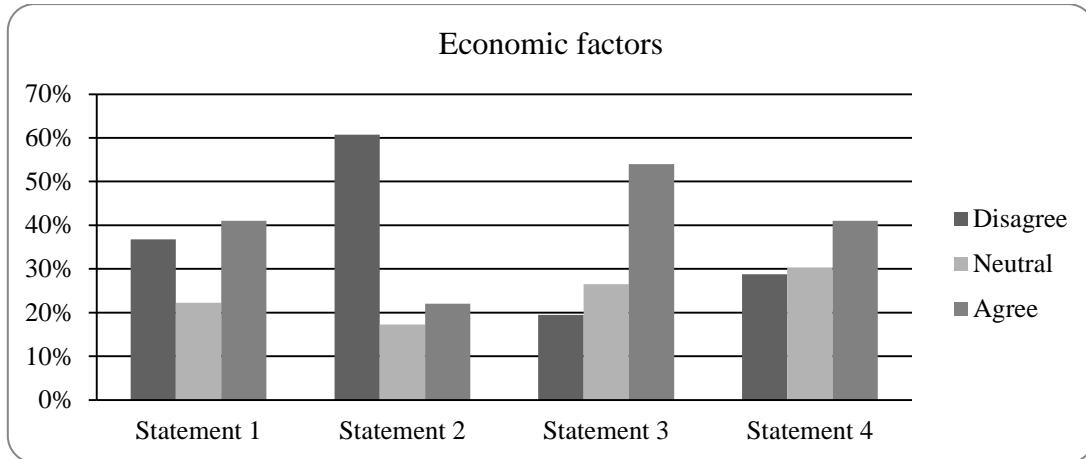
F11. Economic factors

Table:4.83

Statement	Disagree	Neutral	Agree
Statement 1	36.75%	22.25%	41.00%
Statement 2	60.75%	17.25%	22.00%
Statement 3	19.50%	26.50%	54.00%
Statement 4	28.75%	30.25%	41.00%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.78



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You are not affected of GST*

It is observed that around 41% of vendors didn't find any difficulty due to implementation of GST.

Statement 2: *You are not affected by demonetization of November 2016.*

It seems that nearly 61% were affected severely, due to demonetization of November 2016.

Statement 3: *You are able to earn enough for the survival.*

Around 54% feels that they are able to earn enough for their survival, through street vending.

Statement 4: *You face reduced sales due to organised shops*

Nearly 41% feels that organized shops are a threat to street vendors. They feel that their sales reduce due to organised shops.

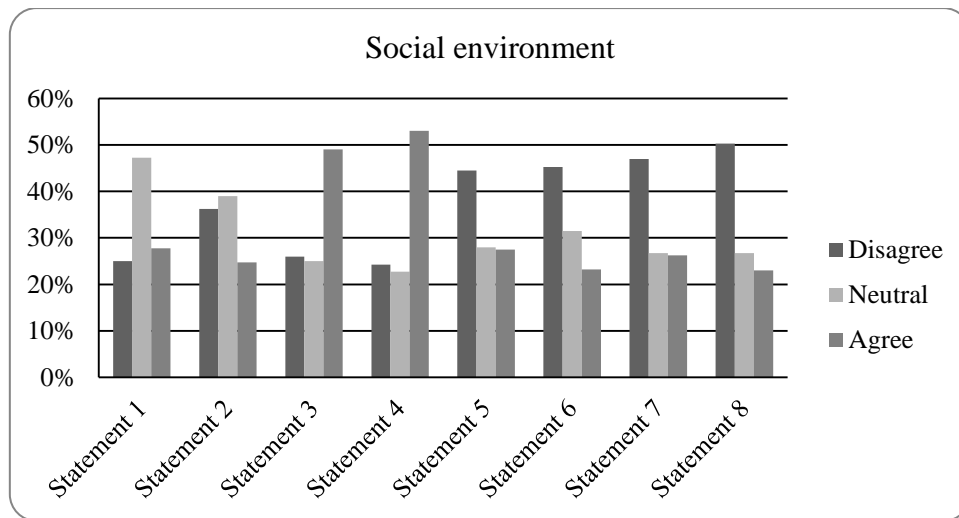
F12. Social factors

Table:4.84

Statement	Disagree	Neutral	Agree
Statement 1	25.00%	47.25%	27.75%
Statement 2	36.25%	39.00%	24.75%
Statement 3	26.00%	25.00%	49.00%
Statement 4	24.25%	22.75%	53.00%
Statement 5	44.50%	28.00%	27.50%
Statement 6	45.25%	31.50%	23.25%
Statement 7	47.00%	26.75%	26.25%
Statement 8	50.25%	26.75%	23.00%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.79



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *People consider you an integral part of their survival.*

Around 47% of surveyed doesn't feel they are the most important element of society.

Statement 2: *Government officials are showing a positive attitude towards you.*

Around 39% of the surveyed feels government officials do show a positive attitude towards them, at times.

Statement 3: *People believe they could buy cheap products from you.*

Majority (49%) feels, society believes that they are providing cheap products to customers.

Statement 4: *Your friendly interaction with customer, make them your regular customer.*

53% feels that interacting with customers in a friendly manner can make them regular customers.

Statement 5: *You target low & average income families*

Around 45% feels, they are not targeting low & average income families, while remaining to an extent focus them.

Statement 6: *You target youth*

Around 45% are not targeting youth, while remaining to an extent focus them.

Statement 7: *You target housewives*

Around 47% are not targeting housewives, while remaining to an extent focus them.

Statement 8: *You target working men*

Nearly 50% does not concentrate on working men as their target group.

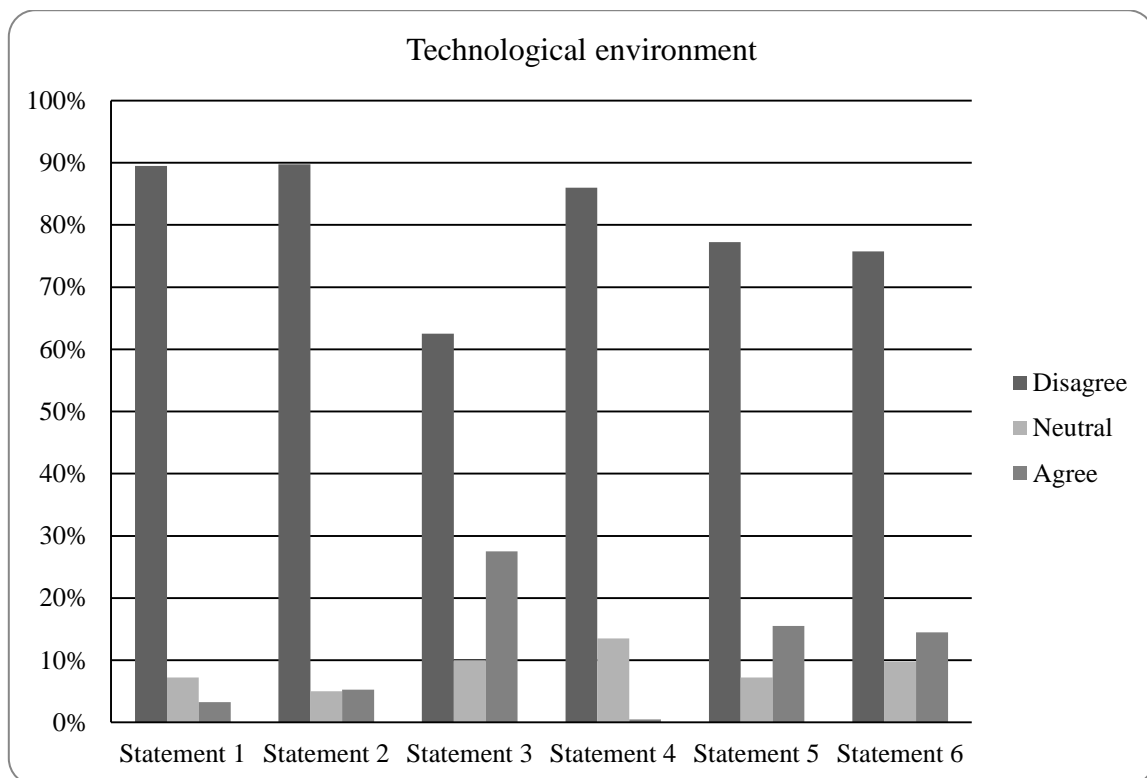
F13. Technological environment

Table:4.85

Statement	Disagree	Neutral	Agree
Statement 1	89.50%	7.25%	3.25%
Statement 2	89.75%	5.00%	5.25%
Statement 3	62.50%	10.00%	27.50%
Statement 4	86.00%	13.50%	0.50%
Statement 5	77.25%	7.25%	15.50%
Statement 6	75.75%	9.75%	14.50%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.80



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You use Paytm or other digital modes for cash payment to your suppliers.*

It seems only 3% uses *Paytm* or other digital modes for cash payment to your suppliers, while nearly 90% never resort to any such mode of payment.

Statement 2: *You use Paytm or other digital modes for customers.*

It seems only 5% uses *Paytm* or other digital modes for customers to make payment, while nearly 90% are not at all using it.

Statement 3: *You sell products created/developed/arranged by yourself.*

Nearly 63% sell their products created/developed/arranged by themselves.

Statement 4: *You make sure you are not stocking expired products*

Nearly 86% does not concentrate on checking the expiry of products while selling and in many cases, they are selling items having more shelf life.

Statement 5: *You are using digital weighing machines.*

It seems only 15% of people surveyed use digital weighing machines, while 77% are not at all using it.

Statement 6: *You have promoted your business using social media.*

The survey revealed that 14% uses social media to promote their business.

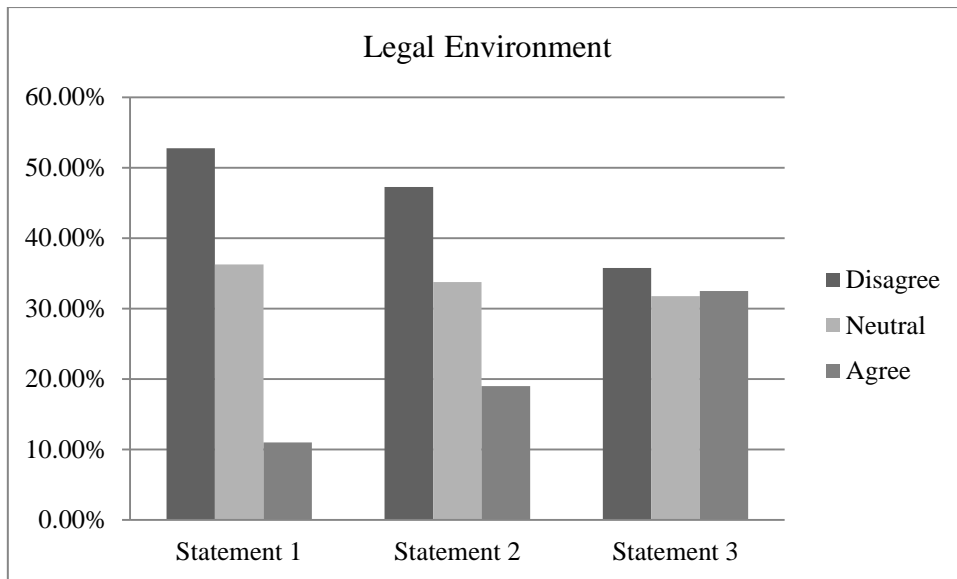
F14. Legal environment

Table:4.86

Statement	Disagree	Neutral	Agree
Statement 1	52.75%	36.25%	11.00%
Statement 2	47.25%	33.75%	19.00%
Statement 3	35.75%	31.75%	32.50%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.81



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You are aware of legal supports provided to you.*

Majority of the vendors are unaware of legal supports given to street vendors. Nearly 11% only seem to be aware of them.

Statement 2: *Government is making sufficient law to protect you.*

Around 47% strongly feels that government is not making sufficient laws to protect them.

Statement 3: *You look forward for the promised vending zones*

Around 36% are strongly against the promised vending zones to be provided to street vendors as they feel that, they may be moved to less customer footfall area.

Objective: 2

To identify the major constraints that faces the vendors while operating their business.

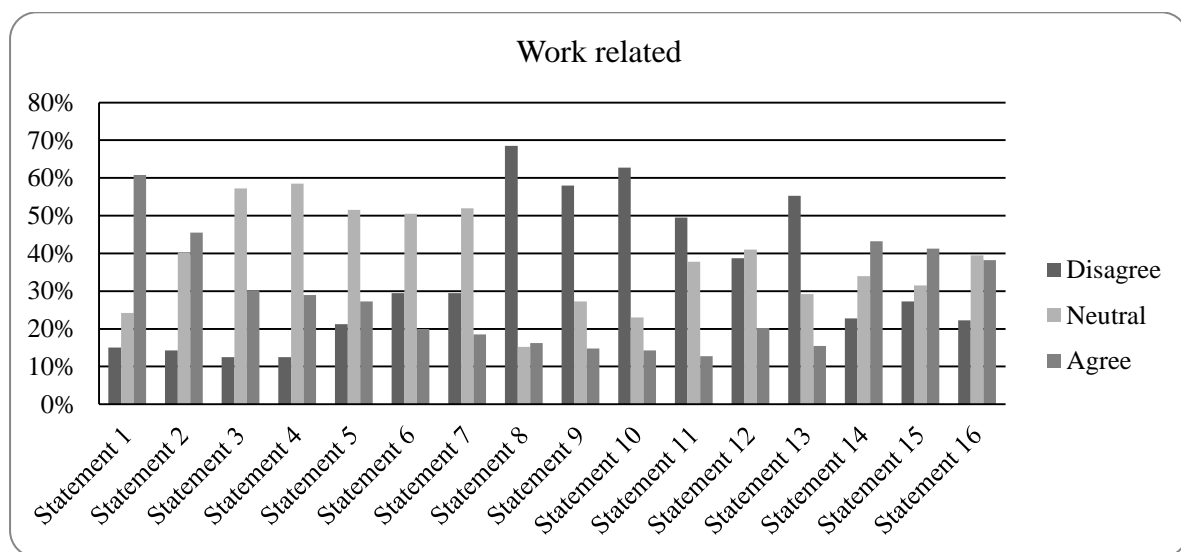
A. Work related

Table: 4.87

Statement	Disagree	Neutral	Agree
Statement 1	15.00%	24.25%	60.75%
Statement 2	14.25%	40.25%	45.50%
Statement 3	12.50%	57.25%	30.25%
Statement 4	12.50%	58.50%	29.00%
Statement 5	21.25%	51.50%	27.25%
Statement 6	29.50%	50.50%	20.00%
Statement 7	29.50%	52.00%	18.50%
Statement 8	68.50%	15.25%	16.25%
Statement 9	58.00%	27.25%	14.75%
Statement 10	62.75%	23.00%	14.25%
Statement 11	49.50%	37.75%	12.75%
Statement 12	38.75%	41.00%	20.25%
Statement 13	55.25%	29.25%	15.50%
Statement 14	22.75%	34.00%	43.25%
Statement 15	27.25%	31.50%	41.25%
Statement 16	22.25%	39.50%	38.25%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.82



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You normally work 7 days in a week.*

61% of the surveyed are working on daily, without taking any rest as they rely on their daily income to a greater extent.

Statement 2: *You work more than 10 hours in a day.*

Around 46% of the surveyed, works more than 10 hours a day.

Statement 3: *You feel that you are not able to balance your work life*

57% feels that they are managing somehow to balance work life. Most of them were able to manage work-life balance.

Statement 4: *You often think or worry about your life.*

59% of the surveyed, worry about their life, at times.

Statement 5: *You feel that you are unable to spend enough time with your family.*

Around 52% feels that they find it difficult to spend time with their family at times.

Statement 6: *You never miss out any quality time with your family or friends due to your work pressure.*

Around 20% feels, they are not missing most important times that should be spend with their family, while 30% do miss it, at most cases.

Statement 7: *You feel tired or depressed due to your work.*

Around 52% feel tired or depressed due to work, at times.

Statement 8: *You face harassment from police during vending*

69% of the surveyed feels, they are a not facing any harassment from police, while others do face it, at least once in awhile.

Statement 9: *Ever you faced any kind of negligence from public due to your working condition*

58% feels that they haven't faced any negligence from public due to their working condition.

Statement 10: *You experience threatening during your work.*

14% seems to have faced some kind of threats during their work. They have faced threats from anti-social elements and other shop owners.

Statement 11: *Customers try to harass you.*

Around 13% of the surveyed have experienced harassment from customers. Some customers have even gone to the extent of filing false cases against them.

Statement 12: *You have difficulties for the repayment of the credit.*

Around 20% of the surveyed, faces great difficulty in repayment of their credits.

Statement 13: *You had clash with other vendors on the matter of vending zone and rate of pay.*

16% of the surveyed vendors seem to have some kind of serious issues with fellow vendors regarding vending zones and rate of pay.

Statement 14: *Climatic factor is a major constrain for your work*

Around 43% vendors feel, that climatic changes are a major constraint to them while vending.

Statement 15: *Fluctuation in the climatic factor can affect our storage facilities.*

Around 41% finds difficulty in storage during climatic changes, which may at times spoil their products also.

Statement 16: *Women vendors are not safe in working late night.*

38% of the total surveyed feels that, night vending is not safe for women.

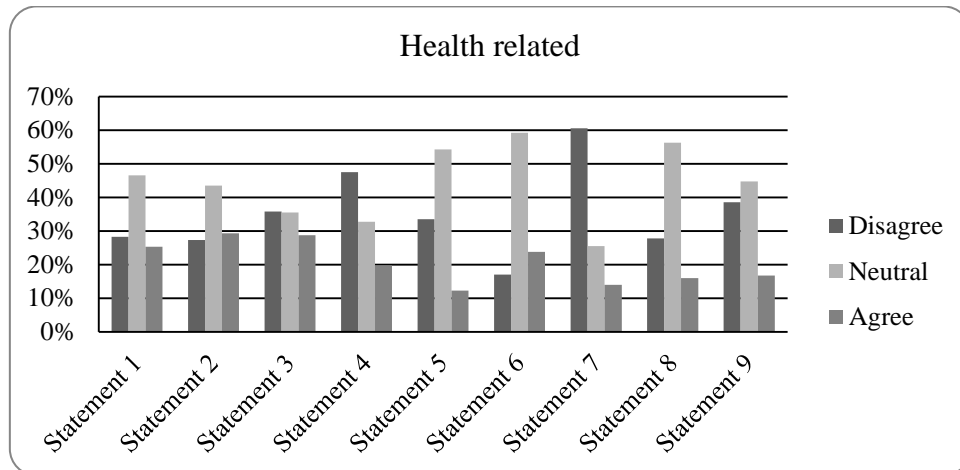
B. Health related

Table: 4.88

Statement	Disagree	Neutral	Agree
Statement 1	28.25%	46.50%	25.25%
Statement 2	27.25%	43.50%	29.25%
Statement 3	35.75%	35.50%	28.75%
Statement 4	47.50%	32.75%	19.75%
Statement 5	33.50%	54.25%	12.25%
Statement 6	17.00%	59.25%	23.75%
Statement 7	60.50%	25.50%	14.00%
Statement 8	27.75%	56.25%	16.00%
Statement 9	38.50%	44.75%	16.75%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.83



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You are able to have food during working hours*

28% find it difficult to have food during vending.

Statement 2: *You are able to sit while vending*

Only 27 % are able to sit and vend comfortably.

Statement 3: *Public toilets are available near by.*

It seems only 28% have proper access to public toilets near to their vending space.

Statement 4: *You are able to do monthly health checkups.*

48% never does any health checks so as to save that amount, forgetting the fact that, it may backfire in future.

Statement 5: *You able to work without any constrains*

22% do face many constraints like climatic conditions, anti-social elements and so on during vending.

Statement 6: *You experience body pain due to your working condition.*

17% experience body pain as a result of their working condition.

Statement 7: *You experience loss of hearing due to your working condition.*

Around 14% seems to have some kind of hearing problems due to their working condition.

Statement 8: *You have hyper tension due to your work stress.*

Around 16% of street vendors seem to suffer from hypertension due to their work stress.

Statement 9: *You are worried about contagious disease due to work.*

Around 16% of the vendors fear contagious disease spreading due to their working condition.

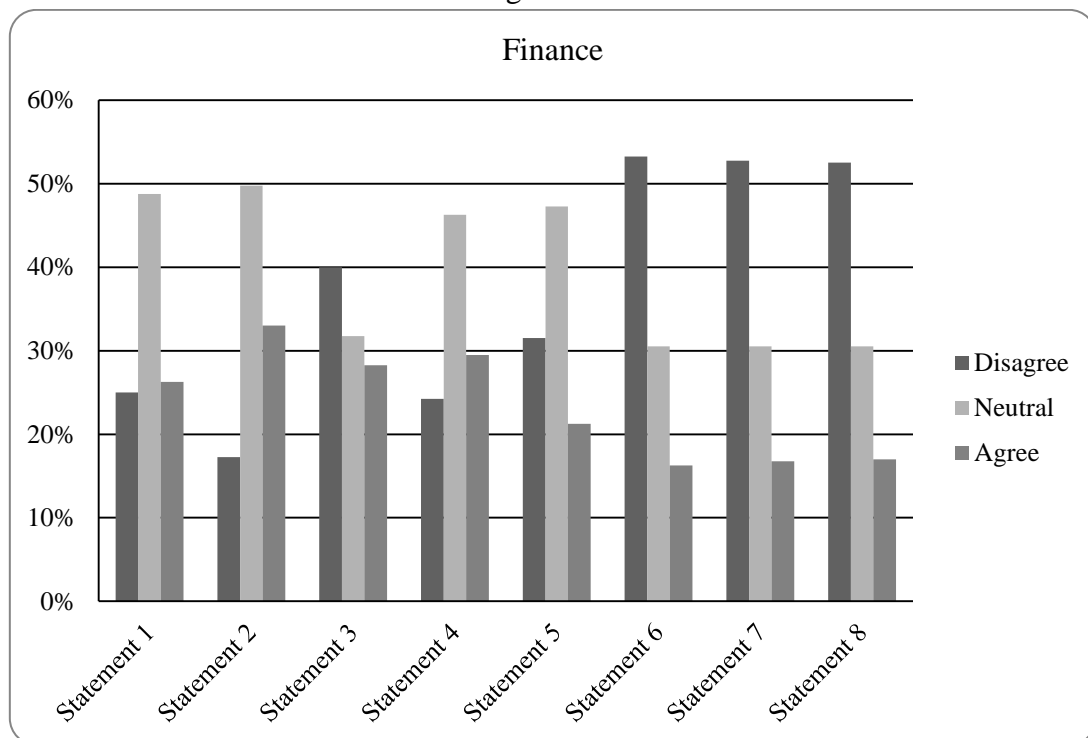
C. Finance

Table:4.89

Statement	Disagree	Neutral	Agree
Statement 1	25.00%	48.75%	26.25%
Statement 2	17.25%	49.75%	33.00%
Statement 3	40.00%	31.75%	28.25%
Statement 4	24.25%	46.25%	29.50%
Statement 5	31.50%	47.25%	21.25%
Statement 6	53.25%	30.50%	16.25%
Statement 7	52.75%	30.50%	16.75%
Statement 8	52.50%	30.50%	17.00%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.84



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You experience difficulty to purchase the products for vending*

Around 26% seems to face difficulty to purchase the products for vending

Statement 2: *You experience financial crisis for starting up your business*

33% seems to have faced severe financial crisis for finding primary investment for their business.

Statement 3: *You faced difficulty to seek loan*

Around 28% found it very difficult to seek loan due to their inability to provide any collateral.

Statement 4: *You experience financial crisis to support your children education*

30% of vendors find it hard to finance their children’s education..

Statement 5: *You face difficulty to meet your basic needs.*

21% finds it difficult to earn enough for their living.

Statement 6: *You face difficulty to pay money for union*

26% finds it difficult to pay monthly payments to trade unions.

Statement 7: *You face difficulty to pay money for seeking your vending license*

26% find it difficult to find money for even registering in TVC.

Statement 8: *You experience threatening from money lenders due to difficulty in repayment*

Around 26% faces threat from moneylenders as they are not able to fulfil the conditions set by them.

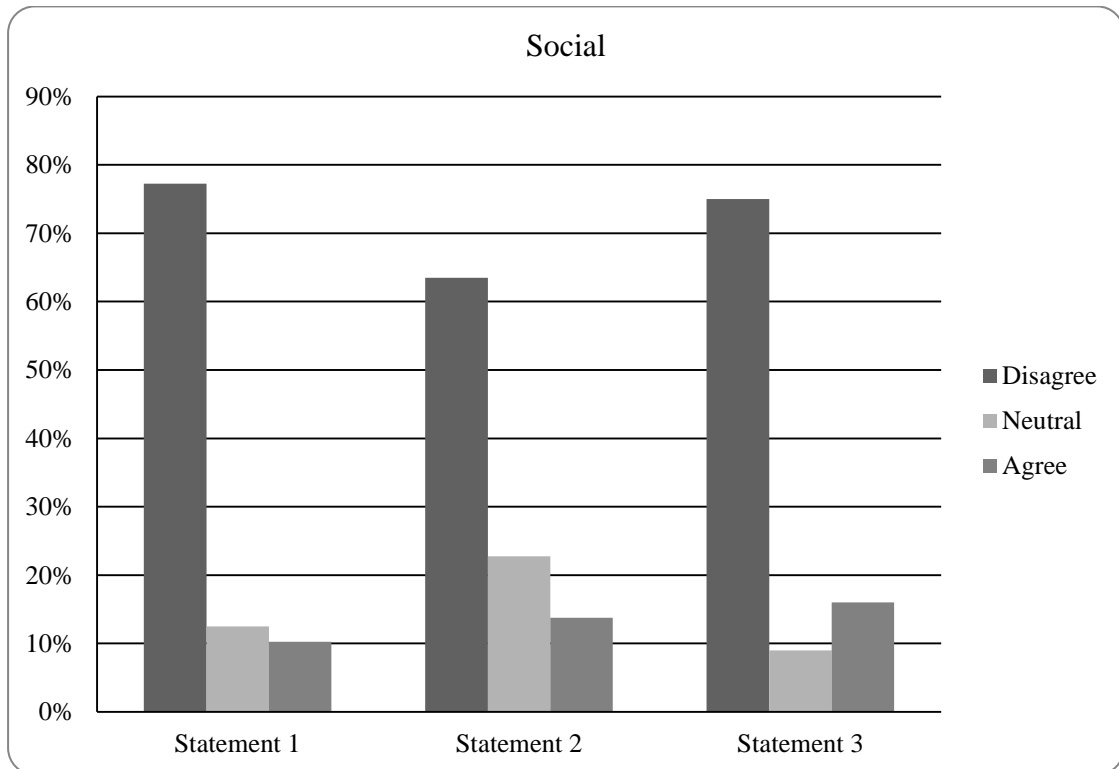
D. Social

Table:4.90

Statement	Disagree	Neutral	Agree
Statement 1	77.25%	12.50%	10.25%
Statement 2	63.50%	22.75%	13.75%
Statement 3	75.00%	9.00%	16.00%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.85



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You feel people treat you as cheater/anti-social elements.*

77% of the street vendors feel that society does not consider them as cheater/anti-social elements.

Statement 2: *You feel that lack of recognition can affect your social status*

Around 13% feels that lack of recognition from government in some form does affect their social status.

Statement 3: *You feel that police officers treat like criminals*

10% of the vendors feel that, police officials treat them like criminals.

Objective: 3

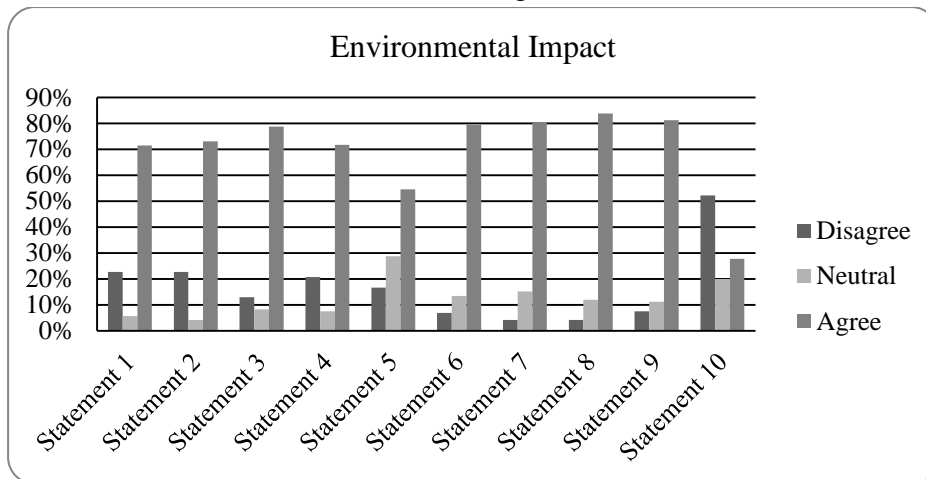
To examine the environmental impact of street vending to society.

Table: 4.91

Statement	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Total
Statement 1	22.75%	5.75%	71.50%	100.00%
Statement 2	22.75%	4.25%	73.00%	100.00%
Statement 3	13.00%	8.25%	78.75%	100.00%
Statement 4	20.75%	7.50%	71.75%	100.00%
Statement 5	16.75%	28.75%	54.50%	100.00%
Statement 6	7.00%	13.50%	79.50%	100.00%
Statement 7	4.25%	15.25%	80.50%	100.00%
Statement 8	4.25%	12.00%	83.75%	100.00%
Statement 9	7.50%	11.25%	81.25%	100.00%
Statement 10	52.25%	20.00%	27.75%	100.00%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.86



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You try not to encroach footpaths*

Majority(72%) of the surveyed says that they give utter care not to encroach footpaths.

Statement 2: *You don't cause difficulty to pedestrians/road traffic.*

Majority(73%) makes sure that they don't cause difficulty to pedestrians/road traffic.

Statement 3: *You make sure to properly dispose wastes and not to throw away carelessly.*

79% take care not to through away wastes carelessly, while 13% doesn't dispose waste properly.

Statement 4: *Customers doesn't feel they are been overcharged*

72% of the vendors feel that, customers don't have a feeling of being overcharged on the products they purchase.

Statement 5: *Customers agree to street vendors on the pricing they say.*

At most(55%) cases, customers buy products on the price quoted by vendors.

Statement 6: *You provide affordable products to low and high income people.*

80% feels that there products are purchased by both low and high income people, and it is affordable to all.

Statement 7: *You allow customers to choose their products, unlike other organised shops.*

81% revealed that, allowing customer to choose product, is the main attraction of street vending, which will not be permitted in many shops.

Statement 8: *You keep the surroundings clean to prevent spread of diseases.*

84% always tried to keep their surroundings neat and clean so as to prevent spread of diseases.

Statement 9: *You are easily accessible to customers.*

81% feels that street vendors are located in spots which are easily accessible to people of the society.

Statement 10: *You are integral part of trade unions.*

52% of street vendors do not feel they are integral part of trade unions

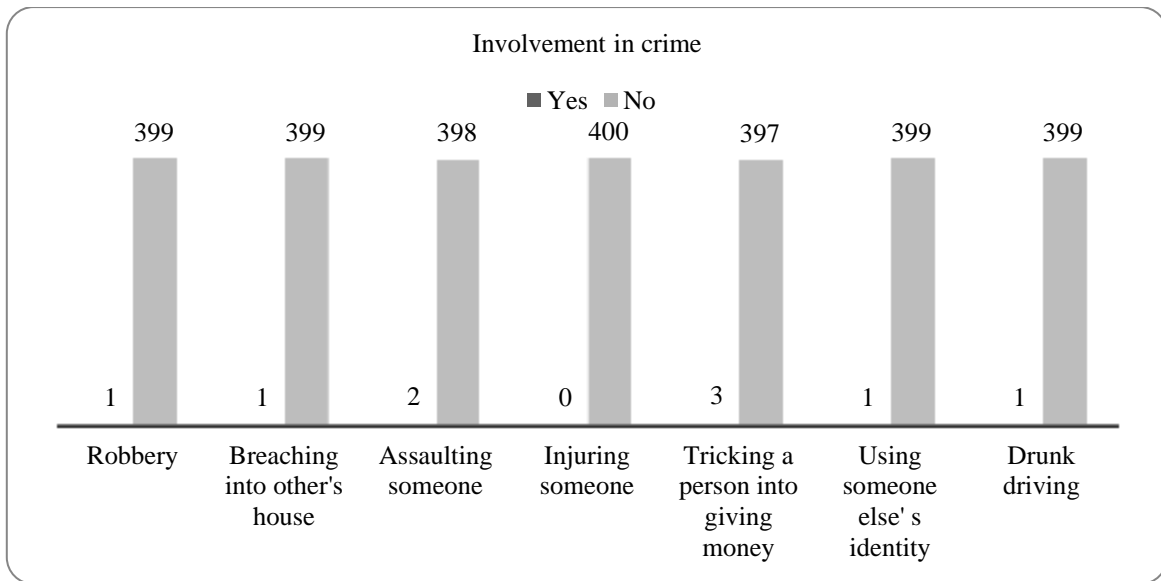
Involvement in Crime

Table: 4.92

Involvement in crime	Yes	No
Robbery	1	399
Breaching into other's house	1	399
Assaulting someone	2	398
Injuring someone	0	400
Tricking a person into giving money	3	397
Using someone else' s identity	1	399
Drunk driving	1	399

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.87



(Source : Field Survey)

Robbery: 1 person out of the 400 surveyed, agreed being involved in robbery earlier.

Breaching into other's house: 1 person out of the 400 surveyed, agreed being involved in breaching into other's earlier.

Assaulting some one: 2 people confirmed being involved in assaulting someone earlier.

Injuring someone: It seems that nobody involved in injuring someone was seen during this survey.

Tricking a person into giving money: 3 people confessed on being involved earlier in tricking people into giving money.

Using someone's identity : 1 person had misused another person's identity for some personal gain.

Drunk driving : Only 1 person accepted being caught for drunk driving.

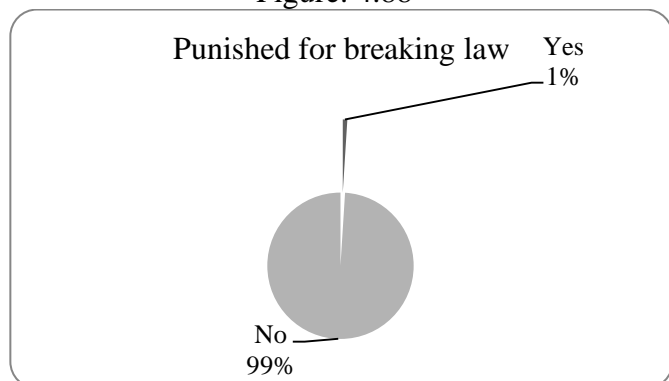
1. Punished for breaking law

Table: 4.93

Punished for any cases	Frequency
Yes	4
No	396

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.88



(Source : Field Survey)

Breaking of law will include civil and criminal cases. It was observed that 1% are involved in such cases.

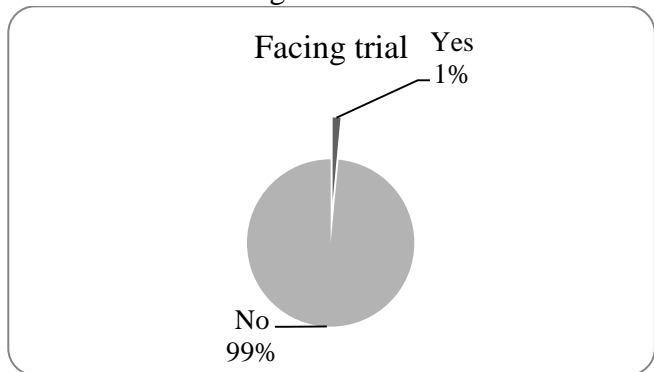
2. Currently facing legal trial on any cases

Table: 4.94

Facing trial	Frequency
Yes	6
No	394

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.89



(Source : Field Survey)

It was observed that 1% are facing trial on civil/criminal cases.

3. Awareness of any street vendors being involved in petty/criminal cases

Table: 4.95

Awareness of street vendors involved in crime	Frequency
Yes	18
No	382

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.90



(Source : Field Survey)

When street vendors are asked about being involved in any kind of wrong doings, their answer was negative. But, when they are asked, whether they know anyone being involved in wrong doings, 4% replied positively confirming the presence of wrong doers in street vending.

Objective: 4

To study the current status of Occupational Hazards/Diseases among street vendors in Kerala

A. Health status

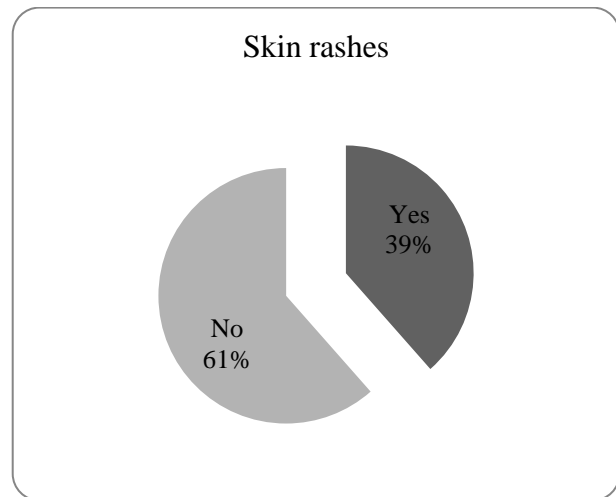
1. Skin rashes/allergies

Table:4.96

Rashes	Percent
Yes	38.40%
No	61.34%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.91



(Source : Field Survey)

It is observed that 39% suffer from skin rashes/allergies due to climatic variations, since most of them vend without any protective measures to protect sun, pollution etc.

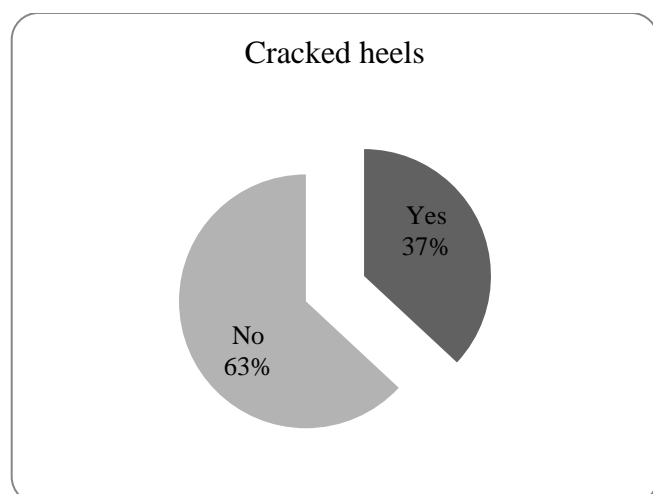
2. Cracked heels

Table:4.97

Cracked Heels	Percent
Yes	35.91%
No	61.34%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.92



(Source : Field Survey)

It is observed that 37% of the vendors are affected by cracked heels.

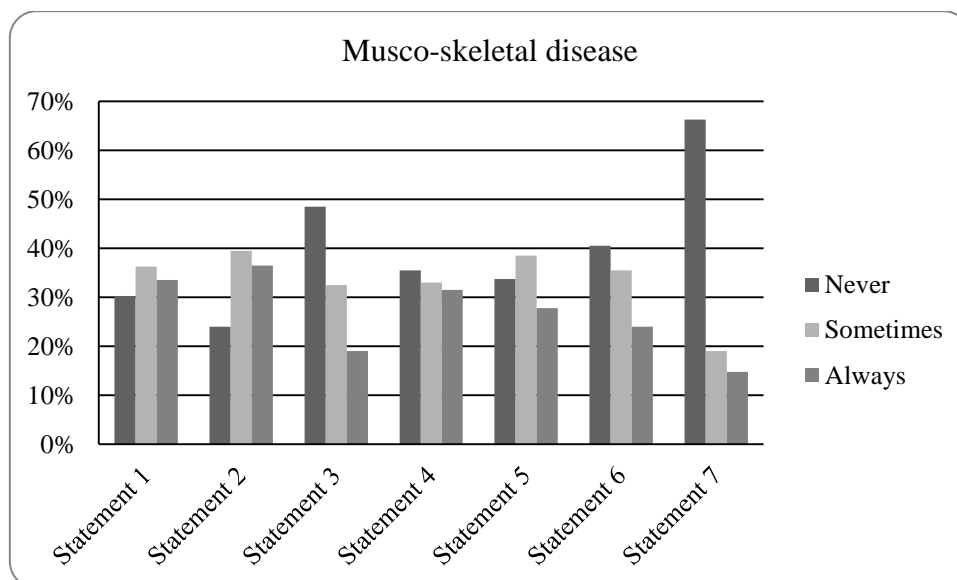
B. Musco-skeletal disease

Table:4.98

Statement	Never	Sometimes	Always
Statement 1	30.25%	36.25%	33.50%
Statement 2	24.00%	39.50%	36.50%
Statement 3	48.50%	32.50%	19.00%
Statement 4	35.50%	33.00%	31.50%
Statement 5	33.75%	38.50%	27.75%
Statement 6	40.50%	35.50%	24.00%
Statement 7	66.25%	19.00%	14.75%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.93



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You have difficulty in walking/kneeling due to your work condition (pains in joints).*

The survey revealed that 30% of the vendors do have difficulty in walking/kneeling due to your work condition (pains in joints).

Statement 2: *You have standing problem.*

37% of the surveyed seems to have problems due to continuous standing as most of them don't have a provision to sit and vend.

Statement 3: *You have frequent injuries*

It seems that 28% do suffer frequently from some kind of injuries during vending.

Statement 4: *You have problems in stooping/bending.*

It is observed that 31% suffer from stooping/bending problems.

Statement 5: *You have elbow pain/shoulder pain.*

27% have elbow/shoulder pain as a result of long time period in vending.

Statement 6: *You have difficulty to lift or carry objects.*

Around 25% find it difficult to carry or lift objects

Statement 7: *You have hand and arms vibration.*

Nearly 15% have hand and arm shivering, which increases the difficulty of doing any job.

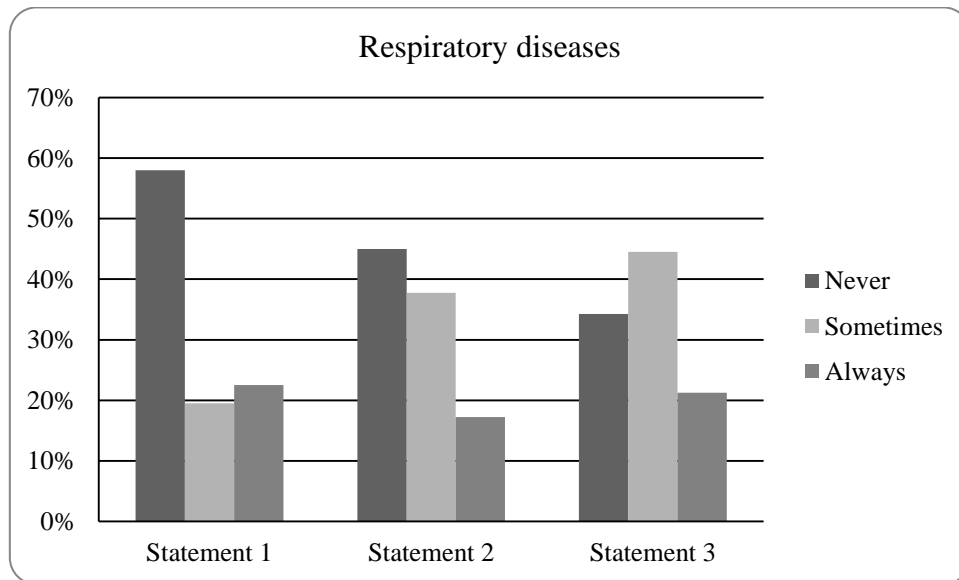
C. Respiratory diseases

Table: 4.99

Statement	Never	Sometimes	Always
Statement 1	58.00%	19.50%	22.50%
Statement 2	45.00%	37.75%	17.25%
Statement 3	34.25%	44.50%	21.25%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.94



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You have breathing difficulty.*

It is observed that, majority (58%) does not seem to have any breathing difficulties

Statement 2: *You have sore throat.*

A considerable amount (38%) of vendors does suffer from sore throat at times.

Statement 3: *You have coughing problem.*

Cough seems to be a common problem among many vendors. This may be due to the exposure to climatic variations as well as due to pollution. Around 45% do suffer from cough, at times.

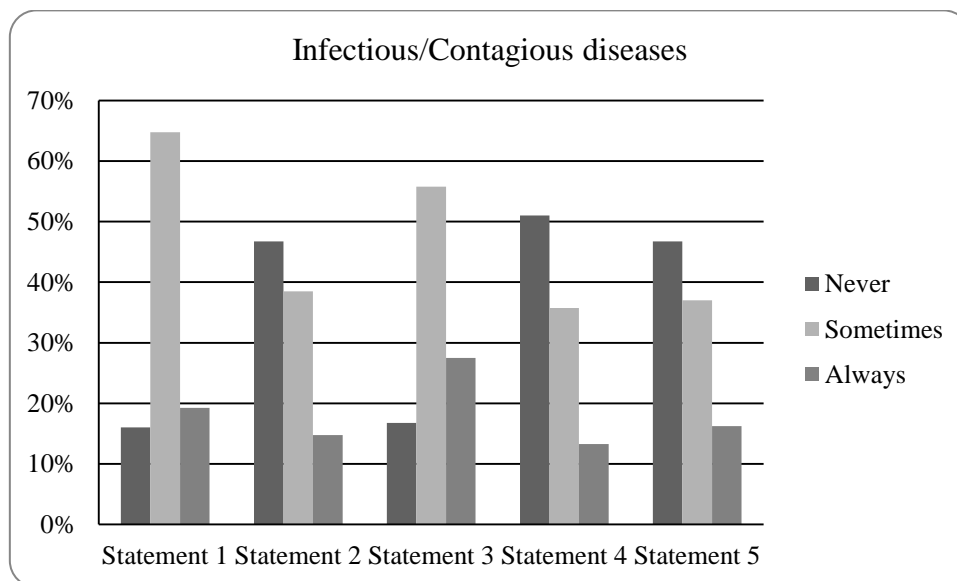
D. Infectious/Contagious diseases and fevers

Table:4.100

Statement	Never	Sometimes	Always
Statement 1	16.00%	64.75%	19.25%
Statement 2	46.75%	38.50%	14.75%
Statement 3	16.75%	55.75%	27.50%
Statement 4	51.00%	35.75%	13.25%
Statement 5	46.75%	37.00%	16.25%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.95



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You suffer/suffered from fever and malaria.*

It is observed that 19% of surveyed suffers from fever/malaria frequently, while 65% at times.

Statement 2: *You suffer/suffered from diarrhoea.*

It is observed that 15% suffers from diarrhoea frequently. This may be because of unhygienic food they are having or some kind of food poisoning.

Statement 3: *You suffer/suffered from frequent headache.*

The study revealed that 28% suffer from frequent headaches, while 56% at times. This may be due to long hours under hot sun.

Statement 4: *You suffer/suffered from water borne diseases.*

Nearly 13% suffer/suffered from water borne diseases like cholera, dengue, typhoid etc..

Statement 5: *You suffer/suffered from air borne disease.*

Around 16% suffer/suffered from air borne diseases like chickenpox, TB, common cold etc.

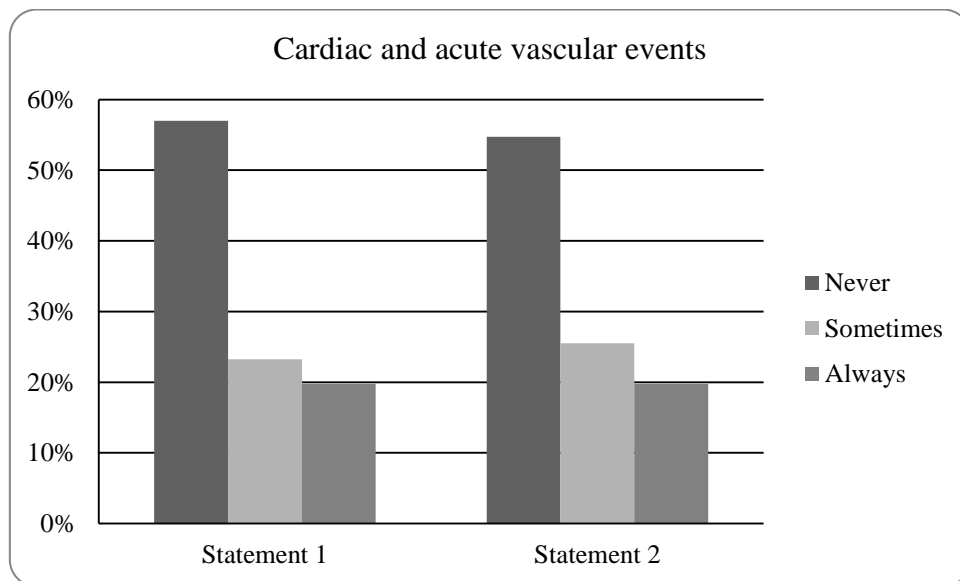
E. Cardiac and acute vascular events

Table:4.101

Statement	Never	Sometimes	Always
Statement 1	57.00%	23.25%	19.75%
Statement 2	54.75%	25.50%	19.75%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.96



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You have rapid heart beating problems*

Around 20% suffer from rapid heart beating problems.

Statement 2: *You have hypertension (BP)*

Nearly 20% suffer from hypertension.

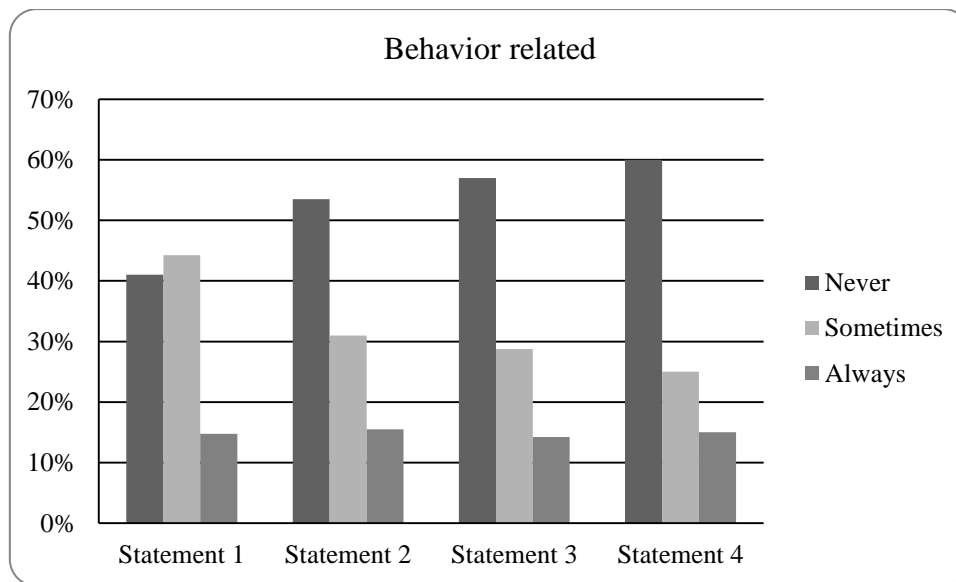
F. Behaviour problems

Table:4.102

Statement	Never	Sometimes	Always
Statement 1	41.00%	44.25%	14.75%
Statement 2	53.50%	31.00%	15.50%
Statement 3	57.00%	28.75%	14.25%
Statement 4	60.00%	25.00%	15.00%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.97



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You have anxiety.*

Around 15% of the surveyed suffer from anxiety, which may result in muscle pain, fatigue, headaches, insomnia etc.

Statement 2: *You are disturbed by noise in the surroundings.*

Around 16% seems to be disturbed and irritated by the noise in surroundings, which includes traffic and is unavoidable, when engaging in street vending.

Statement 3: *You will get angry easily.*

Around 14% gets angry easily on little things, which may at times ruin relations.

Statement 4: *You experience depression due to your work*

Around 15% of the in-migrants seem to suffer from depression due to their working condition.

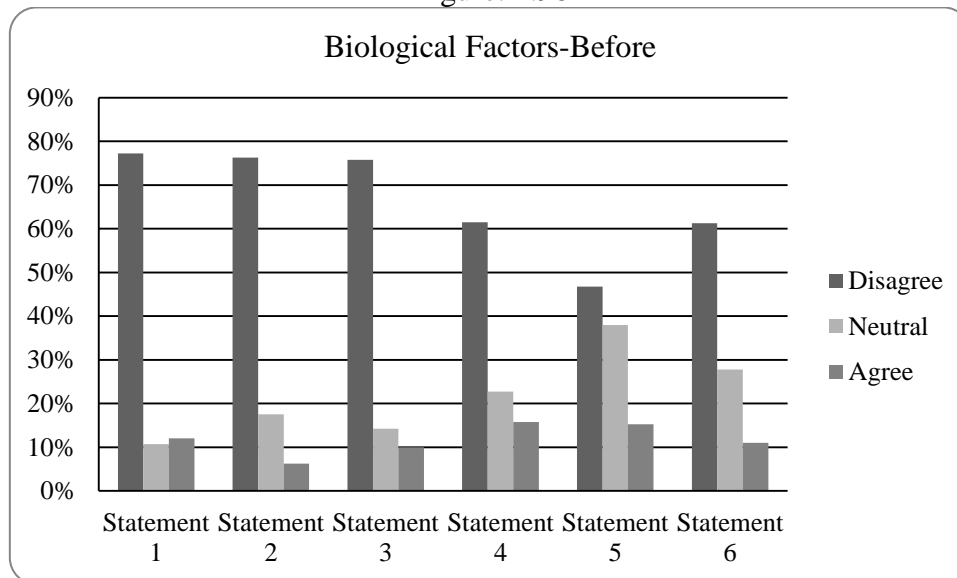
G. Biological Factors-Before

Table:4.103

Statement	Disagree	Neutral	Agree
Statement 1	77.25%	10.75%	12.00%
Statement 2	76.25%	17.50%	6.25%
Statement 3	75.75%	14.25%	10.00%
Statement 4	61.50%	22.75%	15.75%
Statement 5	46.75%	38.00%	15.25%
Statement 6	61.25%	27.75%	11.00%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.98



(Source : Field Survey)

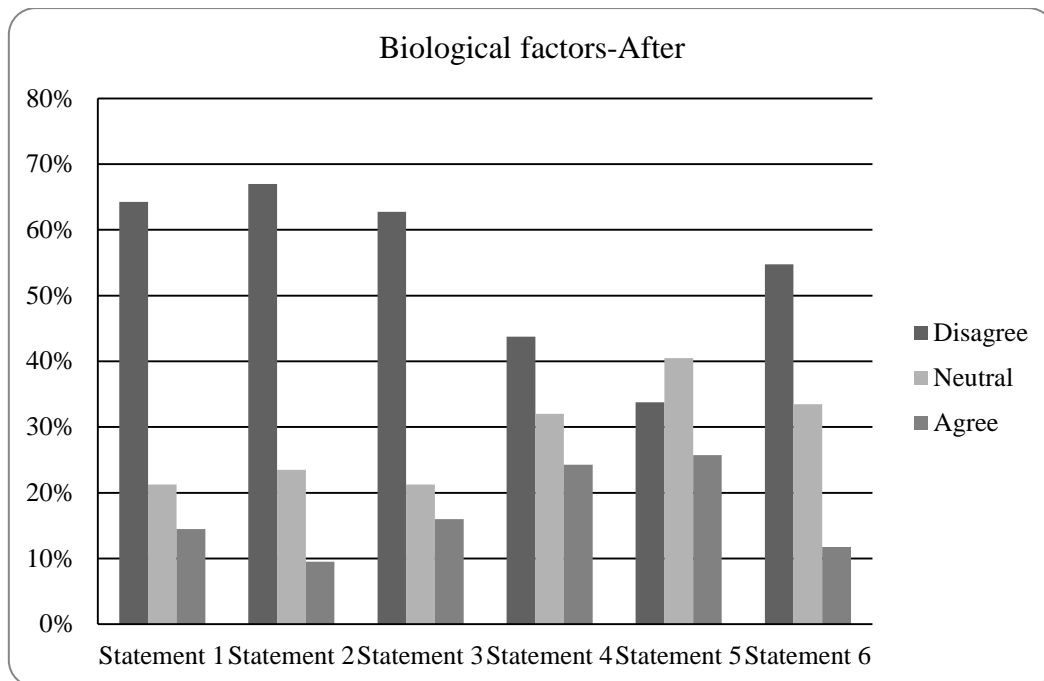
Biological factors-After

Table:4.104

Statement	Disagree	Neutral	Agree
Statement 1	64.25%	21.25%	14.50%
Statement 2	67.00%	23.50%	9.50%
Statement 3	62.75%	21.25%	16.00%
Statement 4	43.75%	32.00%	24.25%
Statement 5	33.75%	40.50%	25.75%
Statement 6	54.75%	33.50%	11.75%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.99



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *Experienced allergic problems due to work condition.*

It is observed that 12% suffered from allergic problems before street vending which has now increased to 15%

Statement 2: *Urinary problems are caused due to lack of toilet facility.*

People suffering from urinary problems due to lack of toilet facilities increased from 6% to 10%.

Statement 3: *Hearing difficulties can be affected due to noise from the streets.*

People suffering from hearing difficulties due to noise in street increased from 10% to 16%.

Statement 4: *Direct exposure towards sunlight can cause sunburn.*

Sunburn seems to affect 24% compared to 16% earlier.

Statement 5: *Continuous standing for trading can cause body pain.*

Continuous standing for trading caused body pain to 10% of people..

Statement 6: *Contagious disease can cause due to working condition.*

It seems 11% people agree to this before and after engaging in street vending.

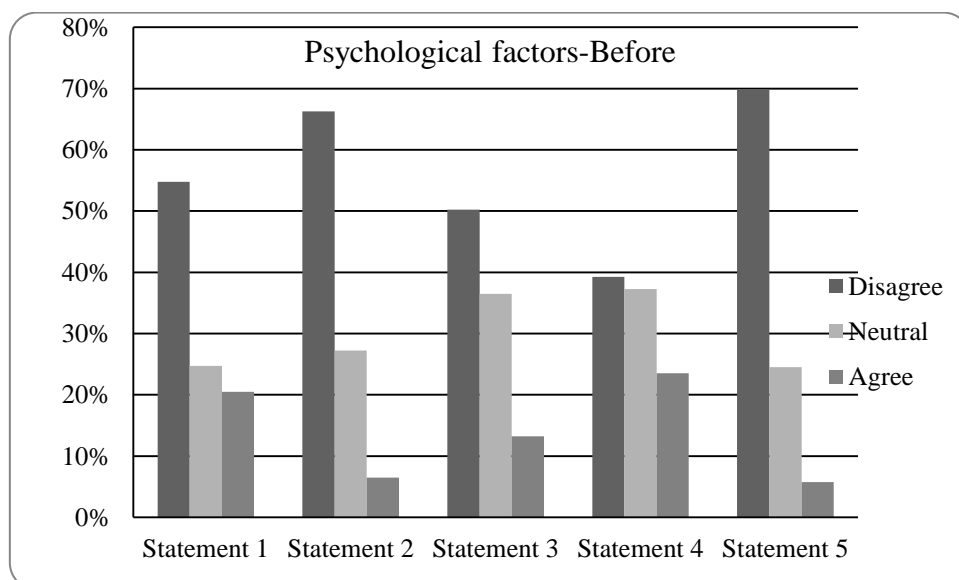
H. Psychological factors-Before

Table: 4.105

Statement	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Total
Statement 1	54.75%	24.75%	20.50%	100.00%
Statement 2	66.25%	27.25%	6.50%	100.00%
Statement 3	50.25%	36.50%	13.25%	100.00%
Statement 4	39.25%	37.25%	23.50%	100.00%
Statement 5	69.75%	24.50%	5.75%	100.00%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.100



(Source : Field Survey)

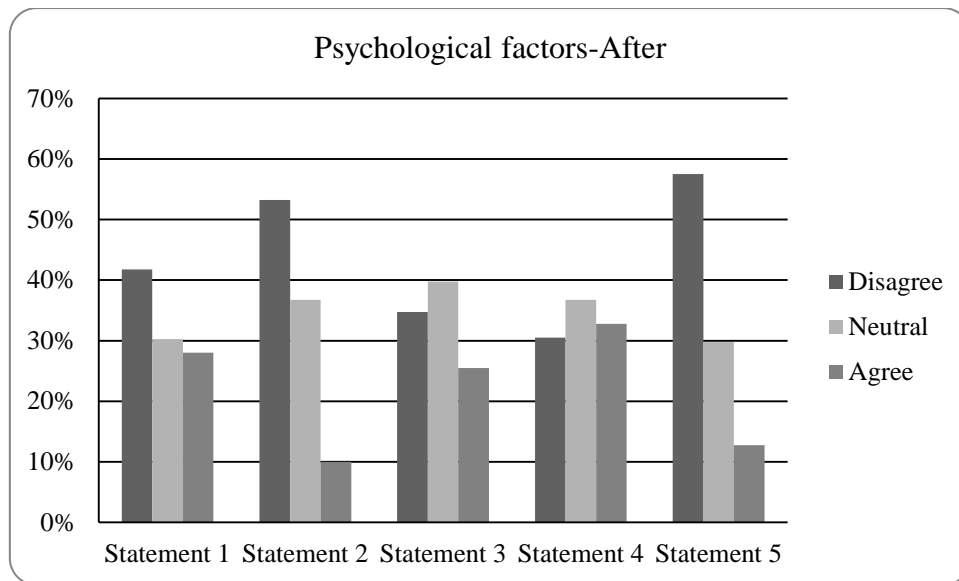
Psychological factors-After

Table: 4.106

Statement	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Total
Statement 1	41.75%	30.25%	28.00%	100.00%
Statement 2	53.25%	36.75%	10.00%	100.00%
Statement 3	34.75%	39.75%	25.50%	100.00%
Statement 4	30.50%	36.75%	32.75%	100.00%
Statement 5	57.50%	29.75%	12.75%	100.00%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.101



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *Sleeping difficulties can be caused due to working condition.*

It is observed that 8% of vendors suffer from sleeping difficulties after engaging in street vending.

Statement 2: *Without any reason mood can be changed.*

4% increase is observed in mood swings of people after engaging in street vending.

Statement 3: *Too much of work pressure can cause stress.*

13% of people have experienced work pressure resulting in stress in order to earn daily living.

Statement 4: *Future expectations are very low.*

It seems around 8% have low expectations for future after engaging in street vending, which may be due to the low income they are earning.

Statement 5: *Gets angry without any reason.*

Around 13% seems to lose temper compared to 5% earlier.

Objective: 5

To study the needs & problems of in – migrants engaged in vending.

Current status of in-migrant vendors

The survey was conducted among 50 in-migrant street vendors from various parts of Kerala.

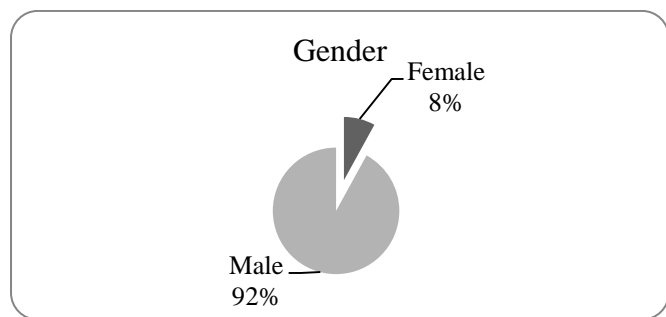
1. Gender

Table: 4.107

Gender	Frequency
Female	4
Male	46

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.102



(Source : Field Survey)

The survey conducted among in-migrant street vendor dealt with 92% male. It is observed that street vending is male dominated , in case of in-migrants also, as it is more easier for men to migrate, in terms of family and societal norms.

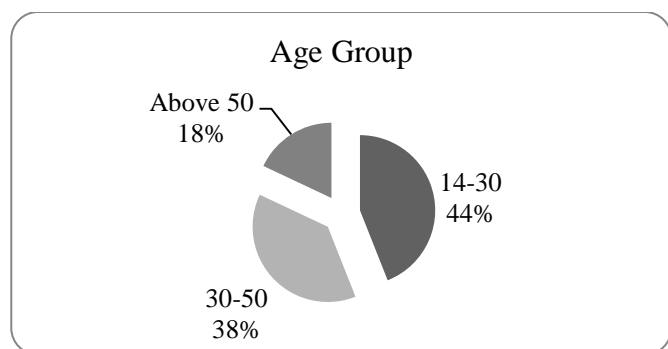
2. Age Group

Table: 4.108

Age	Frequency
14-30	22
30-50	19
Above 50	9
Grand Total	50

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.103



(Source : Field Survey)

The most commonly observed age group are youth, 14-30 years, which constituted around 44%. There are few vendors above 50 years (18%).

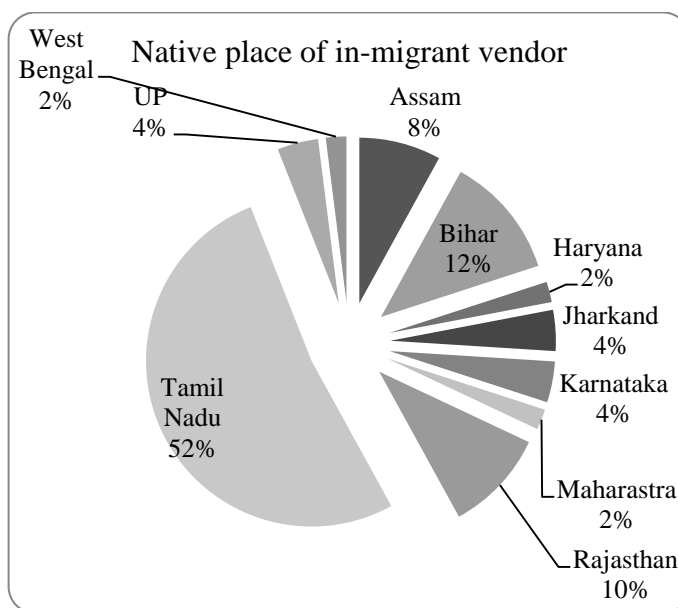
3. Native

Table: 4.109

Native	Frequency
Assam	4
Bihar	6
Haryana	1
Jharkhand	2
Karnataka	2
Maharashtra	1
Rajasthan	5
Tamil Nadu	26
UP	2
West Bengal	1
Grand Total	50

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.104



(Source : Field Survey)

52% of migrants surveyed are from Tamil Nadu. There are few from other states like Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, UP and West Bengal. It is found that high number of migrants from Tamil Nadu was due to less income obtained there, low employment opportunity and as Kerala is a near state to them.

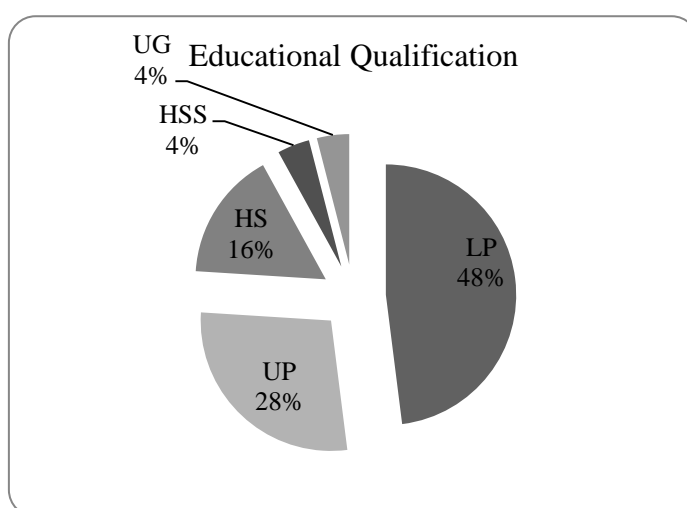
4. Educational Classification

Table: 4.110

Education	Frequency
LP	24
UP	14
HS	8
HSS	2
UG	2
Grand Total	50

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.105



(Source : Field Survey)

It was observed that most (48%) of them have lower primary education and 28% had upper primary education. Most of the surveyed are not able to study further because of family problems, due to which they had to find means for daily living from young age.

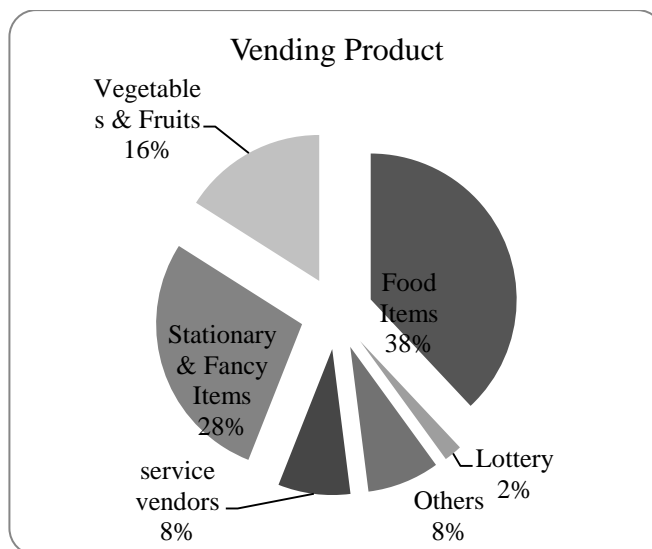
5. Vending Product

Table: 4.111

Vending Product	Frequency
Food Items	19
Lottery	1
Vegetables & Fruits	8
Service vendors	4
Stationary & Fancy Items	14
Others	4
Grand Total	50

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.106



(Source : Field Survey)

It was observed that most (38%) of the migrants are engaged in vending food items like *bhajji*, *thattkada*, panipuri, other snack items, *kadalavarutat*, tea etc. 28% are involved in vending stationary & fancy items like *jimmiki*, bags, key chains, foot wears etc. 16% are involved in vending fruits & vegetables. 8% are involved in rendering services like repairing shoes, umbrella and ironing. 8% are involved in other products like chicken, pan, flowers etc.

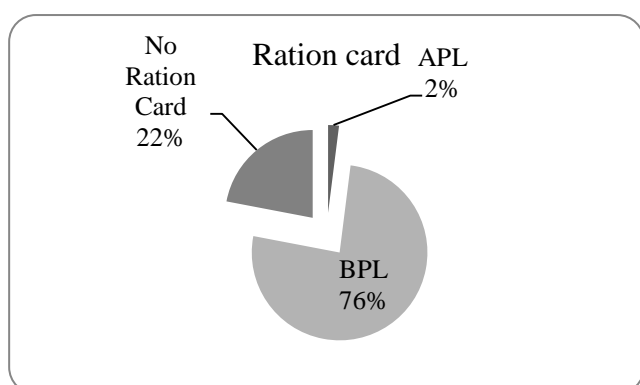
6. Ration Card

Table: 4.112

Ration Card type	Frequency
Possess Ration Card	39
APL	1
BPL	38
Do not Possess Ration Card	11
Grand Total	50

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.107



(Source : Field Survey)

The survey revealed that 78% possess ration card, of which 97% possess BPL card and 22% did not have ration card

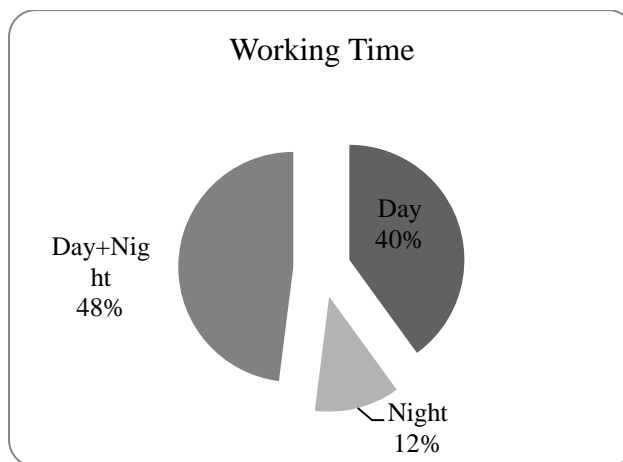
7. Working Time

Table: 4.113

Working Time	Frequency
Day	20
Night	6
Day+Night	24
Grand Total	50

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.108



(Source : Field Survey)

It was viewed that 48% worked day and night for earning their daily living and most of them are involved in vending food stuffs, while few others vended vegetables & fruits. 40% only vended during day time and others focussed on vending during night time.

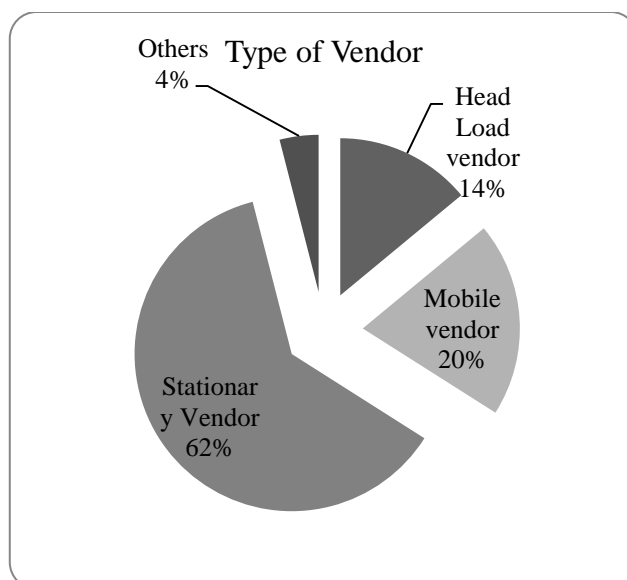
8. Type of Vendor

Table: 4.114

Type of Vendor	Frequency
Head Load vendor	7
Mobile vendor	10
Stationary Vendor	31
Others	2
Grand Total	50

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.109



(Source : Field Survey)

62% of the vendors are stationary vendors, 20% are mobile vendors involved in selling food items like samosa, *panipuri*, tea etc. Most of the head load vendors are selling stationary & fancy items like ear rings, bangles, fried nuts, chains etc.

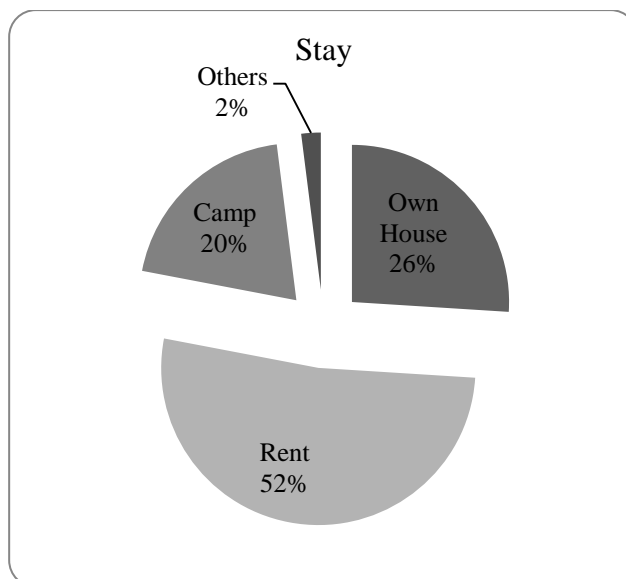
9. Stay

Table: 4.115

Stay	Frequency
Own House	13
Rent	26
Camp	10
Others	1
Grand Total	50

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.110



(Source : Field Survey)

52% of the vendors stayed in rented rooms, shared with others, while 13% stayed in their own house as they are in Kerala, for long years along with family. 20% stayed in camp and 2% in relative's house.

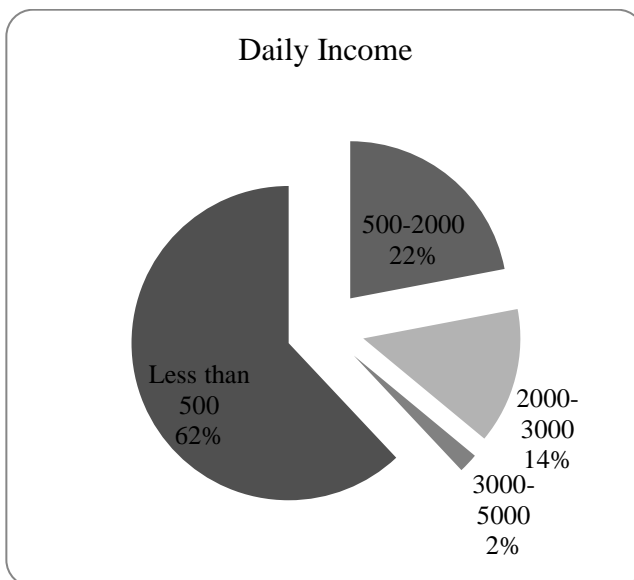
10. Daily Income

Table: 4.116

Daily Income(Rs)	Frequency
Less than 500	31
500-2000	11
2000-3000	7
3000-5000	1
Grand Total	50

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.111



(Source : Field Survey)

The daily income of 62% of migrant vendors are observed to be less than Rs500, 22% earned between Rs500 and Rs2000, 14% between Rs2000 and Rs3000 and others above Rs3000. It was observed that most of those who had income above Rs1000 are vending food items or vegetables & fruits.

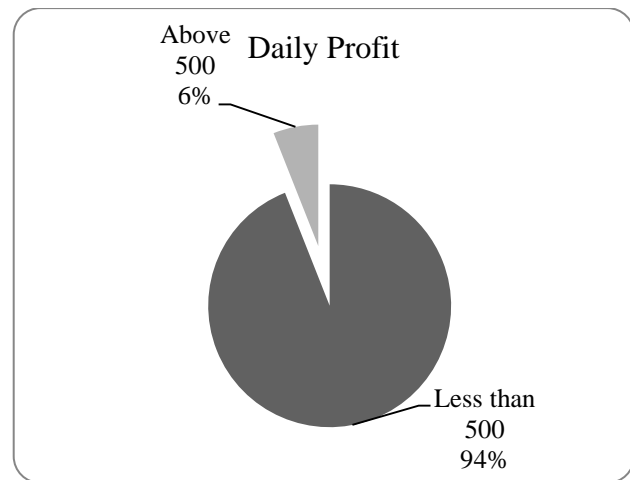
11. Daily Profit

Table: 4.117

Daily Profit	Frequency
Less than 500	47
Above 500	3
Grand Total	50

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.112



(Source : Field Survey)

In spite of 36% earning daily income above Rs1000, only 16% of them are found to get a profit of above Rs1000.

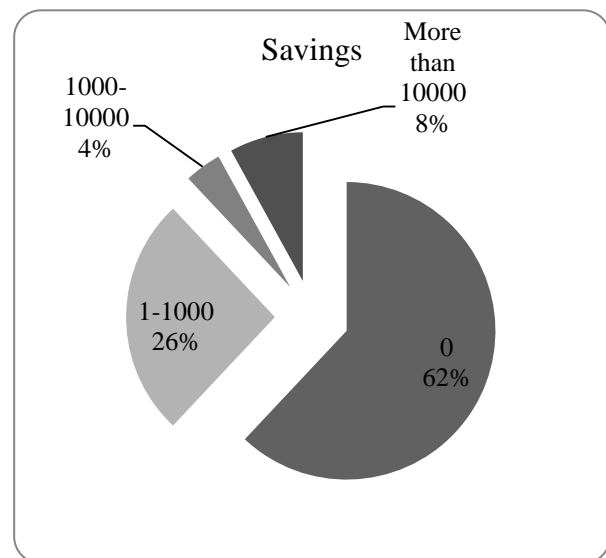
12. Savings

Table: 4.118

Savings	Frequency
0	31
1-1000	13
1000-10000	2
More than 10000	4
Grand Total	50

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.113



(Source : Field Survey)

It was observed that 62% are unable to set aside some savings from their daily income. 26% are able to save around Rs500. Few are able to have savings above Rs10000, by vending long years in streets.

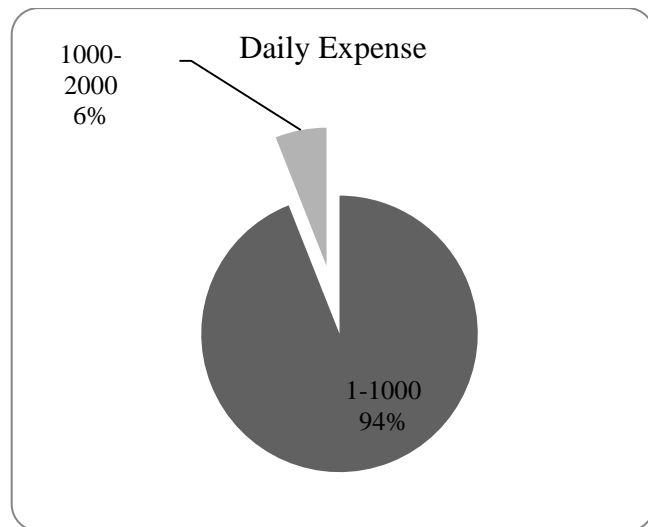
13. Daily Expense

Table: 4.119

Daily Expense	Frequency
1-1000	47
1000-2000	3
Grand Total	50

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.114



(Source : Field Survey)

It was observed that 94% of migrants had daily expenses below Rs1000 and few had above Rs1000 which was basically due to medical expenses, family size etc.

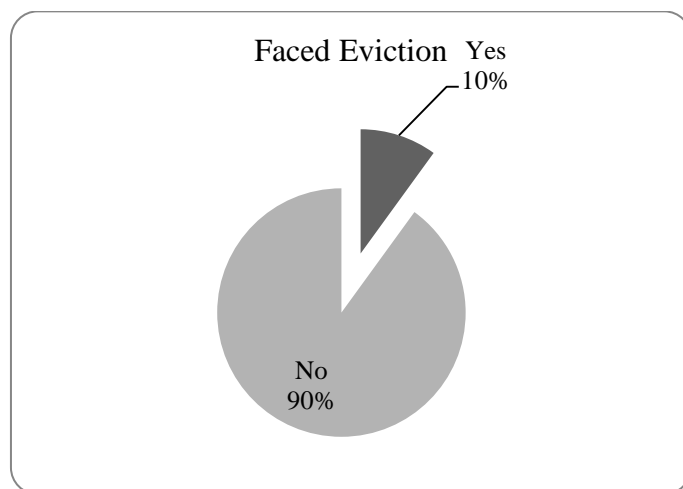
14. Faced Eviction

Table: 4.120

Faced Eviction	Frequency
Yes	5
No	45
Grand Total	50

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.115



(Source : Field Survey)

The survey also revealed that 10% had faced issues from officials to evict from their vending place.

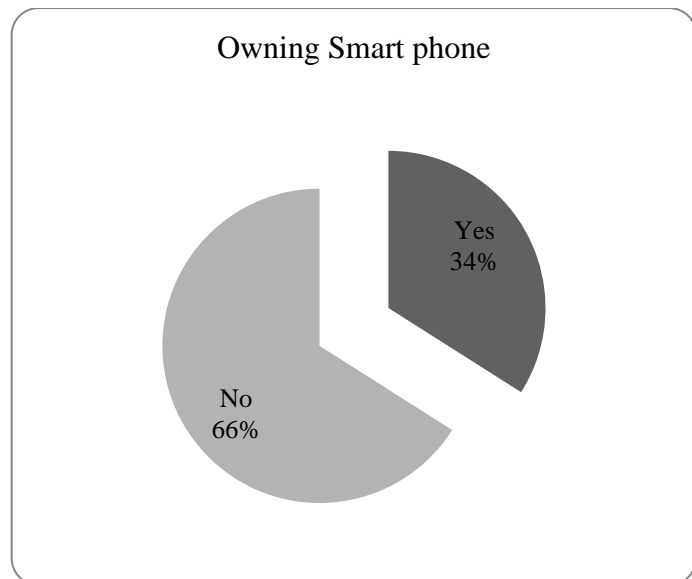
15. Owning Smart Phone

Table: 4.121

Owens Smart Phone	Frequency
Yes	17
No	33
Grand Total	50

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.116



(Source : Field Survey)

It was observed that 34% of the migrant vendors own smart phones, which helped them to connect with their family more easily.

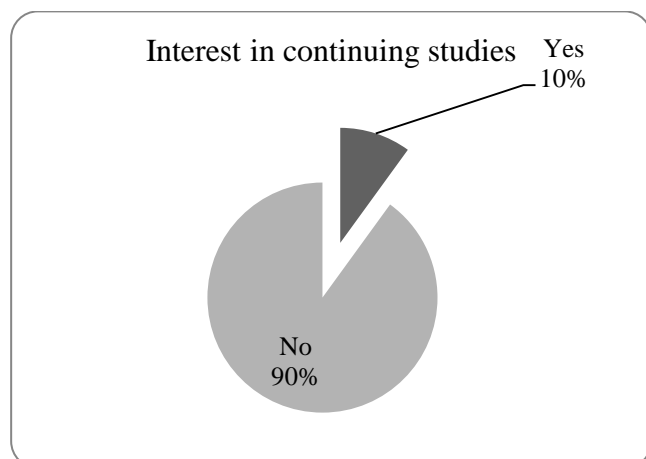
16. Interest in continuing studies

Table: 4.122

Interest in continuing studies	Frequency
Yes	5
No	45
Grand Total	50

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.117



(Source : Field Survey)

It is observed that 10% are interested in continuing their studies, but are unable to do so because of their struggles in earning daily living.

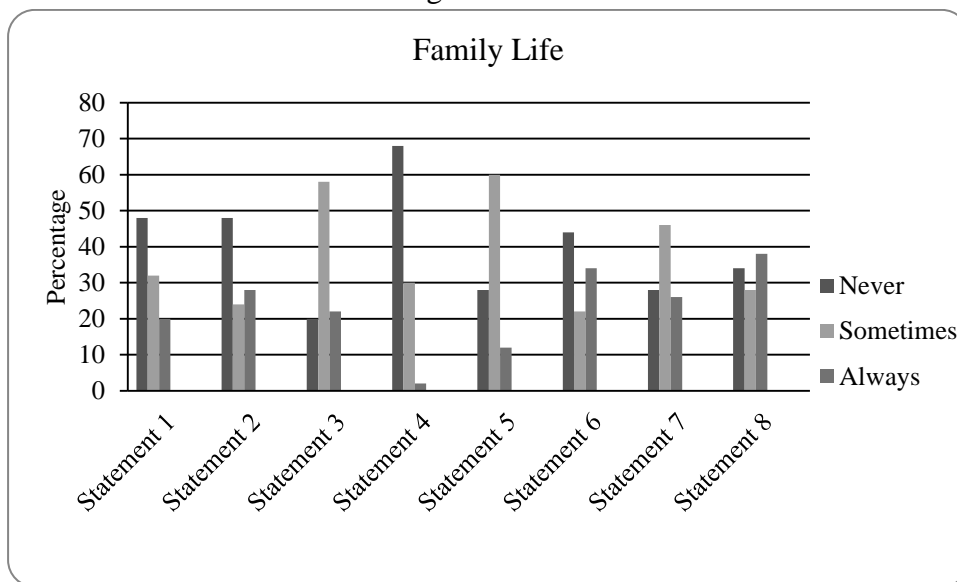
17. Family Life

Table: 4.123

Statement	Never(%)	Sometimes(%)	Always(%)
Statement 1	48	32	20
Statement 2	48	24	28
Statement 3	20	58	22
Statement 4	68	30	2
Statement 5	28	60	12
Statement 6	44	22	34
Statement 7	28	46	26
Statement 8	34	28	38

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.118



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: You are able to attend family functions.

Due to the daily struggle of street vendors to earn for their daily living and also being away from their home, it often becomes difficult for them to take a day or two off from vending, to attend functions in family. In many cases, going back home will be expensive as well as loss of 1 or 2 days income. Losing 1 or 2 days income is a great deal for those, who depend on daily income for living. 48% of migrants surveyed are never able to take off from their vending. 32% are able to attend family functions at times. Only 20% are able to attend family functions every time.

Statement 2: You have time to spend with your family.

Since, migrants are vending at long distance from their family, it is difficult for them to spend time with their family. Some are not able find sufficient time for their family, which may later result in gaps in relations. 48% are never getting time to spend with their family. 24% are able to manage sometime with their family and remaining gets more than enough time to spend with family as they stay with their family or since they go home often.

Statement 3: *You are able to satisfy your family needs.*

Nearly 20% are never able to satisfy the basic requirements of the family. Around 58% somehow manage to fulfil atleast the basic needs and desires of the family. Remaining are earning enough to satisfy all the needs of the family.

Statement 4: *You are able to take your family to an outing at least once in a month.*

It is observed that 68% feels that they are not able to take their family for an outing at least once in a month. It is due to working in a distant location, lack of time available to take off and/or due to lack of money to spend. Only 2% only are agreeing to the statement.

Statement 5: *Your family life is affected by stress and problems of work.*

Struggle for earning daily living are sometimes cause of so much stress and tensions. Also, problems of workspace add on to it. This may be at times reflected on the family life, as many express their workplace stress and frustrations with family.12% of the surveyed felt that, workplace stress and tensions affect their family life.60% felt that, they are able to control their moods to an extent.28% expressed that they make sure not to express tensions and problems with family.

Statement 6: *You get support from your family for doing business.*

44% gets help from family members for vending. Support from family members can help reduce the tensions of work and also to share the workload. Nearly 22% felt, they are supported by family whenever necessary. Remaining approached vending by their own and doesn't get support from family.

Statement 7: *You are able to support your children's education.*

Every parent aspires to give their child good education and to make them stand on their own legs. But, in many cases, parents may not be able to concentrate on providing education as they may be struggling for survival, due to which parents will be forced to discontinue their child's education. Around 28% are not able to support their children's education, 48% somehow managed and remaining give at most care for their children's proper education.

Statement 8: *You can maintain good relation with your relatives.*

Relatives are important part of life, as they may be the ones who will support you at necessary times. Relations should always be well maintained. Many street vendors felt that, many are ashamed to be known as their relatives, as they consider street vending to be a low status job.32% are not able to maintain good relation with their relatives, which may be due to long distant gap. 28% managed to keep their relatives happy, and remaining are able to create a good bond with their relatives.

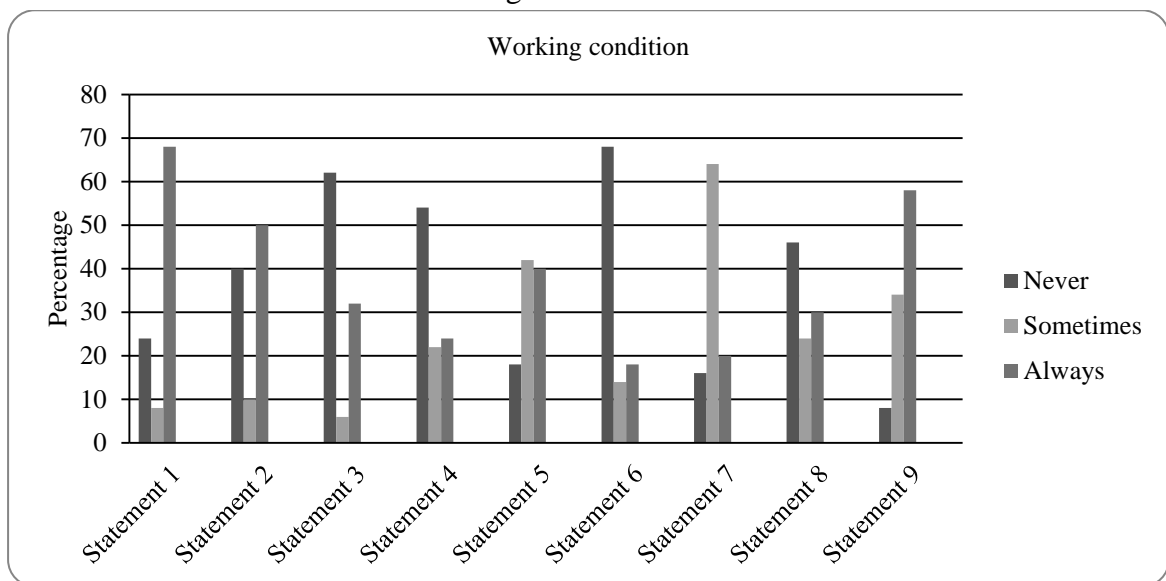
18. Working Condition

Table: 4.124

Statement	Never(%)	Sometimes(%)	Always(%)
Statement 1	24	8	68
Statement 2	40	10	50
Statement 3	62	6	32
Statement 4	54	22	24
Statement 5	18	42	40
Statement 6	68	14	18
Statement 7	16	64	20
Statement 8	46	24	30
Statement 9	8	34	58

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.119



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You have access to clean drinking water.*

Water is the basic necessity of life. 24% does not have access to safe drinking water, while 68% have access to clean drinking water.

Statement 2: *You have toilet facility.*

Toilet facilities are important to be provided in a society. Nearly 50% feels that they have access to toilet facility while 40% lacks this basic facility.

Statement 3: *You are affected by some kind of disease.*

32% of the street vendors surveyed responded that they suffer from some kind of diseases frequently, while 5% at times and remaining are not affected with any kind of disease.

Statement 4: *You are taking any kind of medication/treatment.*

24% is observed to be taking frequent medication /treatment, while 22% take it at times.54% are not undergoing any treatment/medication.

Statement 5: *You are drinking boiled water.*

Boiling water for drinking helps in killing germs and making it suitable for drinking. 40% always use boiled water for drinking, while 18% use water without boiling.42% use boiled water, at times.

Statement 6: *You are affected by any kind of medical problems due to vending.*

Street vending can sometimes cause sunburn, skin rashes, body pains and others. It is observed that 18% are always encountering such problems, while 14% at times.

Statement 7: *You are taking nutrient rich food.*

Nutrient rich food are important for a healthy living. It is observed that 20% always have nutrient rich food, 64% at times and others doesn't take care for nutrient rich foods.

Statement 8: *Direct exposure towards climate caused many health issues.*

Exposure to excess sun and rain can cause health issues like sunburn, fevers, cold etc. 30% finds difficulty in adjusting to local climate and is found being affected by health issues due to changes in climate. 46% feels that, they are not affected by health issues.

Statement 9: *You are able to consume food at regular intervals.*

Street vendors usually find it difficult to consume food at regular intervals. Most of them are unable to keep their products safely somewhere and to go and have food. Some even have food at their vending place.58% are always able to consume food at regular intervals, while 8% are never able have food at regular intervals.

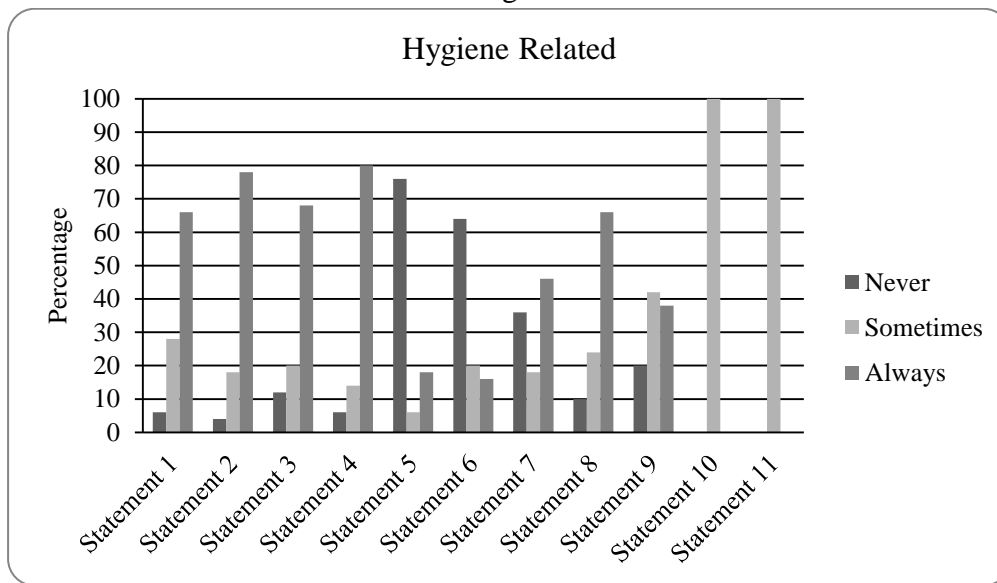
19. Hygiene Related

Table: 4.125

Statement	Never(%)	Sometimes(%)	Always(%)
Statement 1	6	28	66
Statement 2	4	18	78
Statement 3	12	20	68
Statement 4	6	14	80
Statement 5	76	6	18
Statement 6	64	20	16
Statement 7	36	18	46
Statement 8	10	24	66
Statement 9	20	42	38
Statement 10	0	100	0
Statement 11	0	100	0

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.120



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You use soap to wash your hands.*

Regularly washing your hands is an important measure for preventing the spread of germs which cause diseases. Use of soaps helps in removing germs more easily. 66% of the surveyed reported always using soaps while washing, while 28% at times, and 6% never use soaps.

Statement 2: *You wash your hand after going back home*

Engaging in vending in street may result in being exposed to various dirt and pollutants from surroundings. So, it is important to wash hands to prevent diseases. It is observed that 78% use to wash hands regularly and 18% as the need arises.

Statement 3: *You trim fingernails.*

Trimmed fingernails prevent germs and dirt to be filled in fingernails. It is observed that 68% resort to keep fingernails trimmed regularly, and 12% never trim fingernails.

Statement 4: *You change clothing regularly.*

80% of the surveyed agreed that, they change clothes regularly, while 14% at times.

Statement 5: *You use masks/gloves during vending.*

Use of masks /gloves is a healthy practice, which helps them to stay protected from any infections and pollutions. It is observed that only 18% regularly use gloves/masks, while 76% never use it.

Statement 6: *You use handkerchief to catch sneezes/coughs.*

Use of handkerchief to catch sneezes/coughs is a healthy habit, as it prevent others get infected. 16% always resort to this habit, while 64% never follow this.

Statement 7: *You have access to clean bathroom.*

Most people agreed to have access to bathroom, while cleanliness is a factor that needs to be dealt with. 46% agreed having clean bathroom facilities always, while 36% opposed it.

Statement 8: *You keep your working place clean.*

Keeping work place clean is not only a hygienic practice, but also helps to attract customers. It is observed that 66% always try to keep workplace clean, while 10% never care to keep it clean.

Statement 9: *You take first aid in case of injury/wounds.*

Taking first aid is important for any injuries and wounds. But many people avoid giving importance to it. It is observed that 20% never take first aid, while 42% during some cases only.

Statement 10: *You use sanitary pads during menstruation.*

Use of sanitary pad during menstruation is healthy and hygienic practice. Many women living in poverty use rags, newspaper, or even mud to manage their menstrual periods. None of these work very well and can introduce infections or injuries; they also circumscribe women's movement. It is observed that, all of the migrant women vendors surveyed, uses pads at times and in other cases uses clothes.

Statement 11: *You change pads every 5-6 hours.*

Women surveyed, confirmed that they change pads in 5-6 hours, if they are able to have access to toilet and water facility. But, in many cases, these facilities are not available.

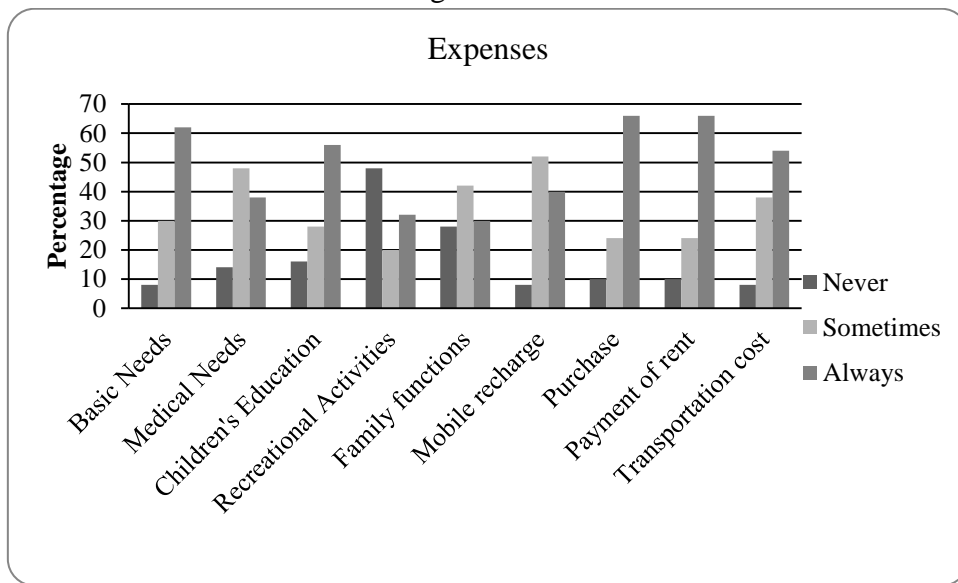
20. Expenses

Table:4.126

Statement	Never(%)	Sometimes(%)	Always(%)
Basic Needs	8	30	62
Medical Needs	14	48	38
Children's Education	16	28	56
Recreational Activities	48	20	32
Family functions	28	42	30
Mobile recharge	8	52	40
Purchase	10	24	66
Payment of rent	10	24	66
Transportation cost	8	38	54

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.121



(Source : Field Survey)

Basic Needs: 62% always spend their income on basic needs of the family, 30% at times whereas others did not. This may be because; those 8% may be having other working members in the family.

Medical needs: 38% revealed that they incur most of the expense for medicines, while 48% revealed they incur medical expenses at times and 14% never had to incur any medical expenses.

Children's education: Education helps to give knowledge of the world around us and helps to create a better world. Education is essential for creating equality and eliminating barriers and discrimination on the basis of race, gender & economic status. 56% feels that they have to spend large share of their income on child's education, whereas 16% feel that, they don't incur expenses for child's education.

Recreational activities: Monotonous life will result in dissatisfaction towards life. So, it is necessary to spend some time for recreation It is even important in a family. 32% seems to give care for spending in recreation activities always, 20% at times, while 48% doesn't seem to spend at all.

Family functions: The opportunity to meet your relatives is the basic advantage of family functions. Get together helps to strengthen the relations. It also helps in having relaxation from a busy life schedule. But, at most cases, these are cost incurring in the form of buying gifts, conducting functions. 30% experience expenses in family functions every time and 28% never experienced expense for these events.

Mobile Recharge : Mobile has become integral part of today's lifestyle and majority of the surveyed possess mobile. It needs to be recharged at regular time period. 40% feels that , they incur large expense on recharge and 52% feel they incur mobile recharge expense at times.

Purchase : Material purchase always incur expense to vendors. They may purchase for credit or ready cash or interest or in any other ways. 66% feel that they incur heavy expense on purchasing materials, while 24% experience moderate expense.

Payment of rent: Most street vendors don't have space to store their products. So, they store it in rented spaces, which are usually shared among other vendors. 66% of vendors face rent expenses always while 24% experience rent expense at times and others store it on their own places, thereby saving rent expense.

Transportation cost: Street vendors purchase materials from places where it is available at least cost. But, it may not be near to their vending space. So, it will incur cost for them to transport these items to their vending place. Nearly 54% always incur transportation cost and 8% never incur it and 38% at times.

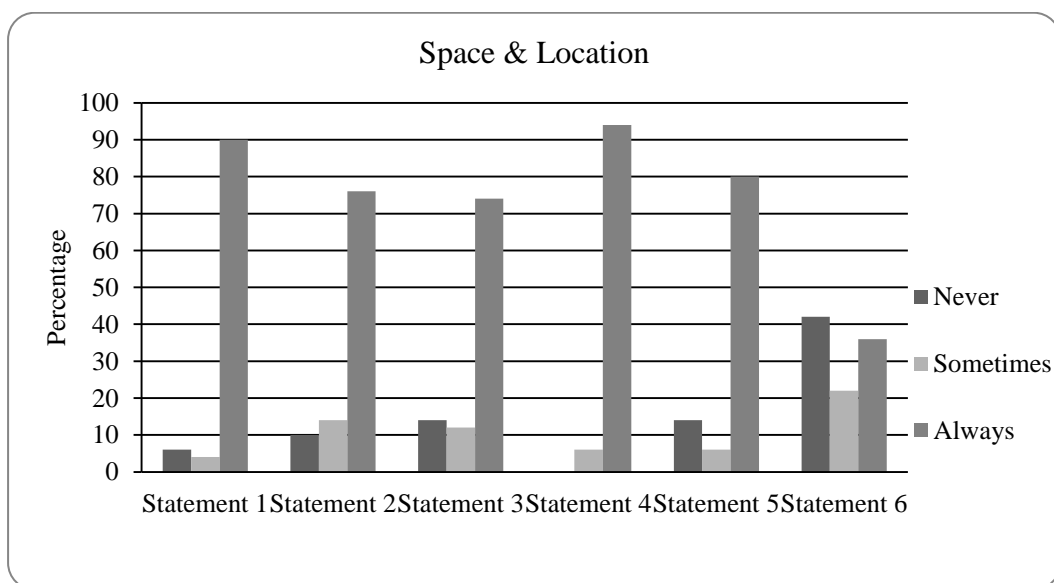
21. Space & Location

Table:4.127

Statement	Never(%)	Sometimes(%)	Always(%)
Statement 1	6	4	90
Statement 2	10	14	76
Statement 3	14	12	74
Statement 4	0	6	94
Statement 5	14	6	80
Statement 6	42	22	36

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.122



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: You have access to neat & clean workspace.

Neat & clean workspace is important for physical and mental health. But, it may be impossible for all vendors to have access to such workplace. Many of them adjust with what they have, though they will try to keep it clean in order to attract customers. It is observed 90% have access to neat workspace, 4% have comparatively neat workspace and remaining have unclean workspace.

Statement 2: *You are getting support from nearby shop owners.*

Street vendors sell products in front of others shop. Some shop owners doesn't allow it, as they believe, it may reduce attraction to their shops. So, many street vendors face hostile behaviours from shop owners. Hence, it is important to maintain good relation with shop owners.76% of the surveyed expressed that, they maintain very good relation with shop owners.14% responded having a neutral relation and 10% didn't get support from shop owners.

Statement 3: *You vend in a space where there is high customer footfall.*

Customers are the basic requirement of any seller. So, it is important to vend in places, where there are enough movement of people. 96% vend in places where there are enough customers and remaining is not able to find a space in busy places.

Statement 4: *You are satisfied by the space available for vending.*

It seems that, no one is dissatisfied with their vending location. 6% are adjusting to their location, in spite of the difficulties faced. They are looking forward for a better place with respect to cleanliness, supporting shop owners etc.94% are satisfied with their vending space.

Statement 5: *You are not encroaching footpaths.*

Street vendors are always considered to be encroaching footpaths. But, what others easily forget is that, if they are not giving enough space for pedestrians, they will not get enough sales. Hence, most of them make sure not to disturb the movement of pedestrians.80% said that, they don't encroach footpaths and 6% at times.14% have admitted on encroaching footpaths.

Statement 6: *You are planning to change your vending location.*

There are many vendors planning to relocate their vending place. Nearly 36% look forward to change their vending space, whereas 42% doesn't plan for changing their place.

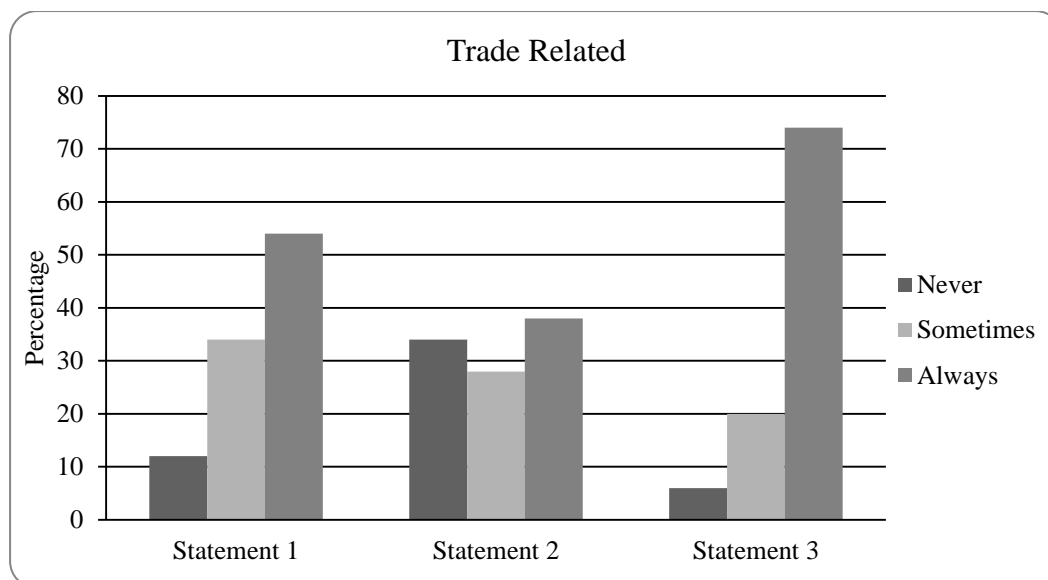
22. Trade related

Table:4.128

Statement	Never(%)	Sometimes(%)	Always(%)
Statement 1	12	34	54
Statement 2	34	28	38
Statement 3	6	20	74

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.123



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You find it easy to take breaks during vending.*

Taking break from continuous work is necessary for everyone. But the extent to which it is possible varies. 54% are able to take regular breaks, 34% at times and 12% find it very difficult to take breaks

Statement 2: *You are not affected by climatic changes.*

Migrants may not easily able to adjust to climate of Kerala. It seems 38% are affected by climatic changes, 28% at times and 34% never.

Statement 3: *You try to keep products neat, clean and attractive.*

74% gives immense care in keeping products neat, clean and attractive. They believe it can increase their customer rate while 6% never care on keeping products clean.

23. Storage

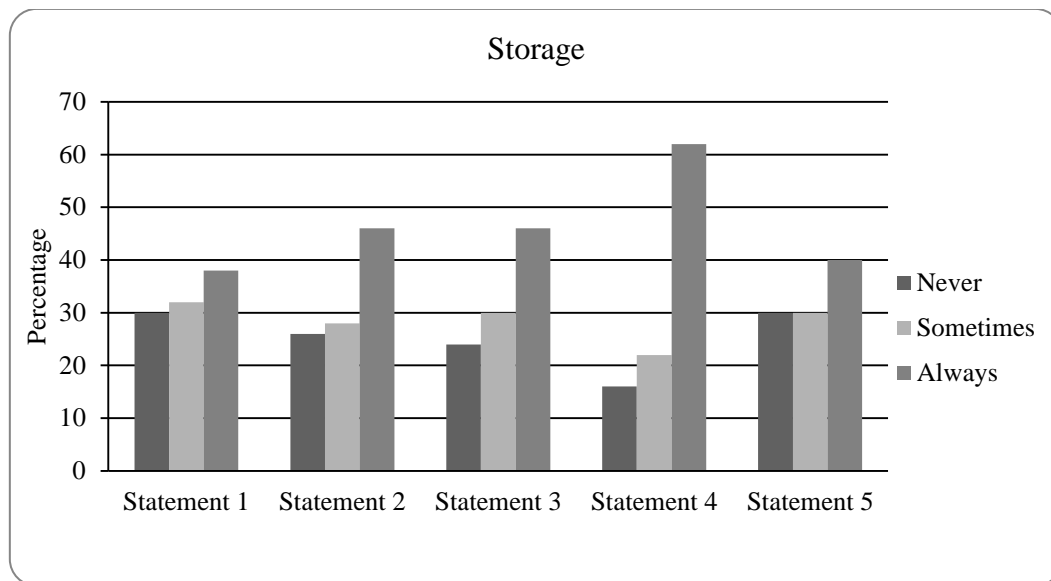
Table:4.129

Statement	Never(%)	Sometimes(%)	Always(%)
Statement 1	30	32	38
Statement 2	26	28	46
Statement 3	24	30	46
Statement 4	16	22	62

Statement 5	30	30	40
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(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.124



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1 : *You have provision to keep your products protected during climatic changes.*

30% of the migrant vendors reported the lack of provision for keeping their products safe from climatic changes, while 38% are always able to keep their products safe.

Statement 2 : *You have provision to keep your products after trade.*

Most of the vendors keep their products in workplace or rented rooms or on their own house after trade. Safety of products stored in workplace during nights is not guaranteed. 26% finds difficulty in finding provision to keep products safe after vending, while 46% have provision to store it properly.

Statement 3: *Your savings are not affected due to storage cost.*

46% incur storage cost for storing their vending products, while 26% does not.

Statement 4: *Storage space is near to your vending space.*

62% of the migrant vendors store their products near to their workplace or room rented near to workplace. 16% have their storage facility far from their vending space, which is usually due to high rent charged.

Statement 5: *You have rented space for storage together with others*

40% have shared rented spaces, while 30% store it alone. 30% go for shared storage rooms, in case of necessity.

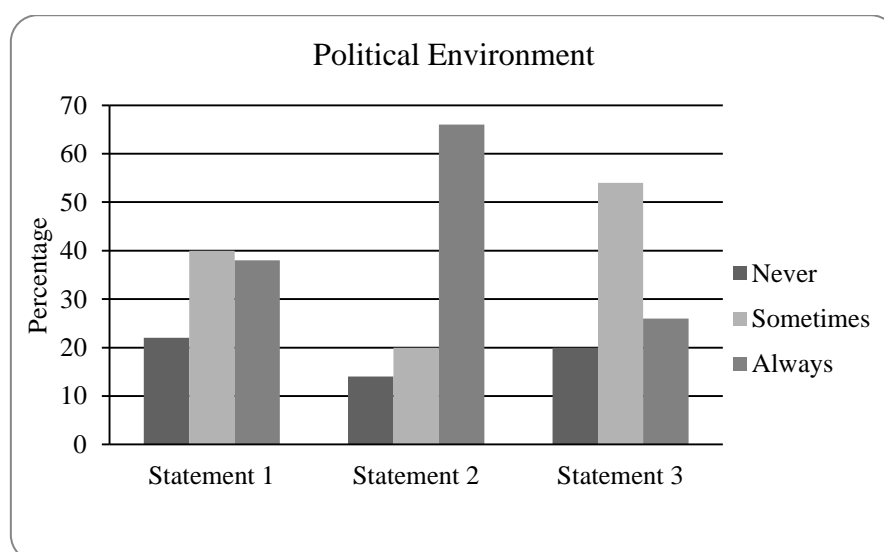
24. Political Environment

Table:4.130

Statement	Never(%)	Sometimes(%)	Always(%)
Statement 1	22	40	38
Statement 2	14	20	66
Statement 3	20	54	26

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.125



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You are expecting supporting government policies & policies.*

38% of migrant vendors are eagerly looking forward for supportive government policies to help them, while 22% are not concerned about it.

Statement 2: *You are affected by bandhs/hartals/other strikes.*

Bandhs/hartals/other strikes make life difficult for those working for daily income, as many of them will not be having any savings. It is observed that 66% consider these kinds of activities severely affect street vendors, while 14% opposed it.

Statement 3: *You are affected by party meetings/rallies.*

Party meetings and rallies affect the life of vendors in different ways. Food stuff vendors near to these places, may get more income during party meetings and rallies .While, if vendors have to take part in it, it is loss of that particular day's income. 54% reported, these kind of meetings affect them at times.26% felt it always affects them.

Problems in street vending

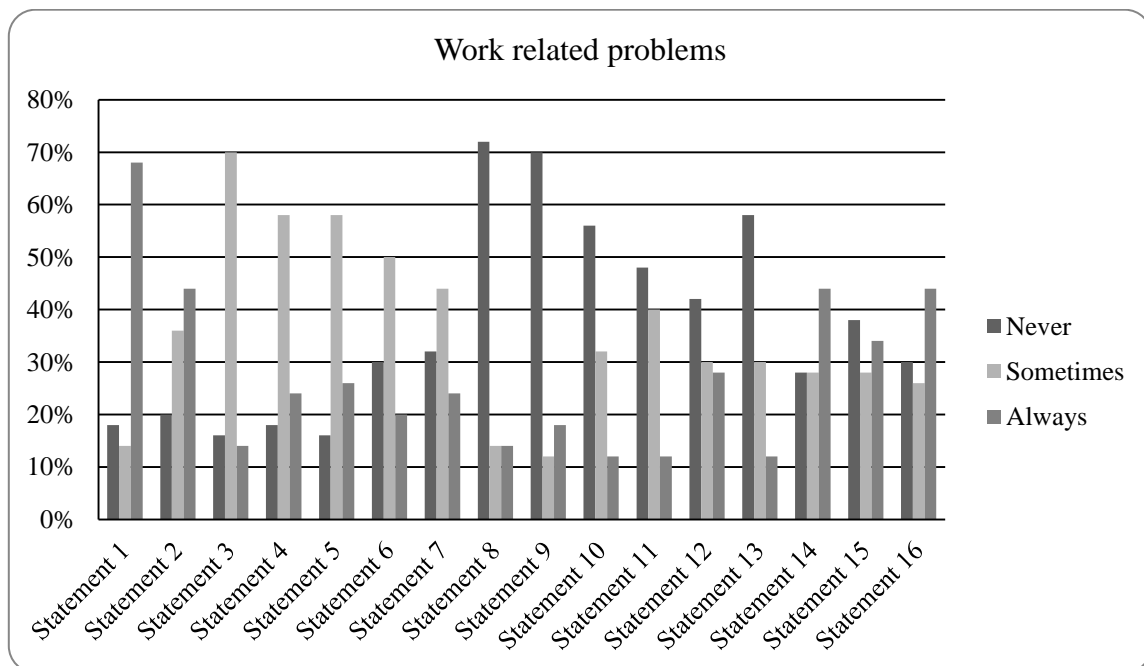
A. Work related

Table: 4.131

Statement	Never(%)	Sometimes(%)	Always(%)
Statement 1	18.00%	14.00%	68.00%
Statement 2	20.00%	36.00%	44.00%
Statement 3	16.00%	70.00%	14.00%
Statement 4	18.00%	58.00%	24.00%
Statement 5	16.00%	58.00%	26.00%
Statement 6	30.00%	50.00%	20.00%
Statement 7	32.00%	44.00%	24.00%
Statement 8	72.00%	14.00%	14.00%
Statement 9	70.00%	12.00%	18.00%
Statement 10	56.00%	32.00%	12.00%
Statement 11	48.00%	40.00%	12.00%
Statement 12	42.00%	30.00%	28.00%
Statement 13	58.00%	30.00%	12.00%
Statement 14	28.00%	28.00%	44.00%
Statement 15	38.00%	28.00%	34.00%
Statement 16	30.00%	26.00%	44.00%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.126



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You normally work 7 days in a week.*

68% of the surveyed are working on daily, as they rely on their daily income to a greater extent.

Statement 2: *You work more than 10 hours in a day.*

Around 44% of the surveyed, works more than 10 hours a day.

Statement 3: *You feel that you are not able to balance your work life*

70% feels that they are managing somehow to balance work life. Most of them were able to manage work-life balance.

Statement 4: *You often think or worry about your life.*

58% of the surveyed, worry about their life, at times.

Statement 5: *You feel that you are unable to spend enough time with your family.*

Around 58% feels that they find it difficult to spend time with their family at times.

Statement 6: *You never miss out any quality time with your family or friends due to your work pressure.*

Around 20% feels, they are not missing most important times that should be spend with their family, while 30% do miss it, at most cases.

Statement 7: *You feel tired or depressed due to your work.*

Around 44% feel tired or depressed due to work, at times.

Statement 8: *You face harassment from police during vending*

72% of the surveyed feels, they are a not facing any harassment from police, while others do face it, at least once in a while.

Statement 9: *Ever you faced any kind of negligence from public due to your working condition*

70% feels that they haven't faced any negligence from public due to their working condition.

Statement 10: *You experience threatening during your work.*

12% of migrants seems to have faced some kind of threats during their work. They have faced threats from anti-social elements and other shop owners.

Statement 11: *Customers try to harass you.*

Around 12% of the surveyed have experienced harassment from customers. Some customers have even gone to the extent of filing false cases against them.

Statement 12: *You have difficulties for the repayment of the credit.*

Around 28% of the surveyed faces great difficulty in repayment of their credits.

Statement 13: *You had clash with other vendors on the matter of vending zone and rate of pay.*

12% of the surveyed vendors seem to have some kind of serious issues with fellow vendors regarding vending zones and rate of pay.

Statement 14: *Climatic factor is a major constrain for your work*

Around 44% vendors feel, that climatic changes are a major constraint to them while vending.

Statement 15: *Fluctuation in the climatic factor can affect our storage facilities.*

Around 34% finds difficulty in storage during climatic changes, which may at times spoil their products also.

Statement 16: *Women vendors are not safe in working late night.*

44% of the total migrants surveyed feel that, night vending is not safe for women.

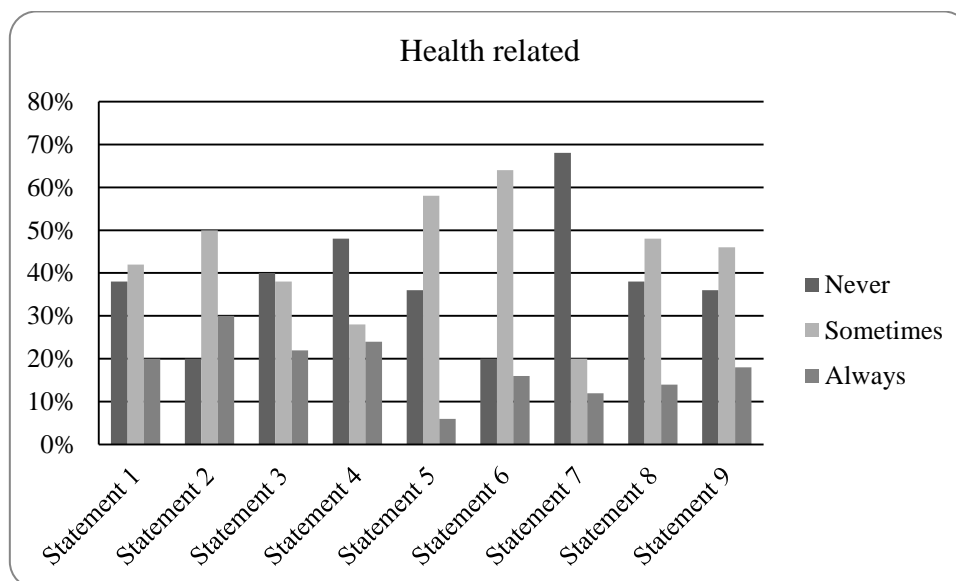
B. Health related

Table:4.132

Statement	Never(%)	Sometimes(%)	Always(%)
Statement 1	38.00%	42.00%	20.00%
Statement 2	20.00%	50.00%	30.00%
Statement 3	40.00%	38.00%	22.00%
Statement 4	48.00%	28.00%	24.00%
Statement 5	36.00%	58.00%	6.00%
Statement 6	20.00%	64.00%	16.00%
Statement 7	68.00%	20.00%	12.00%
Statement 8	38.00%	48.00%	14.00%
Statement 9	36.00%	46.00%	18.00%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.127



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You are able to have food during working hours*

38% find it difficult to have food during vending.

Statement 2: *You are able to sit while vending*

Only 30 % are able to sit and vend comfortably.

Statement 3: *Public toilets are available nearby.*

It seems only 22% have proper access to public toilets near to their vending space.

Statement 4: *You are able to do monthly health checkups.*

48% never does any health checks so as to save that amount, forgetting the fact that, it may backfire in future.

Statement 5: *You able to work without any constrains*

36% do face many constraints like climatic conditions, anti-social elements and so on during vending.

Statement 6: *You experience body pain due to your working condition.*

16% experience body pain as a result of their working condition.

Statement 7: *You experience loss of hearing due to your working condition.*

Around 12% seems to have some kind of hearing problems due to their working condition.

Statement 8: *You have hyper tension due to your work stress.*

Around 14% of street vendors seem to suffer from hypertension due to their work stress.

Statement 9: *You are worried about contagious disease due to work.*

Around 18% of the vendors fear contagious disease spreading due to their working condition.

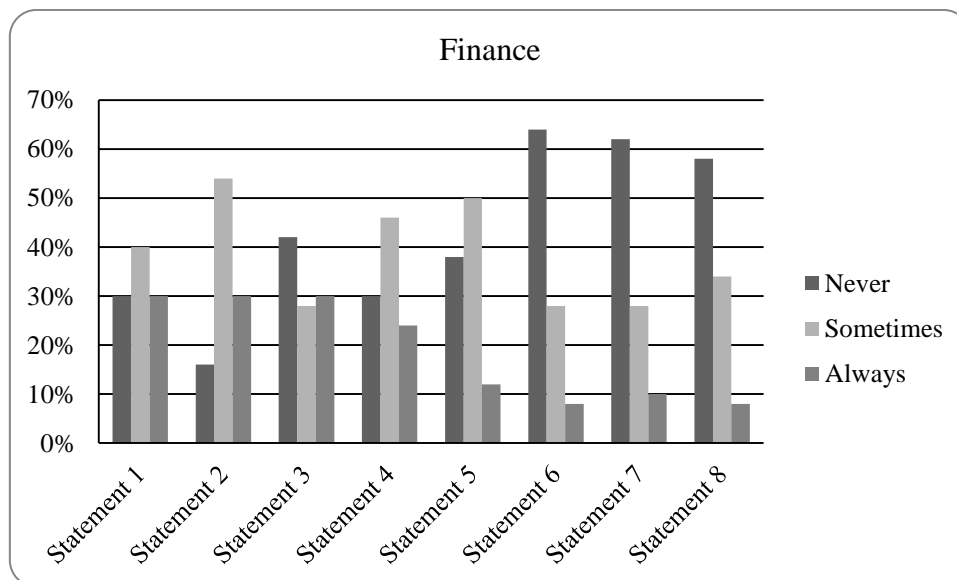
C. Finance

Table: 4.133

Statement	Never(%)	Sometimes(%)	Always(%)
Statement 1	30.00%	40.00%	30.00%
Statement 2	16.00%	54.00%	30.00%
Statement 3	42.00%	28.00%	30.00%
Statement 4	30.00%	46.00%	24.00%
Statement 5	38.00%	50.00%	12.00%
Statement 6	64.00%	28.00%	8.00%
Statement 7	62.00%	28.00%	10.00%
Statement 8	58.00%	34.00%	8.00%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.128



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You experience difficulty to purchase the products for vending*

Around 30% seems to face difficulty to purchase the products for vending

Statement 2: *You experience financial crisis for starting up your business*

30% seems to have faced severe financial crisis for finding primary investment for their business.

Statement 3: *You faced difficulty to seek loan*

Around 30% found it very difficult to seek loan due to their inability to provide any collateral.

Statement 4: *You experience financial crisis to support your children education*

24% of vendors find it hard to finance their children’s education..

Statement 5: *You face difficulty to meet your basic needs.*

12% finds it difficult to earn enough for their living.

Statement 6: *You face difficulty to pay money for union*

8% finds it difficult to pay monthly payments to trade unions.

Statement 7: *You face difficulty to pay money for seeking your vending license*

10% find it difficult to find money for even registering in TVC.

Statement 8: *You experience threatening from money lenders due to difficulty in repayment*

Around 8% faces threat from moneylenders as they are not able to fulfil the conditions set by them.

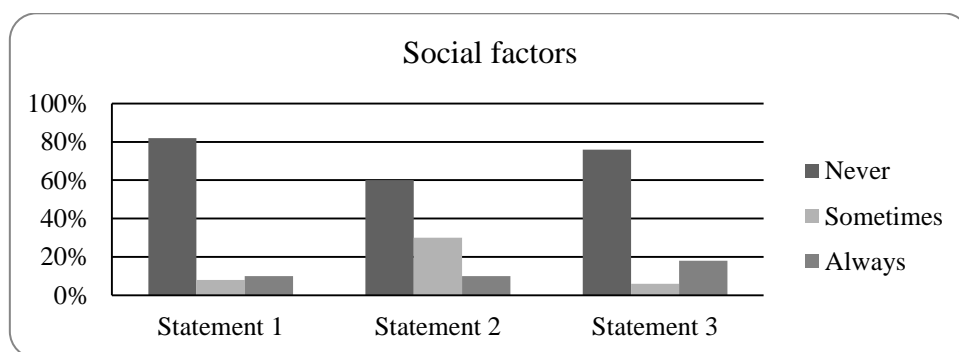
D. Social

Table: 4.134

Statement	Never(%)	Sometimes(%)	Always(%)
Statement 1	82.00%	8.00%	10.00%
Statement 2	60.00%	30.00%	10.00%
Statement 3	76.00%	6.00%	18.00%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.129



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You feel people treat you as cheater/anti-social elements.*

88% of the in-migrant vendors feel that society does not consider them as cheater/anti-social elements.

Statement 2: *You feel that lack of recognition can affect your social status*

Around 10% feels that lack of recognition from government in some form does affect their social status.

Statement 3: *You feel that police officers treat like criminals*

18% of the vendors feel that, police officials treat them like criminals.

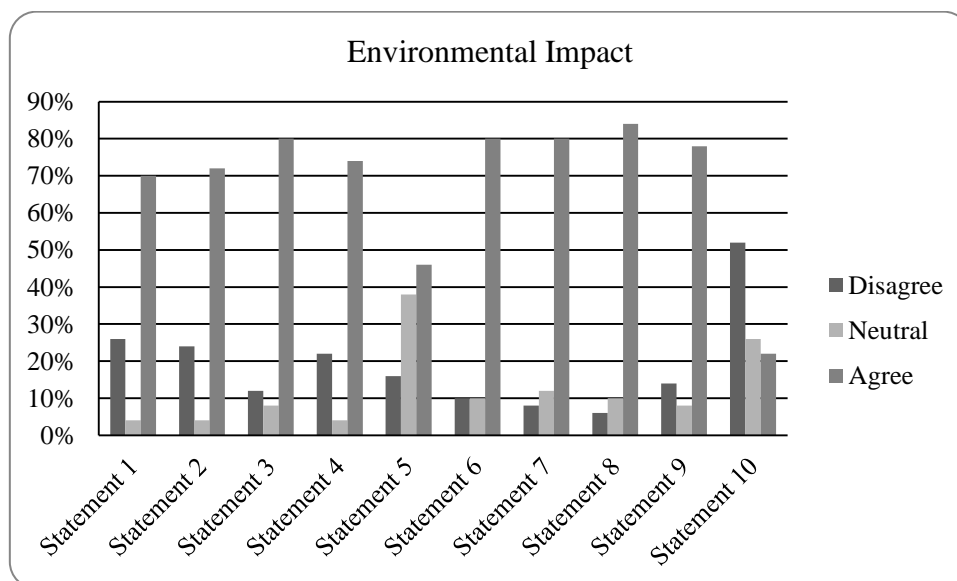
Environmental Impact

Table:4.135

Statement	Disagree(%)	Neutral(%)	Agree(%)
Statement 1	26.00%	4.00%	70.00%
Statement 2	24.00%	4.00%	72.00%
Statement 3	12.00%	8.00%	80.00%
Statement 4	22.00%	4.00%	74.00%
Statement 5	16.00%	38.00%	46.00%
Statement 6	10.00%	10.00%	80.00%
Statement 7	8.00%	12.00%	80.00%
Statement 8	6.00%	10.00%	84.00%
Statement 9	14.00%	8.00%	78.00%
Statement 10	52.00%	26.00%	22.00%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.130



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You try not to encroach footpaths*

Majority (70%) of the surveyed says that they give utter care not to encroach footpaths.

Statement 2: *You don't cause difficulty to pedestrians/road traffic.*

Majority (72%) makes sure that they don't cause difficulty to pedestrians/road traffic.

Statement 3: *You make sure to properly dispose wastes and not to throw away carelessly.*

80% take care not to through away wastes carelessly, while 13% doesn't dispose waste properly.

Statement 4: *Customers doesn't feel they are been overcharged*

74% of the vendors feel that, customers don't have a feeling of being overcharged on the products they purchase.

Statement 5: *Customers agree to street vendors on the pricing they say.*

At most (38%) cases, customers buy products on the price quoted by vendors.

Statement 6: *You provide affordable products to low and high income people.*

80% feels that there products are purchased by both low and high income people, and it is affordable to all.

Statement 7: *You allow customers to choose their products, unlike other organised shops.*

80% revealed that, allowing customer to choose product, is the main attraction of street vending, which will not be permitted in many shops.

Statement 8: *You keep the surroundings clean to prevent spread of diseases.*

84% always tried to keep their surroundings neat and clean so as to prevent spread of diseases.

Statement 9: *You are easily accessible to customers.*

78% feels that street vendors are located in spots which are easily accessible to people of the society.

Statement 10: *You are integral part of trade unions.*

52% of street vendors do not feel they are integral part of trade unions.

Occupational Diseases

A. Health status

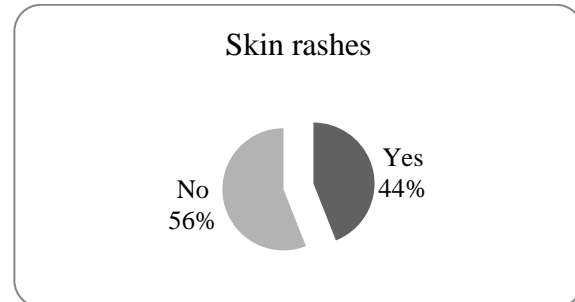
1. Skin rashes

Table:4.136

Skin rashes	Percent
Yes	44.00%
No	56.00%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.131



(Source : Field Survey)

It is observed that 44% suffer from skin rashes/allergies due to climatic variations, since most of them vend without any protective measures to protect sun, pollution etc.

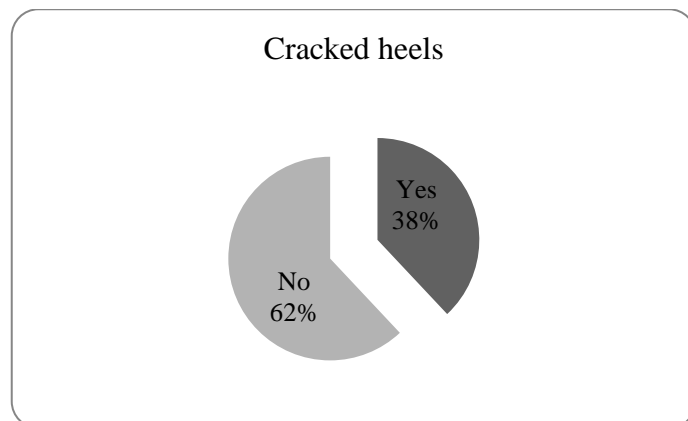
2. Cracked heels

Table: 4.137

Cracked Heels	Percent
Yes	38.00%
No	62.00%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.132



(Source : Field Survey)

It is observed that 38% of the vendors are affected by cracked heels.

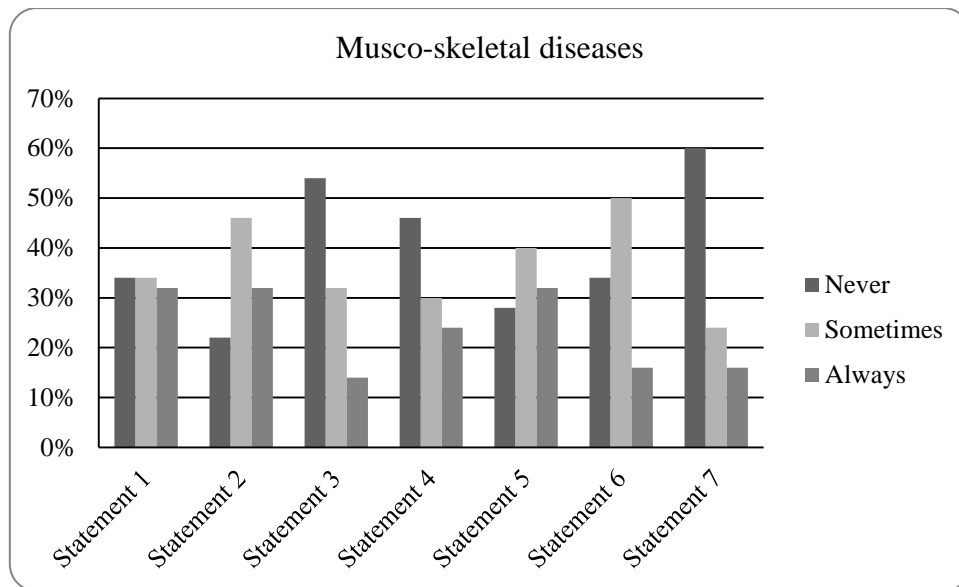
B. Musculoskeletal disease

Table: 4.138

Statement	Never(%)	Sometimes(%)	Always(%)
Statement 1	34.00%	34.00%	32.00%
Statement 2	22.00%	46.00%	32.00%
Statement 3	54.00%	32.00%	14.00%
Statement 4	46.00%	30.00%	24.00%
Statement 5	28.00%	40.00%	32.00%
Statement 6	34.00%	50.00%	16.00%
Statement 7	60.00%	24.00%	16.00%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.133



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You have difficulty in walking/kneeling due to your work condition (pains in joints).*

The survey revealed that 32% of the vendors do have difficulty in walking/kneeling due to your work conditions (pains in joints).

Statement 2: *You have standing problem.*

32% of the surveyed seems to have problems due to continuous standing as most of them don't have a provision to sit and vend.

Statement 3: *You have frequent injuries*

It seems that 14% do suffer frequently from some kind of injuries during vending.

Statement 4: *You have problems in stooping/bending.*

It is observed that 24% suffer from stooping/bending problems.

Statement 5: *You have elbow pain/shoulder pain.*

32% have elbow/shoulder pain as a result of long time period in vending.

Statement 6: *You have difficulty to lift or carry objects.*

Around 16% find it difficult to carry or lift objects

Statement 7: *You have hand and arms vibration.*

Nearly 16% have hand and arm shivering, which increases the difficulty of doing any job.

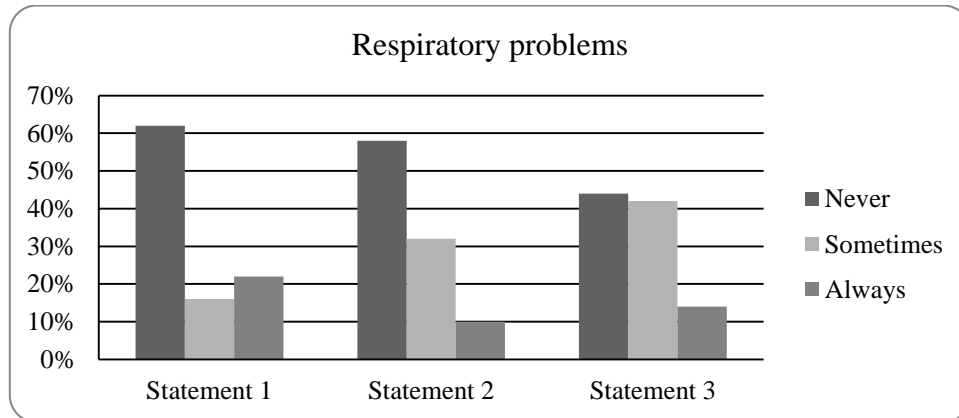
C. Respiratory diseases

Table: 4.139

Statement	Never(%)	Sometimes(%)	Always(%)
Statement 1	62.00%	16.00%	22.00%
Statement 2	58.00%	32.00%	10.00%
Statement 3	44.00%	42.00%	14.00%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.134



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You have breathing difficulty.*

It is observed that, majority (62%) does not seem to have any breathing difficulties.

Statement 2: *You have sore throat.*

A considerable amount (32%) of vendors does suffer from sore throat at times.

Statement 3: *You have coughing problem.*

Cough seems to be a common problem among many vendors. This may be due to the exposure to climatic variations as well as due to pollution. Around 42% do suffer from cough, at times.

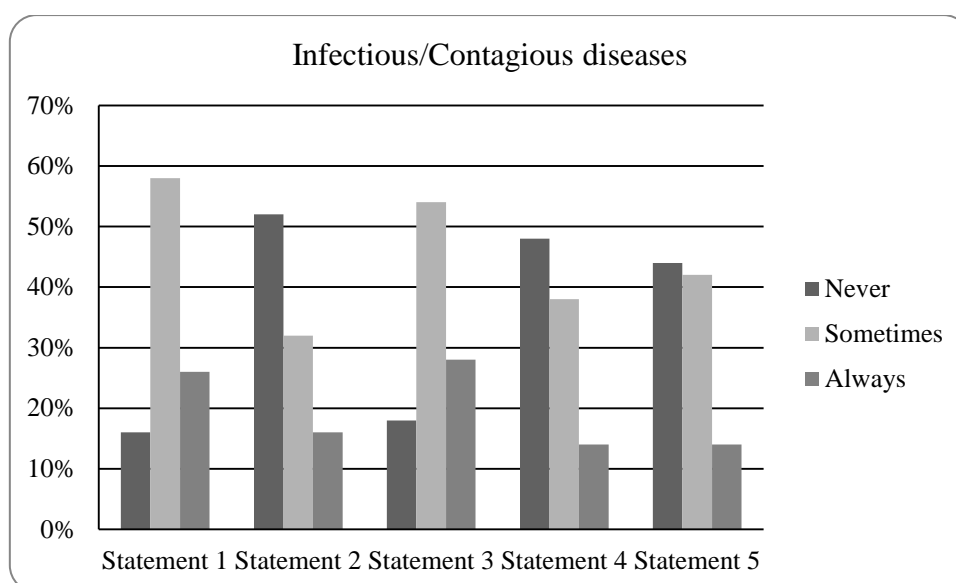
D. Infectious/Contagious diseases and fevers

Table:4.140

Statement	Never(%)	Sometimes(%)	Always(%)
Statement 1	16.00%	58.00%	26.00%
Statement 2	52.00%	32.00%	16.00%
Statement 3	18.00%	54.00%	28.00%
Statement 4	48.00%	38.00%	14.00%
Statement 5	44.00%	42.00%	14.00%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.135



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You suffer/suffered from fever and malaria.*

It is observed that 26% of surveyed suffers from fever/malaria frequently, while 65% at times.

Statement 2: *You suffer/suffered from diarrhoea.*

It is observed that 16% suffers from diarrhoea frequently. This may be because of unhygienic food they are having or some kind of food poisoning.

Statement 3: *You suffer/suffered from frequent headache.*

The study revealed that 28% suffer from frequent headaches, while 54% at times. This may be due to long hours under hot sun.

Statement 4: *You suffer/suffered from water borne diseases.*

Nearly 14% suffer/suffered from water borne diseases like cholera, dengue, typhoid etc..

Statement 5: *You suffer/suffered from air borne disease.*

Around 14% suffer/suffered from air borne diseases like chickenpox, TB, common cold etc.

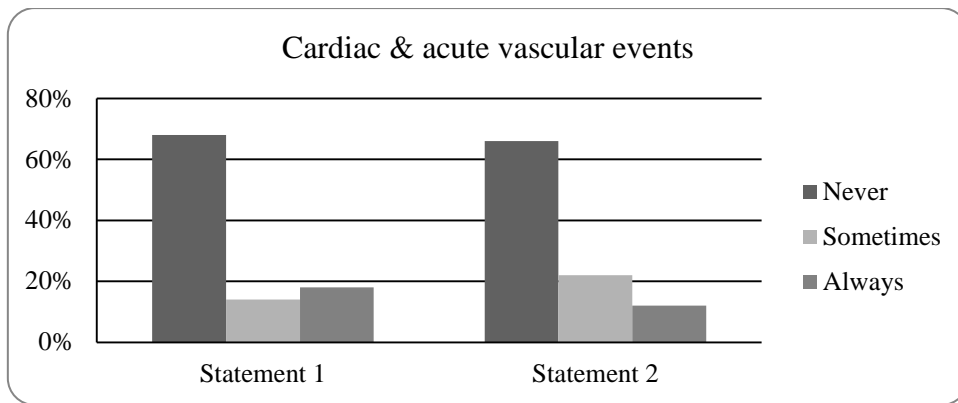
E. Cardiac and acute vascular events

Table:4.141

Statement	Never(%)	Sometimes(%)	Always(%)
Statement 1	68.00%	14.00%	18.00%
Statement 2	66.00%	22.00%	12.00%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.136



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You have rapid heart beating problems*

Around 18% suffer from rapid heart beating problems.

Statement 2: *You have hypertension (BP)*

Nearly 12% suffer from hypertension.

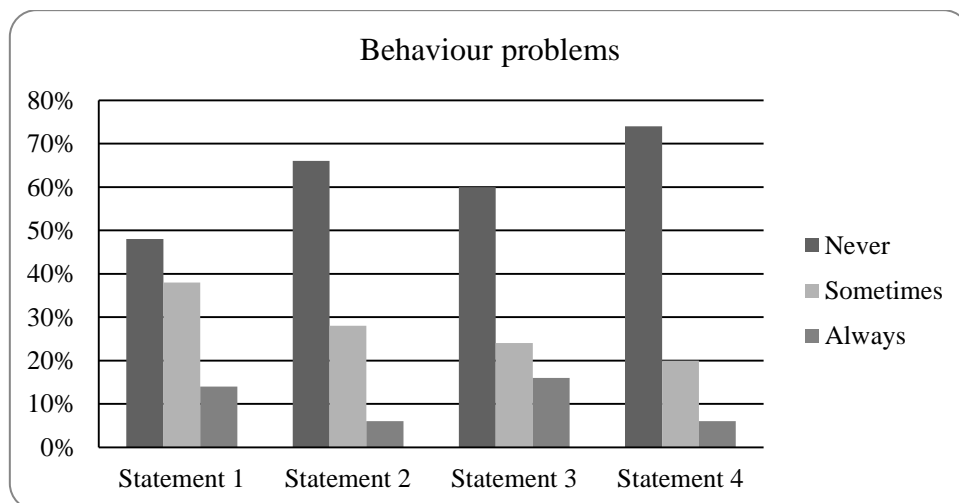
F. Behaviour problems

Table: 4.142

Statement	Never	Sometimes	Always
Statement 1	48.00%	38.00%	14.00%
Statement 2	66.00%	28.00%	6.00%
Statement 3	60.00%	24.00%	16.00%
Statement 4	74.00%	20.00%	6.00%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.137



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You have anxiety.*

Around 14% of the surveyed suffer from anxiety, which may result in muscle pain, fatigue, headaches, insomnia etc.

Statement 2: *You are disturbed by noise in the surroundings.*

Around 6% seems to be disturbed and irritated by the noise in surroundings, which includes traffic and is unavoidable, when engaging in street vending.

Statement 3: *You will get angry easily.*

Around 16% gets angry easily on little things, which may at times ruin relations.

Statement 4: *You experience depression due to your work*

Around 6% of the in-migrants seem to suffer from depression due to their working condition.

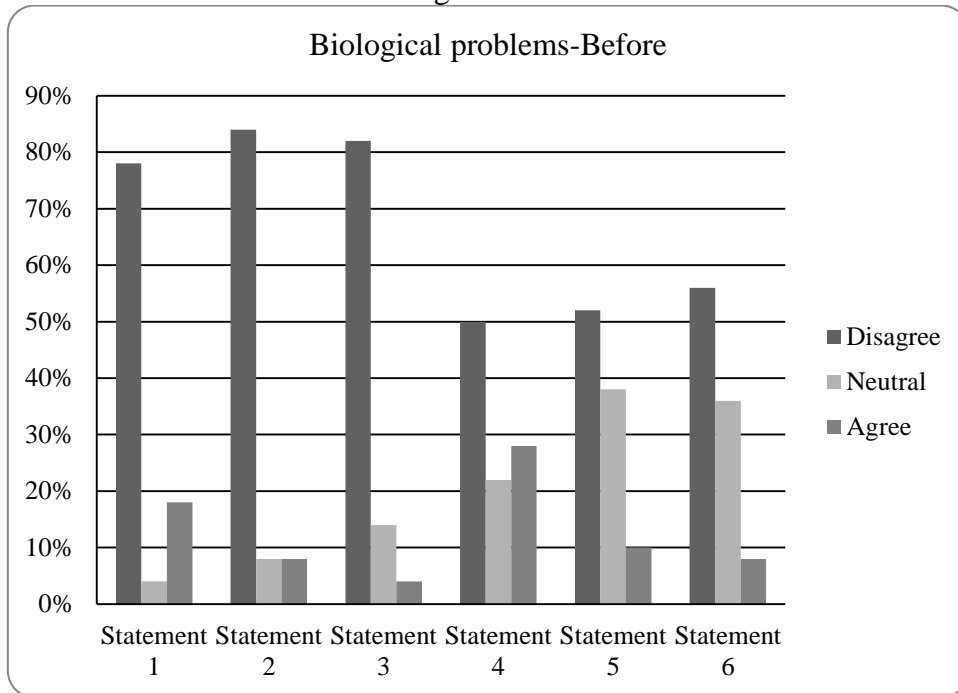
G. Biological Factors-Before

Table:4.143

Statement	Disagree	Neutral	Agree
Statement 1	78.00%	4.00%	18.00%
Statement 2	84.00%	8.00%	8.00%
Statement 3	82.00%	14.00%	4.00%
Statement 4	50.00%	22.00%	28.00%
Statement 5	52.00%	38.00%	10.00%
Statement 6	56.00%	36.00%	8.00%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.138



(Source : Field Survey)

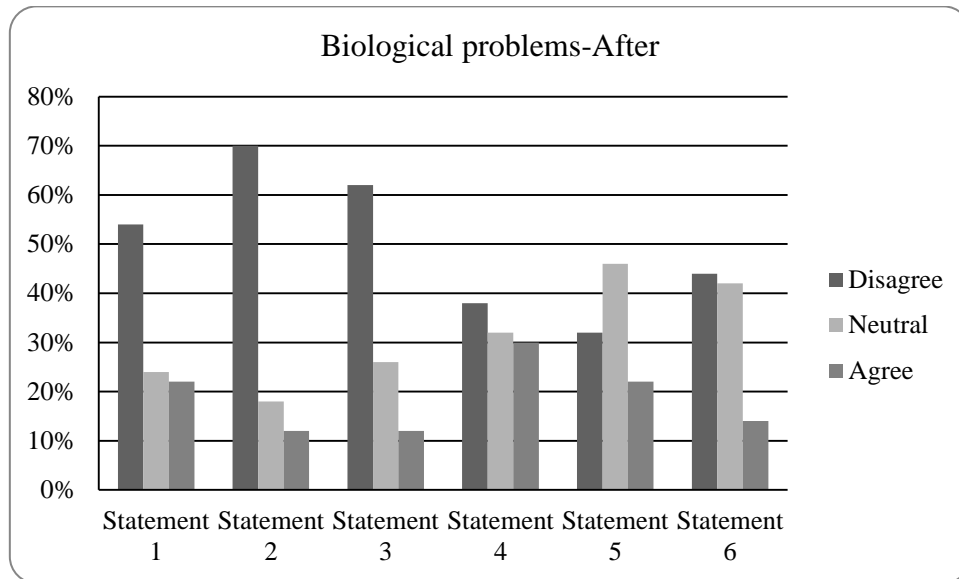
Biological factors-After

Table:4.144

Statement	Disagree	Neutral	Agree
Statement 1	54.00%	24.00%	22.00%
Statement 2	70.00%	18.00%	12.00%
Statement 3	62.00%	26.00%	12.00%
Statement 4	38.00%	32.00%	30.00%
Statement 5	32.00%	46.00%	22.00%
Statement 6	44.00%	42.00%	14.00%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.139



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *Experienced allergic problems due to work condition.*

It is observed that 18% suffered from allergic problems before street vending which has now increased to 22%

Statement 2: *Urinary problems are caused due to lack of toilet facility.*

People suffering from urinary problems due to lack of toilet facilities increased from 8% to 12%.

Statement 3: *Hearing difficulties can be affected due to noise from the streets.*

People suffering from hearing difficulties due to noise in street increased from 4% to 12%.

Statement 4: *Direct exposure towards sunlight can cause sunburn.*

Sunburn seems to affect 30% compared to 28% earlier.

Statement 5: *Continuous standing for trading can cause body pain.*

Continuous standing for trading caused body pain to 12% of people.

Statement 6: *Contagious disease can cause due to working condition.*

It seems 6% people agree to this before and after engaging in street vending

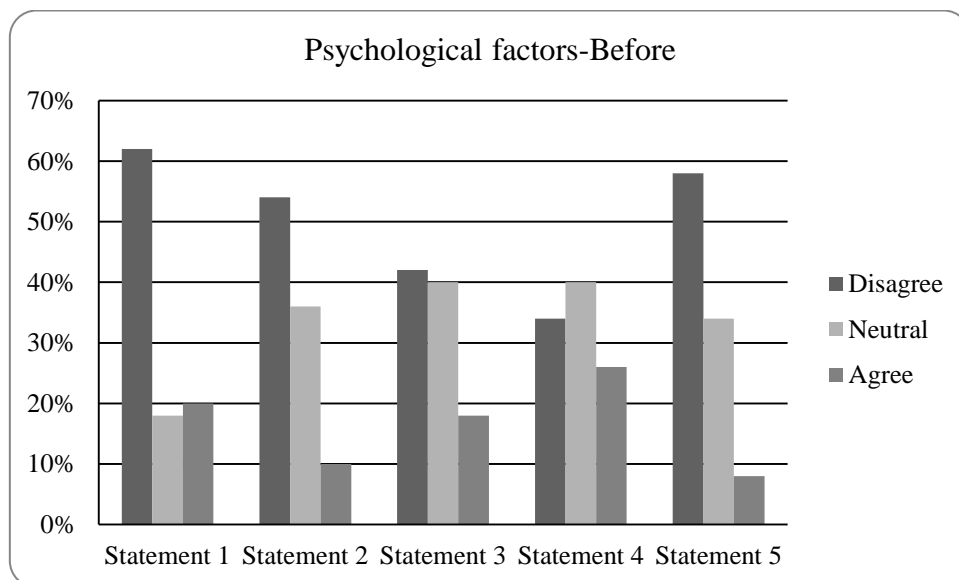
H. Psychological factors-Before

Table:4.145

Statement	Disagree	Neutral	Agree
Statement 1	62.00%	18.00%	20.00%
Statement 2	54.00%	36.00%	10.00%
Statement 3	42.00%	40.00%	18.00%
Statement 4	34.00%	40.00%	26.00%
Statement 5	58.00%	34.00%	8.00%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.140



(Source : Field Survey)

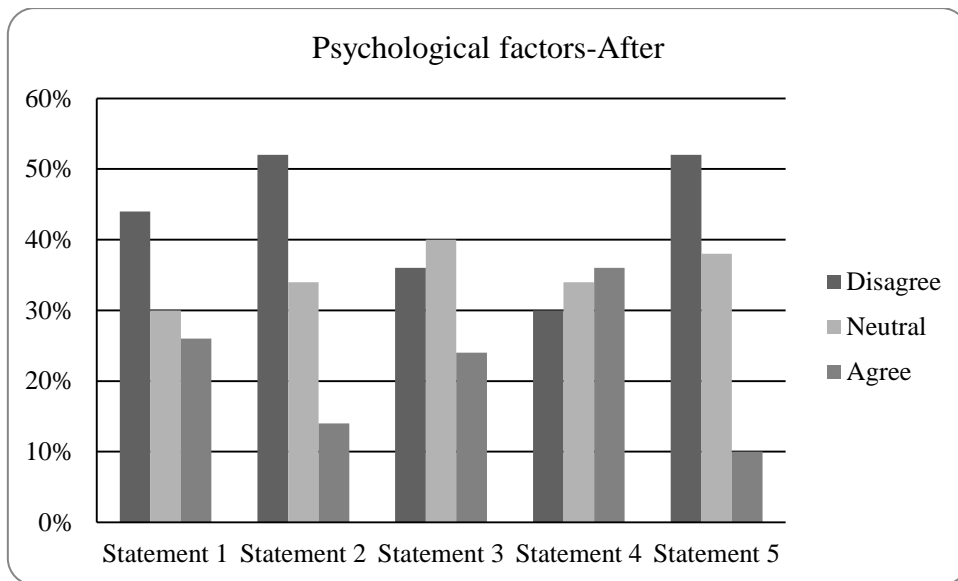
Psychological factors-After

Table: 4.146

Statement	Disagree	Neutral	Agree
Statement 1	44.00%	30.00%	26.00%
Statement 2	52.00%	34.00%	14.00%
Statement 3	36.00%	40.00%	24.00%
Statement 4	30.00%	34.00%	36.00%
Statement 5	52.00%	38.00%	10.00%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.141



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *Sleeping difficulties can be caused due to working condition.*

It is observed that 6% of vendors suffer from sleeping difficulties after engaging in street vending.

Statement 2: *Without any reason mood can be changed.*

4% increase is observed in mood swings of people after engaging in street vending.

Statement 3: *Too much of work pressure can cause stress.*

8% of people have experienced work pressure resulting in stress in order to earn daily living.

Statement 4: *Future expectations are very low.*

It seems around 10% have low expectations for future after engaging in street vending, which may be due to the low income they are earning.

Statement 5: *Gets angry without any reason.*

Around 10% seems to lose temper compared to 8% earlier.

Needs and Problems of street vendors

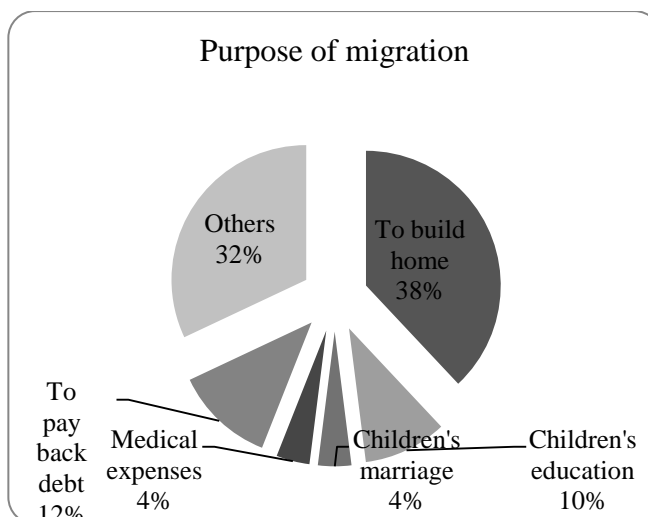
1. Purpose of migration

Table:4.143

Figure: 4.142

Purpose of migration	Frequency
To build home	19
Children's education	5
Children's marriage	2
Medical expenses	2
To pay back debt	6
Others	16

(Source : Field Survey)



(Source : Field Survey)

Nearly 38% migrated with the desire of building their own house.

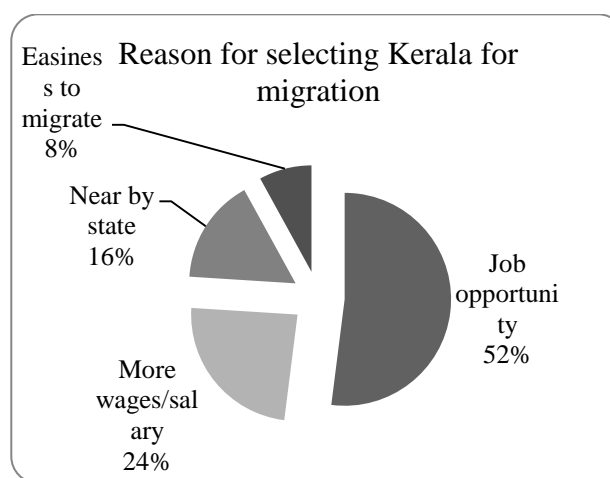
2. Reason for coming to Kerala

Table: 4.148

Reason for selecting Kerala for migration	Frequency
Job opportunity	26
More wages/salary	12
Nearby state	8
Easiness to migrate	4

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.143



(Source : Field Survey)

Most people (52%) consider Kerala as an area with good job opportunity.

3. Work related

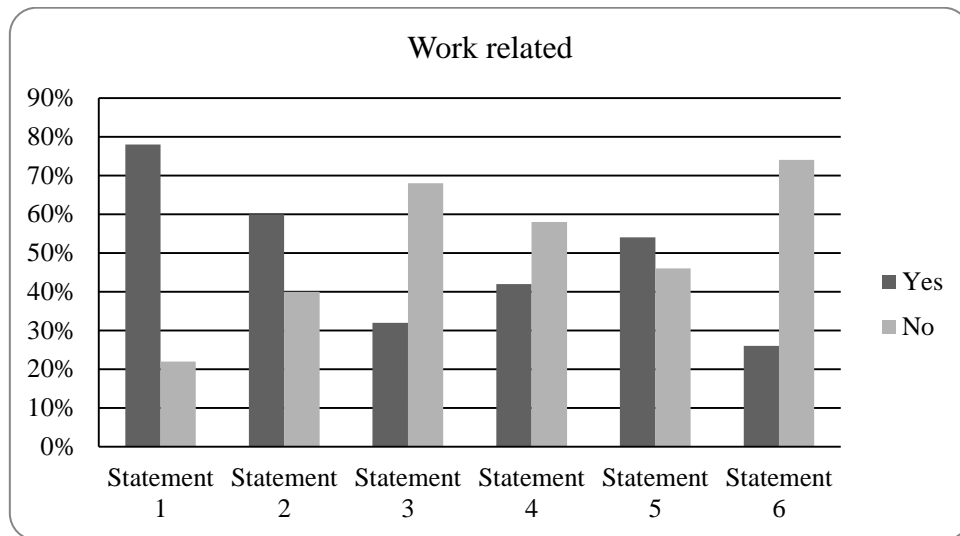
Table:4.149

Statement	Yes	No
Statement 1	78.00%	22.00%
Statement 2	60.00%	40.00%
Statement 3	32.00%	68.00%
Statement 4	42.00%	58.00%
Statement 5	54.00%	46.00%

Statement 6	26.00%	74.00%
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(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.144



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You experience any difficulty in getting the wages regularly.*

Around 78% has experienced difficulty in getting wages regularly.

Statement 2: *You experience any difficulty in getting employment regularly.*

Around 60% faces difficulty in getting employment regularly.

Statement 3: *You are a skilled migrant*

Most (68%) are not skilled migrant.

Statement 4: *Language is a barrier for your work*

58% doesn't feel language as a barrier.

Statement 5: *You have experience any kind of discrimination during your work.*

Around 52% seems to have felt discrimination during their work.

Statement 6: *Experience competition from other Malayali vendors.*

Around 64% feels that they haven't experienced competition from regional vendors.

4. Living Condition

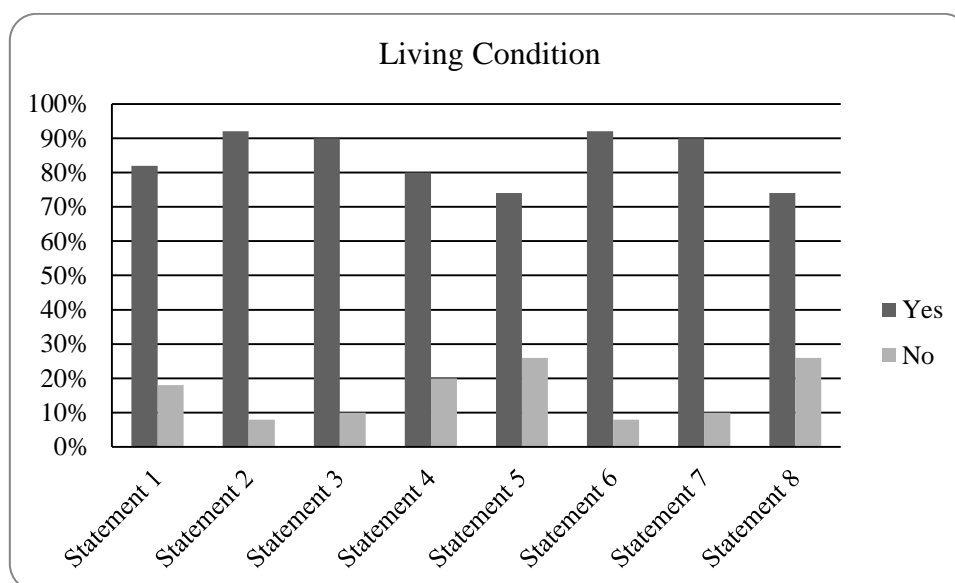
Table: 4.150

Statement	Yes	No
Statement 1	82.00%	18.00%

Statement 2	92.00%	8.00%
Statement 3	90.00%	10.00%
Statement 4	80.00%	20.00%
Statement 5	74.00%	26.00%
Statement 6	92.00%	8.00%
Statement 7	90.00%	10.00%
Statement 8	74.00%	26.00%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.145



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You have access to safe drinking water.*

80% have access to safe drinking water in their living space.

Statement 2: *You living in a hygienic place.*

92% live in hygienic place.

Statement 3: *You have toilet facility.*

90% have toilet facilities.

Statement 4: *Your shelter provide electricity*

80% have electricity supply.

Statement 5: *You are preparing your own food.*

74% prepare their own food.

Statement 6: *You are able to adjust with the Kerala culture.*

92% seems to have adjusted to Kerala culture.

Statement 7: *You can adjust with the climatic condition of Kerala.*

90% seems to have adjusted to climatic conditions of Kerala

Statement 8: *You experience health issues due to the change in climate.*

74% experience health issues due to change in climate.

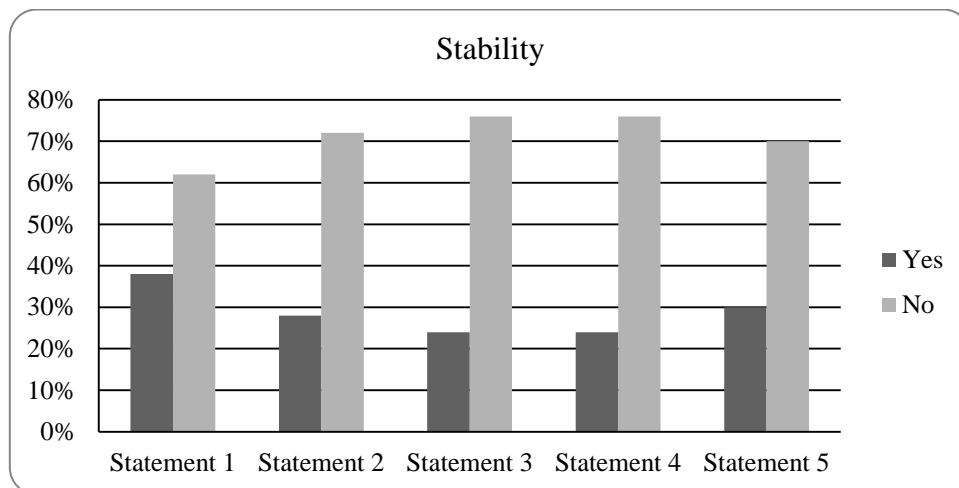
5. Stability

Table: 4.151

Statement	Yes	No
Statement 1	38.00%	62.00%
Statement 2	28.00%	72.00%
Statement 3	24.00%	76.00%
Statement 4	24.00%	76.00%
Statement 5	30.00%	70.00%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure: 4.146



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *You have any debts in your native*

38% have debts in their native.

Statement 2: *You have any debts in Kerala*

28% have debt in Kerala.

Statement 3: *You have any vehicle in Kerala*

24% owns a vehicle in Kerala.

Statement 4: *You have property in Kerala*

24% have property in Kerala.

Statement 5: *You have your own house in Kerala.*

20% have own house in Kerala.

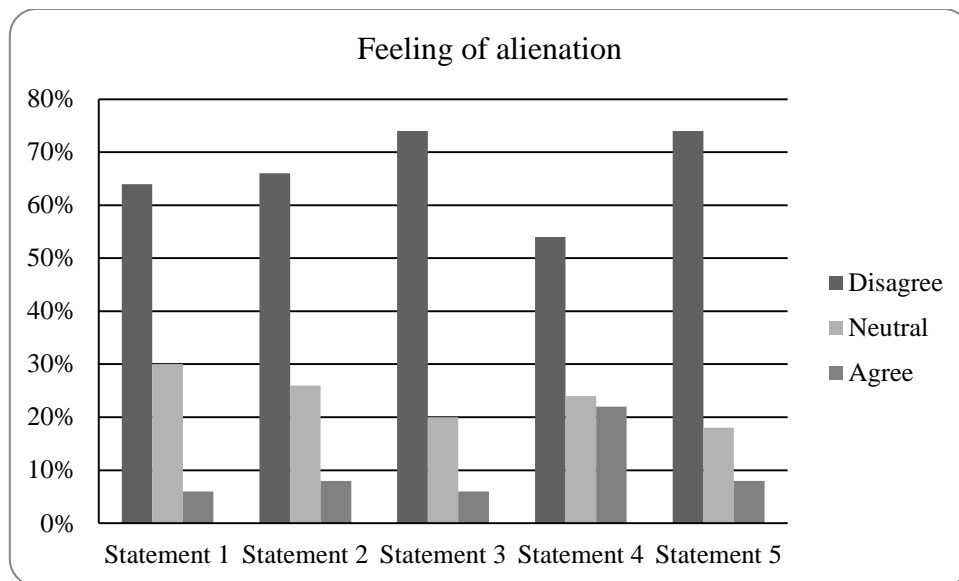
6. Feeling of alienation

Table:4.152

Statement	Disagree	Neutral	Agree
Statement 1	64.00%	30.00%	6.00%
Statement 2	66.00%	26.00%	8.00%
Statement 3	74.00%	20.00%	6.00%
Statement 4	54.00%	24.00%	22.00%
Statement 5	74.00%	18.00%	8.00%

(Source : Field Survey)

Figure:4.147



(Source : Field Survey)

Statement 1: *Police officers treat us like criminals.*

6% feel that they are treated as criminals.

Statement 2: *Police begins the enquiry of a crime, taking place in and around our place of dwelling, from us.*

64% doesn't feel that , police consider street vendors to be involved in any kind of wrong activities.

Statement 3: *Police shows discrimination towards us compared to Keralites.*

6% feels police shows discrimination towards in-migrants.

Statement 4: *Local people showing stigma towards us.*

22% feels that local people show stigma towards them.

Statement 5: *A local person believes that anti social activities are caused due to us.*

74% believes that local people trust them, while 8% feels against it.

Awareness level on current Govt. schemes/programmes to uplift street vendors

Table:4.153

Statement	Yes	No
Are you aware of Street Vendors Act, 2014(Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street vending)?	12%	88%
Are you aware of Kerala Government's Scheme on Street vendors?	14%	86%
Are you aware of difference between Act and scheme?	2%	98%
Are you aware of existence of Town Vending Committee(TVC)?	8%	92%
Are you aware that you have an option to give suggestions to the Act?	4%	96%
Are you aware of certificate of vending provided by municipality for street vendors?	16%	84%
Are you aware of the validity of certificate of vending?	12%	88%
Are you aware of requirements for applying for certificate of vending?	16%	84%
Are you aware of ID cards provided by TVC?	20%	80%
Are you aware of vending zones?	8%	92%
Are you aware of the procedures for renewal of certificate of vending?	4%	96%
Are you aware of time restricted vending zones?	12%	88%
Are you aware of the time period within which certificate of vending should be issued?	8%	92%
Are you aware of minimum age fo applying for certificate?	10%	90%
Are you aware that you cannot sell, rent or lease the certificate of vending to others?	8%	92%
Are you aware that you are not allowed to vend in any other places parallel?	6%	94%
Are you aware that you should not have been prosecuted and convicted or penalized earlier for any reason connected with vending?	10%	90%
Are you aware that certificate of vending cannot be passed to legal heir?	14%	86%
Are you aware of different types of vending zones?	18%	82%
Are of aware of the fee to be remitted to vend in vending zones?	12%	88%
Are you aware that certificate of vending can cancelled/suspended in some conditions?	16%	84%

Are you aware of notice period for the cancellation of certificate of vending?	6%	94%
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(Source : Field Survey)

Only 12% of the surveyed seemed to be aware of Street Vendors Act(Protection and Regulation of Livelihood of Street Vendors) 2014.

Nearly 86% of them are not aware about the Kerala Government Schemes.

98% seems to be unaware of the difference between Act and Scheme.

It is observed that 92% of the respondents are not aware about the Town Vending Committee.

The street vendors awareness of the provision to give suggestions to Street Vendors Act (Protection and Regulation of Livelihood) 2014 seems to be just 4%.

84% of them lack awareness on the certificate of vending provided by municipality, while only 16% of them aware about it.

Nearly 88% are unaware of the validity of certificate of vending.

Around 84% are not aware of the requirements for applying for the certificate of vending.

Nearly 80% seems to be unaware of ID cards provided by TVC.

Only 8% are aware of vending zones.

Around 96% seems to be unaware of procedures for renewal of certificate of vending.

Nearly 12% are only aware of time restricted vending zones.

Only 8% seems to be aware of the time period within which certificate of vending should be issued.

Around 90% are unaware of the minimum age for applying for certificate of vending.

Around 8% are only aware that certificate of vending cannot be sold, leased or rented to others.

Only 6% are aware that they are not able to vend in any other place simultaneously.

It seems that nearly 90% are aware that you should not have been prosecuted and convicted or penalized earlier for any reason connected with vending.

Only 14% seemed to be aware that certificate of vending cannot be passed to legal heir.

Around 28% of the surveyed seemed to be aware of different type of vending zones.

Only 12% seemed to be aware of the fees to be remitted for the vending zones.

Majority(84%) seemed to be unaware that certificate of vending can be cancelled/suspended under some conditions.

Only 6% seems to be aware of the notice period for the cancellation of certificate of vending.

Objective-6

To study the awareness level on current Govt. schemes/programmes to uplift street vendors (rules like the 'The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014, 2016 etc.)

Street Vendors law enacted to help the vendors to safeguard them from all kind of abuses, and the law should be analyzed and educated among the vendors to seek their benefits which can be secured through the protection act.

Table 4.154

Statement	Yes	No
Are you aware of Street Vendors Act, 2014(Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street vending?)	18.00%	82.00%
Are you aware of Kerala Government's Scheme on Street vendors?	15.25%	84.75%
Are you aware of difference between Act and scheme?	6.25%	93.75%
Are you aware of existence of Town Vending Committee(TVC)?	12.00%	88.00%
Are you aware that you have an option to give suggestions to the Act?	9.25%	90.75%
Are you aware of certificate of vending provided by municipality for street vendors?	15.25%	84.75%
Are you aware of the validity of certificate of vending?	9.00%	91.00%
Are you aware of requirements for applying for certificate of vending?	11.75%	88.25%
Are you aware of ID cards provided by TVC?	29.25%	70.75%
Are you aware of vending zones?	14.50%	85.50%
Are you aware of the procedures for renewal of certificate of vending?	5.00%	95.00%

Are you aware of time restricted vending zones?	8.25%	91.75%
Are you aware of the time period within which certificate of vending should be issued?	5.75%	94.25%
Are you aware of minimum age fo applying for certificate?	6.25%	93.75%
Are you aware that you cannot sell, rent or lease the certificate of vending to others?	4.75%	95.25%
Are you aware that you are not allowed to vend in any other places parallel?	6.50%	93.50%
Are you aware that you should not have been prosecuted and convicted or penalized earlier for any reason connected with vending?	6.75%	93.25%
Are you aware that certificate of vending cannot be passed to legal heir?	7.75%	92.25%
Are you aware of different types of vending zones?	5%	95%
Are of aware of the fee to be remitted to vend in vending zones?	8.00%	92.00%
Are you aware that certificate of vending can cancelled/suspended in some conditions?	8.25%	91.75%
Are you aware of notice period for the cancellation of certificate of vending?	5.25%	94.75%

(Source : Field Survey)

Only 18% of the surveyed seemed to be aware of Street Vendors Act (Protection and Regulation of Livelihood of Street Vendors) 2014.

Nearly 84% of them are not aware about the Kerala Government Schemes.

94% seems to be unaware of the difference between Act and Scheme.

It is observed that 88% of the respondents are not aware about the Town Vending Committee.

The street vendors awareness of the provision to give suggestions to Street Vendors Act (Protection and Regulation of Livelihood) 2014 seems to be just 9%.

85% of them lack awareness on the certificate of vending provided by municipality, while only 15% of them aware about it.

Nearly 91% are unaware of the validity of certificate of vending.

Around 88% are not aware of the requirements for applying for the certificate of vending.

Nearly 70% seems to be unaware of ID cards provided by TVC.

Only 15% are aware of vending zones.

Around 95% seems to be unaware of procedures for renewal of certificate of vending.

Nearly 8% are only aware of time restricted vending zones.

Only 6% seems to be aware of the time period within which certificate of vending should be issued.

Around 94% are unaware of the minimum age for applying for certificate of vending.

Around 5% are only aware that certificate of vending cannot be sold, leased or rented to others.

Only 7% are aware that they are not able to vend in any other place simultaneously.

It seems that nearly 93% are aware that you should not have been prosecuted and convicted or penalized earlier for any reason connected with vending.

Only 8% seemed to be aware that certificate of vending cannot be passed to legal heir.

Only 5% of the surveyed seemed to be aware of different type of vending zones.

Only 8% seemed to be aware of the fees to be remitted for the vending zones.

Majority (92%) seemed to be unaware that certificate of vending can be cancelled/suspended under some conditions.

Only 5% seems to be aware of the notice period for the cancellation of certificate of vending.

CASE STUDIES

Case 1



Name	: <i>Ajeem Khan</i>
Location of vending	: <i>Near to Pathanamthitta bus stand</i>
Vending Product	: <i>Footwear</i>
Address	: <i>Kaalayil House, Thaikavu, Thaazheveetilpuram, Pathanamthitta. Pin : 689645.Ph: 8281156555</i>
Vendor Status	: <i>Unregistered</i>
Daily Income	: <i>₹.3000</i>

Mr. Ajeem Khan, is a footwear vendor in Pathanamthitta town, for the last 3 years. He is 44 years old. He has completed his pre-degree course. He speaks five languages- Malayalam, English, Tamil, Hindi

and Arabic. His family consists of his mother, wife and 2 children - daughter in Plus One and son in 7th standard.

Due to poor financial status of his family, he was forced to find some means to make the both ends meet. He started as a vegetable vendor in his trading path. But since it was not very profitable and did not have much savings, he started looking for another option. So, he went to Gulf to work as an office assistant and worked there for nearly 15 years. Then he lost his

job due to the crisis caused by a war. Though, he tried hard to get some other job there, he did not succeed. So, he had to come back. He did not know how he could lead his life further. Then somebody suggested him to sell footwear. Though he was hesitant initially, he took up the advice. But, as he did not have much financial backup to rent a room, he started to vend shoes in the street. But, still he was not able to make enough money due to increasing cost of living. During rain, his footwear gets wet, and then he had to get it dried before selling. Sometimes footwear would fly off in heavy winds. So, along with footwear, he started driving a rented auto during rainy seasons, as selling of footwear is difficult during that period.

He usually comes by 6:45 am and it takes nearly 2 hours to arrange all of it in pairs. He used to bring footwear in his auto early in the morning and takes it back in the evening. His wife comes in the afternoon, with his lunch and he eats it there itself. Sometimes, his wife also helps him in the afternoon. Usually, he is able to sell for nearly ₹ 2500 daily and is able to make a profit of nearly ₹ 500 everyday. Also, he is able to earn nearly ₹ 600 daily by driving the auto. But he needs to spend for the fuel expenses from it. Because of the day by day increase of the fuel price, he feels very tough to survive in this field too.

He is taking footwear from wholesalers in Ernakulum. He goes there once in a month or as the need arises and buys it on ready cash, which gives him better price.

He also faces health issues like diabetes, breathing difficulty and allergy. In case of any financial problems, he takes help from his brother-in-law. Most times, he runs short of money due to increasing cost of living. He is very much grateful to his brother-in-law for his support. But, he recalls that, some relatives feel ashamed to be known as his relative. They feel that it is too low standard of living. Sometimes, he feels like being treated so badly.

He has also faced some bad experiences from customers. He recalls that, one year before, one of his lady customers had filed a police complaint against him for passing comment, due to which he faced many issues. He was brutally beaten up by police. He had thought of quitting this business, but as he had no other way, he still continues with it.

He is a trade union member too. But, most times, he comes to know about legal benefits available to them through newspapers. He feels that, street vendors are not getting much support from officials.

He dreams of having his own shop but he is unable to make enough to rent a shop. He wishes that the government makes some schemes to help street vendors for treatments, construction of house and for their children's education.

<i>Needs</i>	<i>A well covered area to vend footwear that protect him from rain and sun, financial support</i>
<i>Problems</i>	<i>Health problems, financial problems, bad experience from customers</i>

Case 2



Name	: <i>Shajahan P.K</i>
Location of vending	: <i>Kozhikode Private bus stand</i>
Vending Products	: <i>Newspapers, magazines</i>
Address	: <i>Panikar Road Corporation Flat, Room No: 2, Nadakavu P.O, Paniker Road, Kozhikode. Ph : 8547647288.</i>
Vendor status	: <i>Unregistered</i>
Daily Income	: <i>₹ 250</i>

Mr. Shajahan, is a vibrant and cheerful vendor, who has been selling newspapers and weeklies in Calicut Bus stand for last 15 years. He is 38 years old. His family consists of his mother, wife, 3 sisters, 1 brother and 1 child. Two sisters got

married and his brother is also married.

He worked in a small scale industry earlier, making umbrellas. Later on, he decided to start something of his own. And, reached the decision of selling newspapers and weeklies in bus stand, where there are a large number of passers-by. He has set up a spot for his newspapers and weeklies inside the bus stand so that he stays protected from rain and hot sun.

He starts his vending from 4 am in the morning and continues till 8 pm. He buys papers from newspaper agents. He stays till 11 am. Then, he goes back home before noon and returns by 4

pm. During his absence, his relative takes care of the vending. He is helped by the people of other organized shops to start his day in vending. He gets ₹ 250 per day as income and he tries to save ₹ 150 from his earnings. He wants to make a rough forecast on how many newspapers he should take a day, as it cannot be sold on a later date. There are times when he is able to sell all the newspapers and sometimes a few are left. In case, at the end of the day, if newspapers are still left, he will sell it to shops for wrapping products, they sell.

Since he was affected with polio in his early childhood days, he has some difficulties in vending. He needs support from other people for his needs. He has no other difficulties other than the physical consequence of polio. He knows to read and write some basic English. He has no other profession to support his life so he is planning to continue this profession for their family livelihood. His wife does not have a job to support him, therefore he needs to earn for his family. So, he is planning to continue this, as long as possible.

He does not have any kind of health insurance. He uses a scooter provided by the government for the physically challenged people. Therefore he can come for the vending without others help. But, he needs support to unload the books and newspapers. He always makes sure to keep his vending space clean. He makes sure that he does not obstruct the path of pedestrians.

He is an optimistic person and hopes everything will go well. He is at times not able to attend family functions as taking leave even for one day, makes it difficult to meet the expenses. He always tries to keep his customers happy by not overcharging them and engaging them in usual talks.

He does not possess municipality ID card for street vendors. He said that municipality officials had come to take his photo, but he has not received the ID card so far. He is also not aware of the law for the Street Vendors protection and also does not have the vending certificate issued by the Municipal Corporation. He does not have much knowledge about the structure of TVCs. He is also not aware of the vending zones promised and other legal rights of the street vendors. He hopes that, government would take suitable actions to make street vendors aware of the benefits made available to them from time to time.

<i>Needs</i>	<i>Toilet facilities, financial aid for children's education</i>
<i>Problems</i>	<i>Difficulty to make savings after daily expenses requires help of another person at times.</i>

Case 3



Name	: <i>Prasanna</i>
Location of vending	: <i>Near to State Library, Trivandrum</i>
Vending Product	: <i>Sweets</i>
Address	: <i>TC7/294 Kanjirampara, VKP Nagar, Trivandrum, Phone Number : 8138034662</i>
Vendor Status	: <i>Registered</i>
Daily Income	: <i>₹.200</i>

Ms. Prasana (55) is a vendor in Trivandrum for the past 10 years. She supports her life with this vending. She has been separated from her husband due to some factors which she is not willing to disclose. And she survived with her two children. She

got separated from her husband due to the lack of facilities in their house. Then she became

independent to support her family. She usually starts her vending in an area where she can have good business. During this time, she faced many problems with the municipal corporations and police officials. But later after knowing more about her life the officials positively responded to her. She earned good enough when she was vending the food products. While she was vending food items her products were seized by the officials and then she faced difficulties to restart her business. But she finally overcame the problem after a lot of struggle. She went for household jobs, but she faced difficulties due to her health issues. And also she said that her age is also a factor which prevents her from seeking a job. While she was doing the household works, she could not earn much. She was rejected by the house owners due to her age and health issues. Therefore she suffered a lot. Due to these difficulties she planned to start up a new vending. And with the saved money she started a tea shop by the road side. There she earned to support her daily living. Unfortunately she faced eviction due to the influence of a famous shop owner. Therefore, her vending zone was taken away and she faced difficulties to live without earnings. So she sought the help from the neighbours and started a new business by the side of the State Library Trivandrum. There she sells sweets; she bought 5 containers of sweets for the cost of ₹ 500. She does not have enough money to buy new products for vending, so she cannot earn more than ₹ 100 per day with these products. So she skips her lunch and eats only 2 idlies a day to survive and she takes water from the canteen nearby to quench her thirst. She is helped by other vendors to repack the products and to fix the umbrella. She has no chair to sit while vending. She is suffering from back pain and other health issues due to the working condition. She suffers from migraine and other allergic problems due to the direct exposure to sunlight. So by noon time she stands in the tree shade to protect herself from the sunrays.

She starts her vending from 7:30 in the morning and continuous till 5:30 in the evening. She got the ID card in the month of June 2018 through TVC. The main problem she faced was stealing of the products and the lack of basic facilities at the vending zone. She cannot extend her vending due to lack of proper vending zone. She can only afford an expenditure of ₹ 2000 per month to buy the products for vending. Therefore her daily earnings is very much low to support her daily activities. She faces financial crisis to meet her medical expenses. She does not know any language other than Malayalam. And her children are not supporting her financially. Therefore some days she faces difficulties to find food.

She wishes to have a proper vending zone so that she can extend her vending time to sell more products which would make her life more comfortable. She hopes to live her life

independently without disturbing her children. So she wishes to continue the vending as much as she can.

<i>Needs</i>	<i>: Proper Vending zone, Toilet facilities, financial support</i>
<i>Problems</i>	<i>: Stealing, Lack of proper vending zone, Difficulty to make savings after daily expenses, Eviction</i>

Case 4



Name	: Migdad
Location of vending	: Near to Kottayam transport stand
Vending Product	: Perfumes
Address	: Manikunnam, Kozhikode, Ph: 9496538819
Vendor Status	: Unregistered
Daily Income	: ₹.800

Mr. Migdad from Kozhikode District, has been doing his vending in Kottayam KSRTC road for the past 10 years. He sells perfumes, purchased from Kozhikode market. He was a hotel worker, who learned different languages during his work such as Hindi, Urdu, Tamil, Arabi

and Telugu. His family comprises of his wife and two daughters. Both daughters are educated and got married. He used to purchase the products from Palayam market and carries it to Kottayam for vending. As he is a perfume seller he wants to carry all the bottles which weigh around 35 kg. So daily he used to carry it from the storage area which is nearly half a kilometre away from the vending zone. He vends his products by the side of the road, due to this insecurity he experienced many problems like theft. His purse was stolen by some pedestrian and lost ₹ 6500. And also his perfume bottles were also taken up by someone.

Therefore he faces difficulty to move from the vending area. When he moves his products might be stolen which creates loss in income. And also he has some health issues due to vending style. He is a diabetic patient, who has varicose vein too. Due to diabetics he should take care of his varicose. Because, if his vein breaks it may take long time to heal Therefore, he cannot stand for a long time. He has black marks in his leg due to varicose vein. He takes treatment from the government hospital for diabetic as well as varicose vein. He started his business by borrowing money from his friends, with a small rate of interest. He found interest in vending than the hotel works because he can earn more. He does not want to share details of his daily earnings with anyone. He is supported by the local trade union and other organized shops nearby. The organized shops provide space for him to keep his table for proper vending. Therefore he can keep his things safely. Before this his table was stolen by someone and also his vending area was destroyed. He says that being a trade union member he is supported and protected by them. He was helped by the trade union to register himself in the municipality and also the trade union provided an ID card for him as a union member. He is yet to receive his street vending ID card.

He hopes that he can earn money to support his life through this vending. And also he wishes to have a new place for vending where he can sit with all his products. If he has an option to sit and vend he can protect himself from the evils of varicose as well as from his back pain. The health issues and the threat of theft are the main issues he faces during his vending. He is always worried about his family because, if he was unable to earn money to support, his family members might face poverty and hunger. If he was unable to sell an Athar a day neither he, nor his family could eat food or meet their needs. He believes that he can support his family and himself through this vending if he is provided with some more facilities through officials. If he has any financial assistance he will purchase more varieties of products for vending. Thereby he can have more business with the regular customers. He wants to support his wife and his daughter's family. He dreams to have his own house and also wishes to spend his time with family. But now he is separated from the family for vending. He visits his family once in a month.

<i>Needs</i>	<i>Storage room for perfumes near to the vending place, financial support</i>
<i>Problems</i>	<i>Difficulty to make savings after daily expenses, Stealing</i>

Case 5



Name	: M Vellaichamy
Location of vending	: Kozhikode Private Stand
Vending Product	: Cobbler/Umbrella repair
Address	: A D College, E Chittoor P.O. , Eriot Vazhi, Vedasanthoor T K, Maavatam, Dindigul. Ph. 9787314713
Vendor Status	: Unregistered
Daily Income	: ₹ 450

Mr. M Vellaichamy, aged 45, has been working as an umbrella/sandal repairer for the last 25 years. He also polishes shoes. Vellaichamy's family consists of his wife and 2 children- son studying in 12th

and daughter in 10th standard. He vends near Kozhikode private bus stand.. He has come all the way from Dindigul, Tamil Nadu to work here following the path of his ancestors. His parents also used to work here. They felt difficult to survive in their native place. So, they came to Kerala to make a living here. They didn't migrate but, the male member of the family came Kerala to follow his ancestors. They came here due to poverty and now feel this place may feed them comparatively better. He says, this is his *kulathozhil*, and he does not know any other job. His brother, Chinna Perumaal, is also working here in the same profession. They go home once in a month to visit their family. Vellaichamy does not dream much about his family. He believes his son will follow his path. He is unaware of the

opportunities available in the present days. It seems as if he does not know to dream. He has not even thought of making his children capable of any other profession. He is concerned about his daughter's marriage and not her education, as he believes marriage is more important than education.

He starts his work at 8 in the morning and continues till 7:30 in the evening. In spite of his long labour, he is able to manage ₹ 350-450/day, from which he has to spend for his food and stay and remaining, he has to save for his family. There are many people who are involved in the same work, in the same area. But, Kozhikode private stand being a busy spot, he manages to earn a little bit. Earlier, he was sitting in another area, but due to some construction work going on there, he had to move from there. He occasionally smokes, but he knows very well that he does not have enough money to send back home. So he makes sure not to spend much money in Kerala.

He suffers occasionally from headaches and some body pains. But, so far, he hasn't thought of consulting a doctor. He tries to save, whatever possible. He is not concerned about doing medical check-ups and mostly does not give much attention to it. His only concern is his family. He has to take care of his wife and children, provide them proper food, bring up his son to follow his path and to get his daughter married,

He lives in a shared rented room. He uses water from well, for drinking purpose. He said officials from municipality had come to take photos for ID cards, but so far received nothing. He is not even aware of the existence of a law that protects street vendors. He is a trade union member and gives money for party meetings and to other party events, from his meagre profit.

Many times, he had to face abuse from his customers, since they know being a migrant he will not get into a fight. At times, he is being treated so mercilessly, that people forget, he is also another fellow human being. Vellaichamy silently keeps tolerating all these abuses. He is so innocent that he doesn't know how to tackle these people and endures everything without any complaints.

<i>Needs</i>	<i>Opportunity to earn more, financial support</i>
<i>Problems</i>	<i>Bad experience from customers, Difficulty to make savings after daily expenses</i>

Mini case studies

Mini Case 1



<i>Name</i>	: <i>Moideen Koya</i>
<i>Location of vending</i>	: <i>Near to Kozhikode bus stand</i>
<i>Vending Product</i>	: <i>Fruits</i>
<i>Address</i>	: <i>Kalathunkal, Mathra, Calicut. Ph : 9846165271</i>

Mr. Koya, had been a loading worker in Kozhikode market. But, due to health problems, he was not able to continue the same. So, he started vending fruits at the age of 34. He has been selling fruits in Kozhikode private bus stand for 20 years now.

His family consist of his wife and 3 children. His daily income averages around ₹ 700 and daily expenditure around ₹ 500. But there are times, he faces severe loss. He works from 8am to 7pm. It takes him around 1 hour to arrange the fruits. Also, in the evening, they have to be taken proper care of. Everything has to be kept back, packed neatly in the crate.

He is a trade union member. He gets support from party members, if any issue arises. Party support also helps them to vend without fearing police and other anti-social elements.

He suffers from severe joint pain and difficulty to bend. He also suffers from kidney complaint and sugar problems. He has undergone eye operation and still suffers from eyesight problems. He has taken medical insurance, which helps him to claim at least some expenses.

He feels that society has varying approach towards vendors. Some are hostile, whereas some are friendly. He feels that other vendors and shops are providing good support to him. They are able to maintain good relation with each other.

<i>Needs</i>	<i>To save some amount for future, financial support</i>
<i>Problems</i>	<i>Health problems, financial problems</i>

Mini Case 2



Name	: <i>G Ambi</i>
Location of vending	: <i>Trivandrum Palayam market road</i>
Vending Product	: <i>Soft toys</i>
Address	: <i>TC42/1132, Poorna Nagar, Vallakadav. Ph : 9387150250</i>

Ambi, aged 65, is a daily wage worker, working as a street vendor. He sells soft toys, which are bought from Bangalore. His owner, Ajayan, vends in two other places also and 6 people are working under him as daily wage workers for the same. Ambi's family consist of his wife and 2 children –one studying for MA and other for B.Com. Ambi has passed 10th standard, but, due to family problems, he was not able to continue his studies.

He starts his work by 8 am and continues till 7:30 pm. He used to work as a driver earlier, but, after, encountering an accident, he suffered from bone weakening. Daily income from selling toys varies from ₹ 2000 to ₹ 5000 and he is paid a daily wage of ₹ 550.

He has a house of his own and also has debt of ₹ 8 lakh taken for his treatment and for his daughter's marriage. Due to the injury caused by the accident, he is not able to do any other work. He is allergic to dust from busy traffic. He has been into street vending only for 2 days. So far, he is not able to save anything for his future. He is worried about what will happen, once he turns too old to do any work. He hopes, his children would take care of him and his wife. He is working very hard to build a stable life for his children.

Needs	<i>Money for paying back debt</i>
Problems	<i>Health issues, Finance</i>

Mini Case 3



Name	: <i>M D Varish</i>
Location of vending	: <i>Palayam market road</i>
Vending Product	: <i>Ladies bags and butterfly stickers</i>
Address	: <i>Bhimapally, Trivandrum, Ph :8129476674</i>

M D Varish, from Jharkand has been in Kerala, for the last 5 years. He vends fancy bags and butterfly stickers near to Palayam Market road, Trivandrum. He has studied till 8th. His family consists of his mother, father, wife and 3 daughters studying in 7th, 9th and 10th standard. He has some land in Jharkhand, but he does not get regular income from it. He initially went to Kolkata as a driver, but cost of living was high and he wasn't able save much. Then, he came to Kerala and started selling fancy bags and butterflies. Now, though he meets his family only once in 6 months, he is able to save more.

He starts his day around 8 am so as to bring products from storage place and it takes some time for him to arrange it. He leaves by around 6 pm. He has sales of around ₹ 500 daily, but his daily expense is around ₹ 250 which includes auto charge for transporting his vending products. He takes products from Bhimapally, where it comes from Bombay. During rain, it is very difficult for him to keep his items protected from rain. Many times, it gets wet, in spite of using plastic cover to protect them. Also, water gets clogged, making difficult to vend there. He speaks Hindi and Bengali. He also understands some Malayalam

He stays in a rented room along with six other migrants, vending in other parts of Trivandrum. He is happy with what Kerala has given him. He feels, Kerala is a good place and people have good attitude towards street vendors.

He is also a trade union member and has to pay ₹ 1000 per year to it, in one way or the other.

He wishes that the government does something to support him for his children's marriage. He is more concerned about their marriage rather than their education as he is a person struggling for survival.

Needs	<i>To earn enough for sending back home, proper vending place, financial support, toilet facilities</i>
Problems	<i>Water gets clogged in his vending space during rain</i>

Mini Case 4



Name	: <i>Gopalakrishnan S</i>
Location of vending	: <i>Near to Saphalyam Complex, Trivandrum</i>
Vending Product	: <i>Food items- chips</i>
Address	: <i>TC43/1265, Puthuvel Puthenveed, Vallakadav P.O, Trivandrum. Ph : 9995623807</i>

Gopalakrishnan, aged 53, is a chips vendor for last 23 years in different parts of Trivandrum. His family consist of his wife and a son studying for B.Com. He, together with his wife, makes chips items on their own. He purchases items for making chips from Chala market. For 10 years, he vended near to Saphalyam Complex Jubilee Road and 5 years near to stadium in Trivandrum. His family is also engaged in the same business.

He comes for vending by around 9 am and starts making chips. Around noon, his wife also helps him in preparation, as she brings lunch by that time. Then, they work together till 8 pm and goes back home by scooter. He is able to earn a profit of nearly ₹ 500 everyday.

He has received municipality ID card and Medical Insurance. He is also a trade union member. Whenever any updates or benefits are announced for street vendors, he knows it through trade unions.

These long years of handwork have helped him to build a home of his own, and, he is proud of it. He consumes alcohol once in a while, but, is aware not to spend the whole money in it. He has bought his own scooter. He speaks Malayalam and Tamil.

He wishes to continue his vending like this in future, as he feels it is earning him a good amount.

Needs	<i>Protection from anti-social elements, financial support, toilet facilities</i>
Problems	<i>Money for son's future studies</i>

Mini Case 5



Name	: <i>Prakashan</i>
Location of vending	: <i>Pathanamthita Bus stand</i>
Vending Product	: <i>Cobbler</i>
Address	: <i>Pallithazha, Kodumen, Pathanamthitta. Ph.: 7558891946</i>

When we first met Prakashan, he was trying to clean his workspace, which has not been used for last two weeks due to recent flood in Kerala. He was not able to reach his work space as the surrounding areas were flooded. He was checking on his items whether everything is good for use. He used to go back home after work, keeping his tools in the workspace. So when the flood occurred he was not able to keep it safe. Luckily, his tools were found intact. He was struggling for the last 2 weeks for survival, as flood was an unexpected situation.

Prakashan, aged 46, is a cobbler near to Pathanamthitta bus stand. For nearly, 25 years he used to sit near Adoor busstand as a cobbler. And for the last 3 years he has changed his location to Pathanamthitta, as he felt, he may get more customers. He comes for work by 8 am and continues till 6 pm. He goes for breaks by keeping the items there itself. His daily income amounts to ₹ 500, which he is usually able to spend for family as he does not have

many raw materials to procure. His monthly expenses include basic needs of the family, house rent, and medical urgencies. He collects his raw materials required from Pandalam. He maintains a good relationship with nearby vendors and shops. His family consists of his wife and 2 children- son, aged 21 working as a driver and a daughter aged 22 who has been married off. He had been hospitalised for two months due to breathing problem, which he has been suffering from for the last 3 or 4 years. He smokes cigarette once in a while. He makes sure that he does not spend too much on these items. He is also a trade union member and he gets good support from trade unions. In return, street vendors are usually called for *dharnas* in front of municipality.

He has received ID card from the municipality. But, he is not aware of any medical insurance. He was not informed about it, by anyone so far. He looks forward to build a home of his own. He is not sure, whether he will be able to fulfil it.

<i>Needs</i>	<i>: To make enough for daily living, financial support, toilet facilities</i>
<i>Problems</i>	<i>: Health, unaware of any legal support to street vendors</i>

Mini Case 6



<i>Name</i>	<i>: Shareef. M</i>
<i>Location of vending</i>	<i>: Near to Pathanamthita Bus stand</i>
<i>Vending Product</i>	<i>: Vegetables</i>
<i>Address</i>	<i>:Vellamparabil, Thycavu, Pathanamthitta. Ph: 7994533340</i>

Shareef M, has been vending fruits and vegetables for the last 42 years in different parts of Pathanamthitta. He is 56 years old and had been vending fruits and vegetables interchangeably from time to time. He started vending at the age of 14, in order to support his

family. His family consists of his wife and 2 daughters. Both of his daughters have been married off.

In spite of working for long 42 years, he is not able to buy some land of his own nor does he have any other assets. His only asset is an Ape auto, with which he brings back and forth the vegetables. He mainly concentrates on selling garlic, onion, potato, coconut, green chilly and other items, which do not get spoilt easily as he does not have any facility for storage. He is usually able to earn ₹ 500 a day. But, from that, he needs to spend for fuel expenses, procuring vegetables, daily household expenses and sometimes for medicine. In the end he only gets a meagre amount to save.

He starts his work by 8:30 am and it takes him nearly one and a half hour to arrange the products. He works under harsh climate from morning to evening. As, he does not have his own house, he is staying in a relative's house. But, he does not know, how long he will be able to stay there.

These long 42 years have given him many illness like back pain, hypertension, breathing difficulties and intermittent chest pain.

He has received ID card from the municipality, but does not know about any other updates regarding Street Vendors Law. He wishes to build a home of his own, but, he says, he will never be able to.

Needs	: <i>To build his own house, to have some savings, financial support</i>
Problems	: <i>Health, finance</i>

Mini Case 7



Name	: <i>Abdul Abbas</i>
Location of vending	: <i>Palakkad stadium bus stand</i>
Vending Product	: <i>Fruits</i>
Address	: <i>Chadanamkuzhy, Yekara West, Edayar, Palakkad.</i> <i>Ph : 9947647047</i>

“How many times I have told you not to keep your items in front of my shop? My customers are complaining that they are not able to walk into my shop”, said the studio owner to the street vendor.

“Sorry, sir. Since it was raining, I have no other space to keep my fruits. I have made sure that it doesn’t obstruct the entrance of your shop”

“I don’t want to hear anything. Move it right now!!!”

“Yes, sir”

Abbas from Palakkad, is now 50 years old, and has been in street vending for the last 35 years. He is happily married and has 5 members in his family. Currently, he is selling fruits. When fruits business gets dull due to rain and other reasons, he switches to selling of payasam. He obtains fruits from wholesalers on credit, with the promise of paying back at the end of the day. He is a mobile street vendor and owns his own cart, which he bought for ₹ 18,000, borrowed from his friends. He starts his work from eight in the morning and continues till six in the evening. He usually saves ₹ 300 to 400/day from selling fruits. In case of payasam, he needs to invest more money compared to fruits business. He needs to sell a minimum of 300 cups in a day to earn a minimum profit of ₹ 200.

Though, he is a union member, he is not getting enough support. He is forced to change his vending location daily due to the influence of organised shop owners on police officials and political parties. He usually ends up in selling at the outskirts of the Palakkad town, which is not much profitable to him. When he is not able to sell all fruits on a day, it gets spoilt next day, as he does not have any facility to store it. He covers the fruits securely in his cart and leave for the night. But, sometimes when he comes back in the morning, he finds it to be destroyed. He believes that it is being done by organised shop owners to prevent him vending in front of their shops. He also believes that customers consider them to be cheaters. Customers believe that street vendors are overcharging them or providing them spoilt items. But he says, “If we cheat our customers, how will we survive. We can’t move to any other jobs.”

He hopes that government will provide some help for their well-being.

<i>Needs</i>	<i>: Space to keep fruits protected during rain, financial support</i>
<i>Problems</i>	<i>: Abuse from nearby shop owners, Lack of proper vending place</i>

Mini Case 8



Name	: Nazeer
Location of vending	: Chalai
Vending Product	: Fruits
Address	: Tazhemann, Vadakumkara, Puthenveedu, Munnamkuzhy, Vembayam, Ph: 9645657776

Naseer is worried about finding a new vending space, as he has been asked by corporation, to move away from present location.

Naseer has been in vending of fruits for the last 35years. He has been vending different kinds of fruits for all these years. He is married and his family consists of his wife and children. He starts his work from morning 6 am and continues till 7 in the evening. He is doing his business on the footpaths of Chala, Trivandrum. He is not registered under Town Vending Committee.

He said that, earlier police used to threaten them to move away from footpaths and they were doing the business fearing police. Police used to take away their items and, in order to retrieve it, they need to pay a huge sum. The amount to be paid was huge compared to the items police has caught. So, they will leave items and didn't try to retrieve them. And they have to again find money to buy new stocks. Later, they became union members and he said it has helped them to do the business in that place. If any issue arises, union will take care of it. He also said that, to be a union member he needs to pay the union ₹ 50 to 100 every week. Though, with the little income he earns daily which is not even enough for his survival, he needs to pay the union so as do the business in footpaths. When he kept shade for sitting there, to protect himself from sun and rain, he was threatened by the police officials saying it will obstruct the path of pedestrians. They are forced to work in so harsh climate, so as to earn their daily bread. During rainy season, most of their stocks go unsold and also due to lack of proper storage facilities, it gets spoilt causing them loss.

He is a heart patient. He has to take lifelong medication. It is also important for him to have food at right time. But, most of the time, it becomes difficult. Also, they have to move away

from their present location soon, as new construction is going to happen behind their area. He does not know where to go. He does not have anyone to help him. Union will only help him from police. But, now they are going to lose their place. He wishes to get some financial support from the government to help in relocating to a different location.

Needs	: <i>Vending zone, financial support</i>
Problems	: <i>Health, Finance</i>

Mini Case 9



Name	: <i>Karunakaran</i>
Location of vending	: <i>Pandalam</i>
Vending Product	: <i>Umbrella/bag repair, cobbler</i>
Address	: <i>Sindhubhavan, Pandalam, Pathanamthitta. Ph: 7902462352</i>

Karunakaran, aged 65, is an umbrella repairer in Pandalam. He does umbrella, shoe and bag repairing. He has been in this work for the last 40 years. His family consists only of his wife.

He earns nearly ₹ 200 daily. He starts his work from 8 in the morning and works usually till 6 in the evening or until there is enough light for him to work. He is a union member and pays weekly membership fee but feels union could do more to help them, but they are not doing it. So far, he has not received municipality license.

He feels, concerned officials should try to understand their plight. There are many days in which he has to return home with very meagre income. And, at this age, he is struggling to find money for daily expenses. He has to work hard no matter, if it is sunny or rainy. The harsh sun and heavy rain often makes his work difficult, causes illness etc. He has to find money for daily needs, for medicines, treatment etc. They are not given any vending zones

and are doing business on the footpaths, facing threats from police to move away to another place. He also faces hostile behaviour from other vendors.

He wishes that the government should provide some kind of loan to street vendors for doing a business, to build a house, for their children's studies and so on. Though they have been promised vending zones, it is still not implemented. He wishes the promises made to them, be fulfilled soon

<i>Needs</i>	<i>Loan assistance</i>
<i>Problems</i>	<i>Health issues due to ageing</i>

Mini Case 10



<i>Name</i>	: <i>Ponappan</i>
<i>Location of vending</i>	: <i>Near to Changanasery Transport stand</i>
<i>Vending Product</i>	: <i>Cobbler</i>
<i>Address</i>	: <i>Kunthakad, Alinthara, Vazhapally West, Changanasery</i>

Ponappan, aged 56, is a cobbler who works in Changanasery town near to PMJ Complex. He has been into this for the last 16 years. Earlier his father used to sit there. Now, he replaced his father. He is using his father's tools and makes some other tools by his own, which he requires for his work. He starts his work by 9 in the morning and continues till 6 in the evening. His family consists of his wife, one daughter and one son. His wife is suffering from the after effects of Chikungunya.

He may have to move from his present location as some construction work is going to take place there soon. He hopes that he will be allowed to sit there. He has received municipality license, but was later taken back as they said they have some issues. He has been able to create a good relationship with all the people near to him. He is also a union member, so he is able to sit there without fearing police. He is working without any shade, so it is impossible for him to work when it rains. During rains, he is not able to work so he faces many

difficulties during rainy season. He has to work during hot sunny days also so as to earn daily bread. He knows no other work and he has been working like this for so long now. He wishes to build a proper house. He wishes that the government could support them more by providing many facilities like pension, insurance, or a housing loan.

Needs	<i>Proper vending zone, financial support for building a house</i>
Problems	<i>Difficulty to work during rain, to find money for medical expenses</i>

Mini Case 11



Name	: <i>Shaji S</i>
Location of vending	: <i>Changanasery</i>
Vending Product	: <i>Spectacles</i>
Address	: <i>Kappaparamb, Fathimapuram, Changanasery, Ph :9544090734</i>

Sultan, aged 50, has been selling spectacles for the last 20 years. He is not a member of any union and he works in the compound of another shop owner with his permission. So, he does not have to fear police. He also used to sell finger cap, knives etc., earlier. Initially, he was able to sell 5-10 pieces of spectacles per day but after demonetisation his sales have decreased and he is not able to sell 3-4 pieces daily, in spite of working the whole day. He is married and his family consists of his wife, two daughters and one son. His wife is paralysed on one side. His two daughters are married. His son has undergone appendix operation recently. He is not a member of any union as he feels it useless and waste of money. During the construction of footpath, no union had come forward with any help. Since he is not a union member, he is not having much contact with other street vendors. He is struggling a lot to meet his day-to-day and medical expenses.

He wishes that the government should provide some financial assistance, proper vending zones etc., to support street vendors so that they do not get cheated by the unions. During

rainy season, most vendors suffer a lot as they are not able to sell. He wants the government to do something for it.

Needs	<i>Financial assistance, vending zone</i>
Problems	<i>Difficult to vend during rain</i>

Mini Case 12



Name	: P P Zakir Hussain
Location of vending	: Kozhikode private bus stand
Vending Product	: Fruits
Address	: Hassan Olith Villa, Avi Nagar, Arikala Vayal, Arakanad, Calicut. Ph : 9061334885

Zakir, aged 46, is a fruit vendor, vending in Kozhikode bus stand for the last 32 years. He started vending to support his family, at the age of 14, to find means for marrying off his sisters. He has been into selling fried peanuts and ice cream so far. His family consists of mother, wife and 3 children-1 boy and 2 girls. His brother sells shoes and sandals in Kozhikode town. He has educated his daughter till 12th and one son has earned a degree and one son completed 12th and went to Gulf. Her daughter is happily married. He is happy that, he has been able to happily manage his life without many problems. He has studied till 8th standard. But he can manage 4 languages- Malayalam, Hindi, Tamil, and English.

He has a loan of 2 lakhs. He has borrowed money from banks and lenders, some even at an interest of 10%. Also, his 32 years in vending has gifted him with severe leg pain, due to standing for a long time. He starts his work from morning eight and continues till evening eight. He takes nearly 1 hour to arrange the fruits in the morning. He takes leave once in a week. He earns ₹ 500 to ₹ 1000 per day. He said that, during the outbreak of NIPPA virus, the business was very low. Earlier they used to suffer harassments from police. They used to

throw away their items. But, now with the support of trade union and due to recognition through license, they can peacefully vend. He has his food from a nearby restaurant. There are many fruit vendors working together in that area. They maintain a good relationship with each other. He is looking forward for the government's promised vending zones.

<i>Needs</i>	<i>Vending zone, financial support</i>
<i>Problems</i>	<i>Financial problem</i>

Mini Case 13



<i>Name</i>	: <i>Abdul Hakeem</i>
<i>Location of vending</i>	: <i>Pathanamthitta bus stand area</i>
<i>Vending Product</i>	: <i>Mobile cover, headsets</i>
<i>Address</i>	: <i>Parambil, Thamarakulam, Allepy. Ph : 8157851641</i>

Abdul Hakeem, aged 48, from Thamarakulam, sells mobile cover and ladies & stationary items near to Pathanamthitta bus stand. He was in Gulf for the last few years and worked in supermarkets and petrol pumps there. His family consists of his mother, wife and 2 children- daughter studying for B.Sc and son studying in 11th standard. His son has scored all A+ in 10th and he has high hopes for his son. He speaks Arabic, Malayalam, Hindi and English.

He has been into street vending only for few months. He starts vending by nearly 8 in the morning and continues till 5 pm. His daily income ranges around ₹ 2000 and is able to earn a profit of nearly ₹ 700. He has a monthly expenditure of nearly ₹10000. He purchases his items from Ernakulum Broadway.

He has undergone treatment for tension a few years ago. He is very much concerned about the future of his family. He is tensed about the money needed for his children's marriage and education and also to save for his old age.

He feels that the society has a good approach to street vendors. Since, he is new to street vending, he is neither aware of ID card issued by municipality nor about the medical insurance card. He hopes for a fixed vending zone to vend, as he is not sure about his present vending place.

Needs	: <i>Vending zone, financial support</i>
Problems	: <i>Health, finance</i>

Mini Case 14



Name	: <i>Thankam</i>
Location of vending	: <i>Near to Kottayam Thirunakkara temple</i>
Vending Product	: <i>Bhajji</i>
Address	: <i>Kallumcad, Karapuzha Kara, Kottayam</i>

Thankam is a *bajji* vendor in Kottayam, who has been vending in the streets for past 22 years. He was an auto rickshaw driver earlier. Now he uses his auto for carrying the raw materials for the preparation of *bajji*.

He earns ₹ 250 per day. He has received support from the government to build his house under *Rajiv Gandhi Parpida Padhathi*. He starts his work from 4:30 pm and continues till 9 at night. He is not supported by any of the members in his home for the same. He prepares the materials for making snacks in the afternoon and carries it to the vending zone in his auto and then, he sells his products in the street. Some days he is unable to sell all products, and hence, faces loss. He has three school going children.

He is also a union member who has received the ID card and he has also attended many programs organized by the union members. He experienced some abuse from the pedestrians who destroyed his vehicle and umbrella. Therefore he wishes to have more protection by law to safeguard his rights. He has good support from other shops. He also faces some difficulties to buy the raw materials for the preparation of snacks due to the rise in the price of the

materials. And also he is selling these at ₹ 6 per snack, which is not sufficient to support his needs.

Needs	<i>Protection from anti-social elements, financial support</i>
Problems	<i>Theft of vending products, Finance</i>

Mini Case 15



Name	: <i>Usha P.V</i>
Location of vending	: <i>Kozhikode private bus stand</i>
Vending Product	: <i>Sweets, comb, lighters</i>
Address	: <i>Puthenveetil House, Kallayi P.O, Kannancherry, Phone Number:9539181981</i>

Usha, from Kozhikode, started her profession as a street vendor due to her husband's death. Her husband was a street vendor for 25 years. He was a stationary vendor at Kozhikode near to the private bus stand. He used to buy products from Palayam market and sell it in bus stand. Through this vending only he supported his family. But two years back he had some difficulties in the throat, financial instability prevented him from going to hospital for further treatment. Later he was affected with throat cancer and was taken to hospital at the last stage. He survived for a week and they faced difficulty to remit the hospital bill due to financial crisis. Thereafter Usha continued the vending for her livelihood. She also follows her husband's vending strategy. She purchases the products from Palayam Market and sell it in the bus stand region. She does not have children to take care of her. Therefore she wants to work for her to earn at least hundred rupees per day. She never keeps a vending time, if she earns a hundred rupees in a day she will return home. She is residing in her husband home. It is a joint family. Even though she is earning she has some health issues such as arthritis. Due to this she cannot stand for a long time and also she needs help from other vendors to carry her box used for storing her products. And she is happy because the organized shops and other vendors help her whenever necessary. She is also a registered member of a union.

Therefore she believes that union will protect her from all kinds of harassment. Janamythiri Police in the bus stand also support her.

<i>Needs</i>	<i>Space to sit</i>
<i>Problems</i>	<i>Health issues, Doesn't have any savings for old age</i>

Mini Case 16



Name	: <i>Muthulaxmi P. R</i>
Location of vending	: <i>Near to Kottayam market</i>
Vending Product	: <i>Comb</i>
Address	: <i>Puthuvelchira, Panachikadu P.O., Kottayam, Ph : 9562633994</i>

Muthulaxmi (42) is a registered vendor in Kottayam who sells comb and kitchen utilities. She is a visually challenged woman who got separated from her husband and is living with her mother and two children. Her mother is a sick person who is under regular medication. Therefore she wants to earn money to look after her mother and children. She is also an ill person, due to heavy heat and direct exposure to climate. She faces many health issues due to her working condition. Due to her mother's illness she is not able to do her vending regularly. The main problem she faced during vending is toileting. There is no facility near to her vending zone. Therefore she has depend on any nearby shop for her needs and also these difficulties prevent her from drinking water when needed. This practice may cause many urinary problems. Earlier she was harassed by policemen for vending the products by the road side. Later the law to recognise them was implemented and the certificates were issued to the vendors, She is happy with the membership in the union because she is getting consideration as a vendor who needs help. She is planning to continue this profession for her livelihood because she has no other way to support her family.

Needs	<i>Toilet facility, financial support</i>
Problems	<i>Family problems, health</i>

Mini Case 17



Name	: <i>P. Rajan</i>
Location of vending	: <i>Near to Thirunakkara temple, Kottayam</i>
Vending Product	: <i>Flowers</i>
Address	: <i>Kalarikal House, Thirunakara, Kottayam, Phone Number: 9995104043</i>

P. Rajan is a vendor, from Tamil Nadu who vends flowers in Kottayam near to temple. He starts his sales from 5 in the morning and continues till 12.30 at noon. And in the evening he starts at 4 and continues till 9.30 pm. He purchases the flowers from the distributors from Tamil Nadu. Therefore he settles the money twice in a month. If the flowers are not sold, then he may face loss, because the flowers get spoilt soon. They cannot be preserved from withering off. He migrated from Tamil Nadu and settled in Kerala. Before he was a pottery vendor later he started up with flowers. In his home he has his wife and two sons. They are brought up in Kerala, therefore they know Malayalam. He belongs to the BMS union. The union helped him during his Angioplasty Surgery. He was financially helped by the union for his surgery. Due to his health condition he has some difficulties in vending in the streets. Now he bought land for building his own house. Therefore he is working hard to construct his own house and also plan to start-up a new street vending. He is planning to start a sugarcane juice shop. For starting that he ordered a machine that costs ₹ 50000. The problem he faced during his vending is that the disturbance from the drunkards. And also thieves stole their umbrella, used to protect him and the products. Even though he is a member of a union, he is not aware of the validity of the vending certificate.

Needs	: <i>Requires money for buying machine for sugarcane juice vending</i>
Problems	: <i>Health, financial problem, stealing</i>

Mini Case 18



Name	: Thankam Jose
Location of vending	: Kattapana town
Vending Product	: Clothes
Address	: Puthenpurackal House, Vellayamkudi P.O, Vellayamkudi. Kattapana Ph: 9656750632.

Thankam Jose is a vendor from Kattappana municipality. She was a cloth vendor who has been vending the products for past 17 years. She was a loading worker before she starts her vending. She worked in the construction work site. During the work time she met with an accident and she got a fracture in her legs. Therefore she underwent a surgery in a private hospital in Kattappana. Due to this accident, she cannot do her loading work. Therefore she started vending. In her family, her husband is a cobbler and she has a daughter who got married. She Starts her vending from 8 in the morning and continues till 6 in the evening. She skips her breakfast in the morning to start her vending in the right time. At noon she has her lunch in the vending area itself, and she faces difficulties due to the change in climate. The slanting rain affects her vending, because her products gets wet because she does not have any proper cover to protect the products from being destroyed. She wishes to have a proper cover to protect herself and her products from the direct exposure to the weather. During rainy season she experiences difficulties in vending and earning money to support her daily income. That is the tough time for all the Keralites to survive. Therefore she closed her shop for that period. She faced difficulty in finding her daily food due to lack of money to buy the materials. She buys the products from the nearby shops to vend. She has never experienced any kind of harassments from the Police officials or the public. She earns money to support her daily livelihood. Hence she does not have any kind of savings. She was helped by the parish priest to build her house. She gets support from her husband to do the household works after the vending. And also she has some allergic problems due to the working condition. As she vends near to the Kattappana Bus Stand she is more exposed to dust as compared to other

places. She and her family are covered under the medical insurance offered by the government.

Needs	: <i>Savings, toilet facilities</i>
Problems	: <i>Climatic variations</i>

Mini Case 19



Name	: <i>Navaz P.K</i>
Location of vending	: <i>Kattappana Town</i>
Vending Product	: <i>Fruits</i>
Address	: <i>Parackal, Vellayamkudi P.O, Vellayamkudi. Phone Number : 9947764036.</i>

Navas P. K (42 years) is a fruit vendor for past 10 years in Kattappana. He was a mobile vendor. Now he is a stationery vendor in Kattappana Municipality near to Guru Mandiram Road. He buys the fruits from the wholesale dealer from Kattappana. He vends in front of a shop and they do not have any problem for his vending in front of their shop.

He is support by all the shop owners near to him. He has difficulty to stand for a long period of time due to the working condition. He covers his products with an umbrella and he never uses a chair to sit for vending because he has no space to put a chair in between the vending area and the road. So he sits by the side of the organized shop. He takes food from the hotel nearby. During the time of lunch he seeks the support from the cobbler near to him. The rain affects them during the vending because the fruits get spoilt due to lack of proper storage facilities. Navas also experience allergic problems to direct exposure to the climate and the pollution. He is also a union member with an identity card for vending. He is not aware of the street vendor’s law and the benefits available to him. He earns ₹ 300/ day. He does not have any kind of savings, because he cannot save money from which he earns. In his family he has three children, and their education is supported by his earning from this vending. He dreams to give better education to his children with his earning to make their life secure. He stays in his own house, near to Kattappana. He wishes to continue this vending for supporting his life because he is interested in vending than any other jobs.

Needs	: <i>Children's education</i>
Problems	: <i>Financial, Lack of storage facilities</i>

Mini Case 20



Name	: <i>Murali</i>
Location of vending	: <i>Kattapana Town</i>
Vending Product	: <i>Cobbler</i>
Address	: <i>Kunthalampara P.O, Kattapana. Ph :9947788389</i>

Murali (30 years) is a cobbler in Kattappana. He earns 300 ₹/ day to support his family. Since he vends near to a footwear shop he gets work from that shop too. He has been a cobbler for the last 14 years in Kattappana. He is also a registered vendor in Municipality and also a trade union member. He used to earn money to support his family. In his house he has a wife and a son, who is studying in a play school. He experiences allergic problem due to direct exposure weather. He also suffers from back pain and body pain due to his vending style. He has to sit from morning to evening so he has back pain and gastric issues. He speaks Malayalam and Tamil.

He does not have any kind of savings because he cannot save anything from what he earns through vending. He has medical insurance coverage from the government. He sits by the side of a shop for vending and experiences difficulty during rainy season. He has never experienced any kind of harassment from Police Officers or organized shops during the time of vending. He wishes to continue his profession to support his life.

Needs	: <i>Savings , toilet facilities</i>
Problems	: <i>Difficult to vend during rain</i>

Mini Case 21



Name	: Jose
Location of vending	: Kattappana
Vending Product	: Cobbler
Address	Puthenpurackal, Kattappana, Phone Number : 9656750632

Jose is a vendor in Kattappana who is 60 years old and he started his vending as his primary occupation. Thereafter he went for construction work and met with an accident. This caused him difficulties to work in the construction site. Therefore he continued his vending in Kattappana as a cobbler. He starts his vending from 8 in the morning and continues till 6 pm. He skips his lunch usually due to lack of money to buy the food materials. He earns minimum of ₹ 200 in a day. But some days he cannot earn as much as he can to support his life and faces difficulties to satisfy his hunger. In his house he has a wife and a daughter whose needs also he has to meet.

He faces difficulties with the other organized shop owners because they are teasing him for his situation. This makes him sad. He faces difficulty to face others due to lack of confidence. He does not have a proper house to stay therefore the charitable society in that area helped him to build a new house. He has no medical insurance coverage for supporting his medicals needs and he has a medical history of leg fracture. He does not have any kind of savings and he knows only Malayalam.

Needs	: Savings , toilet facilities
Problems	: Health, Lacks confidence

Mini Case 22



Name	<i>Gauri C</i>
Location of vending	<i>Near to Pathanamthitta bus stand</i>
Vending Product	<i>Murukkan</i>
Address	<i>Vadakaecheruvil House, Oomaloor P.O, Phone Number : 8078912527.</i>

Gauri C. is a 50 year old vendor in Pathanamthitta. She has a *murukkankada* to support her life as well as her daughters. She lost her husband in an accident and also her daughter got seriously injured. Therefore she has difficulty to walk. She has financial difficulty in supporting her daughter's treatment. She is helped by the people in and around her. She buys the products and vends the products till evening and earn ₹ 100 per day and she does not have their own home to stay, so she rented a house and she has to pay the rent. So she pays daily according to her earnings. After paying their rent they do not have money to buy food. Some days she cannot vend for more than ₹ 10. Therefore they have to starve many a time. She is also a heart patient seeking treatment from Kottayam Medical College. She survived two heart attacks. She has no other way to support her life so she started vending. Her daughter has locomotion problem so she cannot do anything to earn money. She dreams to have her own house and also proper medication for her daughter. She wants to be independent and earn as much money as she can to support her life. She is a trade union member and she is supported by them. She cannot stop this vending even though she faces difficulties.

Needs	<i>Money for paying rent, buying medicines, toilet facilities</i>
Problems	<i>Health issues, finance</i>

Mini Case 23



Name	: <i>Sindhu</i>
Location of vending	: <i>Near to Pathanamthitta bus stand</i>
Vending Product	: <i>Dress materials</i>
Address	: <i>Pathiyantiyath House, Edapariyariam P.O, Elanthoor, Phone Number : 8284648484.</i>

Sindhu (41) is a vendor in Pathanamthitta. She sells the dress materials near to the bus stand. She and her husband together do the business. Before starting up this business they were kooli workers. Later they started street vending. They buy the products from the nearby shops and sell them. Now they have been vending for the past 8 years in Pathanamthitta as a street vendor. They skip their lunch because they do not get time to prepare food and they cannot afford the hotel bills. They earn ₹ 300 per day and from that they want to educate their children and also support the basic needs of the family. They have an Omni van to bring all the dress materials and they park the car by the side and vend the products. They faced many problems from the officials in the beginning. Now with the ID card and the trade unions they feel that they are recognized and they are getting consideration as a vendor. Trade union also helps them to be recognized as a union member therefore they are taken to several meetings organized by them.

She has a medical history of Hypothyroidism and she is taking Homeo medicine for thyroid. She wants spent ₹ 300 for 15 days medicine. Her main dream is to complete her house construction. Therefore they cannot earn enough money for their children's education. They seek bank loans and the Self Help Group loans to support their business. The SHG plays a major role in their life because the loans provided by them helped them to widen their business.

Needs	<i>Children's education, basic needs of life, to build own house</i>
Problems	<i>Health, finance</i>

Mini Case 24



Name	: Muhammed Ali
Location of vending	: Pathanamthitta bus stand
Vending Product	: Belts, purse
Address	: Thaikottumanel House, Valenchuzhi, Pathanamthitta, Phone Number : 7510903188)

Muhammed Ali (30) was a vendor in Pathanamthitta District who sells the products in Pathanamthitta Bus Stand. He worked in Dubai for 2 years and due the cancelation of the visa he was forced to come back to Kerala. Here he finds his earnings from street vending and he vends from 9 in the morning to 5.30 in the evening. He earns ₹ 1000 per day and earns a profit of ₹ 250. But he does not have any savings or any insurance coverage to protect himself. He owns his home and he is staying 1 km away from the vending zone and he keeps his products in the vending area itself. He never uses any kind of alcohol, cigarette or substance abuse. He had initial expense of 2 lakhs for purchasing products. He has never felt any kind of difficulties during vending as a new comer in the field of vending.

He wishes to open an organized shop and also wishes to go back to Dubai or Saudi Arabia in search of a new job. If he gets a new job, he will go back to job rather than vending. He started vending due to lack of job and also his father was also a street vendor in Pathanamthitta. Therefore he did not have a second option when he reached Kerala from Dubai. In his home he has a wife and a small child. He gets time to spend with the family. He knows Arabic, English and Hindi other than Malayalam.

Needs	Savings
Problems	Lack of employment

Mini Case 25



Name	: Prasad V
Location of vending	: Pathanamthitta bus stand area
Vending Product	: Seeds
Address	: Manjathodi House, Koodaloor P.O, Palakkad, Phone Number : 9497521523

Prasad (41) is a vendor in Pathanamthitta who sells seeds near the Bus Stand. He has a wife and three children. His children are school going. He is from Palakkad. He purchases the seeds from Palakkad and sells in Pathanamthitta. He starts his business at 7.30 in the morning and continuous till 6 pm. Due to his working condition he has difficulties in standing and allergic problems. He is vending by the side of the foot path so he cannot put a chair by the side to sit. He saves ₹ 300 per day in LIC. He does not know about the legal benefits which can be availed through the vending license. Before he started this he was a pottery vendor. Before obtaining the ID card he had to face many issues with the police officials. He spends ₹ 16000 monthly for purchasing the products. He knows Malayalam and Tamil and he has no insurance coverage to support his health issues.

His main aim is to live independently. He has never experienced any kind of harassment from police officers or organized shops during the time of vending. He wishes to continue his profession to support his life. He is also a union member with an identity card for vending. He is not aware of the street vendor's law and its benefits. He has medical insurance coverage from the government.

Needs	Space to put chair to sit
Problems	Police, back pain due to continuous standing

Mini Case 26



Name : Madhu
Location of vending : Palayam Market Road, Trivandrum
Vending Product : Potteries
Address : Puthenveedu, Manaloor, Naiyattinkara, Phone Number; 9400124460

Madhu (59) has been a street vendor for 3 years. He starts his business at 7.30 in the morning and continuous till 6 pm. Due to his working condition he has difficulties in standing and also allergic problems. He had worked in Libya and Gujarat. Later he came to Trivandrum and started vending to support his life. He wishes to live independently without any disturbances to his children. He has some health issues such as diabetics and blood hypertension. He occasionally drinks liquor. He saves ₹ 50 per day from his earning. He has a monthly expenditure of ₹ 10000 for buying the products for vending. He maintains a good relationship with the customers. He is also a union member who has an identity card for vending. He is not aware of the street vendor’s law and its benefits. He has medical insurance coverage from the government too.

<i>Needs</i>	<i>Savings</i>
<i>Problems</i>	<i>Health</i>

Mini Case 27



Name : Shanmugathayi, .
Location of vending : Pathanamthitta bus stand area
Vending Product : Lemon
Address : Irambankolam , Tirunalveli District, 9629602495

Shanmugathayi is a migrant from Thirunalvelli. She has been vending for the past 1 year in Pathanamthitta. She vends lemon and she faces language issues because she only knows Tamil. She has difficulties to move around Pathanamthitta because she does not know the place. She stays in a rented house and she knows only her place of residence and the vending area. She visits her native place once in a year when her husband comes to pick her back. They were agriculturists and due to drought they faced difficulties in farming. Therefore they are forced to start street vending to support their life. She faces health issues due to the weather condition. There is no toilet facility near to her vending zone. Therefore she has to depend on any nearby shop for her needs and this also prevents her from drinking water when needed. This practice may cause many urinary problems. She buys the products from the nearby shops to vend. She has never experienced any kind of harassment from the police officials and the public. She earns money to support her livelihood and hence she does not have any kind of savings. She skips her breakfast in the morning to start her vending in the right time. At noon she takes her lunch in the vending area itself, and she faces difficulties due to the changing weather conditions.

<i>Needs</i>	<i>Storage facilities, Toilet facility</i>
<i>Problems</i>	<i>Difficulty to vend during rain, storage</i>

Chapter-6

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

6.1 Objective based findings

Objective : 1

To study the current status of street vending in Kerala

Demographics: Based on the survey, it is observed that street vending is a male dominated domain with 83% male vendors. Majority of them are between 30 and 50 years of age. Prepared food materials which comes to about 34% are the most commonly seen vending products. 21% of vendors surveyed engage in vending vegetables & fruits, which is seen after food items. High literacy rate of Kerala is also reflected among the street vendors. Almost all of them possessed basic education. 73% of them are unregistered vendors. The registered Street vendors is observed to be aware of identity cards provided by government like Election ID, Aadhar card, Ration card and all of them possessed at least one of them. Out of those who possessed Ration card, 83% are in BPL category. The survey revealed that a large number of vendors have not taken bank facilities like credit card (92%) and ATM card (50%). Nearly 29 percent of people consider health issues, low investment requirement or family occupation as the reason to come forward for street vending. The survey has also included around 6% differently abled people engaged in street vending. Around 79% of people are working more than 8 hours. Around 51% are working during day and night to make both ends meet. 42% vendors work on week days too. The survey revealed stationery vendors (63%), mobile vendors (21%) and head loaders (10%) as the most commonly seen type of vendors. Based on the survey, the assets owned by street vendors are as follows. About 96% own at least a basic mobile phone and 36% own two wheelers. 46.5% are able to have some land in their name and 19.7% possess some ornaments as assets. 18.2% have enrolled in *chitti*, 5.7% have fixed deposits and 7.7% have other assets like auto, service rendering tools, etc. Some of them (8%) vend in partnership, which basically require the help of labour as well as help from other members, which is being compensated through partners. Only 18.5% of the surveyed vendors employ additional people to support their vending. 19% compensate this by being helped by the family members. In some cases (34%), vendors feel less pressure in earning, as there are other earning members in the family. Since, it is difficult for them to financially support many people, 83% families have become nuclear families. Despite the struggle to

earn for the basic living, 65% managed to have their own house, while 30% still live in rented house. Street vending does not provide fixed earnings like other jobs. Income depends on the sales and 56% gets only less than ₹ 500 daily, which is reflected on their profit also. With such a meagre amount, 94% admitted to have savings less than ₹ 1000, as day-to-day expenses keep on increasing on the other side. Majority of them stay in their own home. Most of them (63%) are not trade union members. Most of them (68%) made their primary investment through their savings. Some of them (13%) have faced eviction from their vending place. Some of them use cigarettes and alcohol. It is observed that alcohol, cigarette or other addictions have reduced at least to a smaller extent. Some of them (10%) are SHG members. A few of them possess (26%) smart phones. Some of them have a social media account. 60% of the vendors have a mentality to serve society. A very few (9%) are interested in continuing their education. Most of them (88%) possess a savings bank account. Most of them (65%) are affected by the recent Kerala flood (July-August 2018). Some of them lost their vending products during the flood. Most of them experienced fall in sales after the flood. Many of them found it difficult to maintain stock for vending after flood. Many (71%) faced severe financial problems after flood. 49% even had their living space affected by the flood.

Family life: Family life of most vendors is observed to be in acceptable mode, as many of them managed to satisfy the basic requirements of family to an extent. 48% of them are able to attend family functions only occasionally, which reduce their bond with their relatives. They (52%) don't even get much time to spend with their own family. Most of them (50%) are not able to take their family out even once in a month. Most of them find it difficult to control their moods and tension to an extent. Nearly half of them (45%) find it difficult to manage their children's education. In spite of all the difficulties, 45% still manage to keep a good relationship with their relatives.

Social security: Social security is a factor of serious concern, as the intended SHGs, NGOs function among street vendors does not look like to be high. Most of them does not possess medical insurance, which is actually intended to reduce their burden due to medical expenses.

Health and hygiene status: The physical state of street vendors was observed and many of them (38%) suffer from physical pain like neck/back ache, sore arms/legs, headaches etc. 26% faced fatigue and low energy. It is found that many of them are able to withstand and overcome hostile conditions, with long years of struggle. Some of them suffered from colds

and flu. Few (36%) are affected with nausea or loose motion. 85% of women faced menstrual discomfort. Some suffered from allergies and skin rashes. Some of them had dizziness or light headedness. Most (58%) of them are not able to have regular check-ups.

Analysing the mental state of street vendors it was found that some 10% of them are worried over small things, 16% find it difficult to concentrate, 60% find difficulty in sleeping and 55% is observed to have some unsolved problems in their life.

Enjoyment of life of street vendors was studied and it was found that most of them try to follow a healthy lifestyle. Most of them act according to their conscience. Most of them are able to interact with others without fear and have a good level of confidence in dealing with adversity. Most of them are compassionate towards others. Most of them are found to be happy and gratified for their life.

Analysis of working condition of street vendors found that 22% lack access to safe drinking water, 28% lack toilet facilities, 22% are affected by some kind of problems during vending and 35% suffer from sun burns in their work place. They look forward to improving their job conditions so as to earn more. Hygiene conditions of street vendors were observed and it was found that many (60%) of them do not use soaps to wash their hands. Most of them have made it a practice that they wash their hands after going back home. Most of them trim their fingernails regularly. Majority of them change their clothes regularly. 60% do not use masks/gloves during vending. 48% use handkerchief to catch coughs and sneezes. Some (39%) have access to clean bathroom, while some others did not. Most of them used to keep their workplace clean. 15% of the vendors never cared to take first aid, in case of injuries. Some women vendors used sanitary pads during menstruation. Only few (20%) women vendors change their pads every 5-6 hours.

Finance related: With respect to the awareness of banking services, it was observed that most of them are aware of loans, debit cards, mortgage, depositing/withdrawing cash from bank account, cheque book, and insurance while most of them are unaware of mobile banking, internet banking, credit cards and overdraft. With respect to the availing of bank services, it was observed that most of them availed loans, mortgage, depositing/withdrawing cash and ATM. However, most of them are not availing internet banking, mobile banking, credit cards, debit cards, cheque book, overdraft and insurance. When the expenses of street vendor was investigated, it is observed that they incurred major expense occurred for purchase of vending product and basic needs of family, transportation cost of products,

payment of rent, mobile recharge, medical expenses and children's education. Only very few (20%) spend for recreational activities. It is also observed that only a negligible number of people are engaged in some kind of civil or criminal cases.

Trade related: Many of them did not encounter much problem for registering in TVC but are not much aware of the benefits of the ID card. Some of them feel recognized by possessing an ID card. Most of them feel, they are able to vend without fearing police, as they possess the ID card. Some (14%) agree that they are encroaching footpaths and it is because they do not have any other option.

Purchase related: 88% makes purchase through legal channels. Street vendors give nearly equal importance to quality, quantity, and discount. All these are factors influencing purchase and purchase is done mainly through cash payment (60%). Many of them (63%) lack provisions to keep their products protected during weather changes. Most of them have provisions to keep their products safe after trade. Savings of the vendors (17%) are much affected by the storage cost. Most of them have their storage place near to their vending space so as to reduce transportation cost. Most of them (43%) store their products in rented rooms on sharing basis. They always try to maintain good relationship with their customers, suppliers, fellow traders and other government officials. Half of them (50%) find it difficult to forecast their sales. More than 60% are affected by demonetisation. Society considers vendors as an important part of their survival, to an extent. Most of them feel that the government is not showing a positive attitude towards them. Street vendors providing cheap and affordable products to society. Most of the vendors believe that friendly interaction with customers, make them their regular customer. Most vendors do not target low and average income families. On the other hand they focus on the youth, housewives or working men in specific. Most of them are unaware of the technological advances. 52% are unaware of the legal support provided to them.

Objective: 2

To identify the major constraints that faces the vendors while operating their business.

Around 60% works more than 10 hours daily to meet up their expenses. Most of them work daily. Many vendors manage work-life balance with difficulty. Many of them are worried about their life, unable to spend time with their family, feel tired or depressed due to work, faces harassment from police, at times. Some are able to manage quality time with their

family. Most of them have not faced any negligence or threatening or harassment from customers, while few are prey to it. Nearly half of them (48%) are struggling to repay the credits availed. A few of the vendors had clashes with fellow vendors for vending zone and on the price at which they sell. Most of the vendors (70%) feel weather changes affect their working condition and storage facilities. Most of the vendors are of the opinion that women vendors are not safe at work late night.

Health: A few vendors find it difficult, to have food during vending, to sit while vending (29%) and to afford monthly health check-ups. Many lack access to public toilet facilities. Few are suffering from hearing difficulty due to their work environment. Some suffer from body pain due to their working condition and suffer from hypertension.

Financial factors: Some of them faced difficulty in finding money for primary investment (18%), to procure goods and to pay for children's education (30%). Some of them faced difficulty, in availing loan (40%) and to earn enough for basic needs of life. Some find it difficult to pay trade unions and also to apply for registration. Some (18%) even faced threats from money lenders for not paying back debts in time.

Social factors: Most street vendors (78%) feel that society does not consider them as cheater/anti-social elements. But, around 14% of the vendors feel that, police officials treat them like criminals.

Objective : 3

To examine the environmental impact of street vending to society.

Most vendors take care not to encroach footpaths (70%), not to cause difficulty to pedestrians or vehicle traffic (72%), to properly dispose wastes (78%) and not to overcharge customers (70%). It was found that street vendors agree to the price bargained by customer (54%), provide affordable products to low and high income people (80%), allow customers to choose their products (80%) unlike other organised shops, keep the surroundings clean to prevent spread of diseases, and also make sure to vend in places easily accessible to customers (81%).

Objective: 4

To study the current status of Occupational Hazards/Diseases among street vendors in Kerala.

Many people suffer from skin rashes and allergies (39%) and cracked heels (37%) due to prevailing work conditions in harsh weather. Many of them face difficulty in walking and bending (33%), continuous standing (36%) and elbow and joint pain. Some experiences frequent injuries (19%) due to their working condition and lifting or carrying objects. With respect to respiratory diseases, some suffer from breathing difficulty and sore throat while many suffer from cough (60%). Many vendors suffer or have suffered from fever and malaria as well as frequent headache. Some of them are affected with diarrhoea, air borne diseases (12%) and water borne diseases (16%). Some suffer from rapid heart beating problems and hypertension.

Biological factors: Allergic problems (3%), urinary problems (3%), sunburn problems (10%), fear of spread of contagious disease and body pain due to continuous standing (10%) have increased among street vendors, after engaging in street vending.

Psychological factors: 8% of the surveyed vendors faces sleeping difficulties after engaging in street vending. Also, mood swings (4%) and work pressure to earn daily living (12%) has increased among street vendors, after engaging in street vending. Future expectation (10%) is observed to have decreased among street vendors, after engaging in street vending. Loosing temper (7%) is another change observed to have increased among street vendors, after engaging in street vending.

Objective : 5

To study the needs & problems of in-migrants engaged in vending.

In order to study the needs and problems of in-migrant street vendors, 50 of them were surveyed. Signifying male dominance it was found that 92% are male among in-migrant vendors also. In-migrant vendors are observed to be more from Tamil Nadu (52%). It is observed that almost half (45%) of them have only lower primary education. 38% of them vended food products and 28% sell stationery & fancy items. 52% of them stay in rented spaces. Most of them were able to earn only less than ₹ 500 and as most of them are staying away from their home they had some additional expenses due to which they find it difficult to save money. A few of them (10%) were interested to continue their education but situation is not favourable to them, as they have to earn daily living for their family. Being away from home makes it difficult for them to attend various functions occurring there. Also, they get

less time to spend with their family. As they are away from home, they aren't supported by their family members for vending.

Many of them lack toilet facilities (40%) and drinking water (23%), which leads to health issues (30%) in their work place. 76% of them do not practise the use of masks or gloves while vending. 66% use handkerchiefs to catch cough or sneeze. They incur major expense on meeting basic needs (62%), product purchase (66%) and payment of rent (66%). Around 42% wishes to change their place. Seasonal changes affect 33% of the vendors. In case of seasonal changes, 33% lack provision to keep their products protected. 46% incur cost on storage and 40% store in shared rented spaces. *Bandhs or hartals* and other strikes affect the migrants adversely. Around 44% are feeling depressed due to continuous work and lack of support from family. 12% of migrants faced some kind of threats during their work. Around 12% are facing harassment from their customers. During heavy rain and other intense climatic conditions, they find it hard to vend. 44% of migrants have the belief that night vending is not safe for woman. Around 38% find it difficult have food during vending. Around 58% have experienced difficulty in getting loans. 88% of migrants feel that the society has accepted them and trust them. Also, most vendors take care not to encroach footpaths, not to cause difficulty to pedestrians or vehicular traffic and not to overcharge customers,. They always take care to properly dispose wastes. agree to the price bargained by customer, provide affordable products to low and high income people, allow customers to choose their products, unlike other organised shops, keep the surroundings clean to prevent spread of diseases and also vend in place easily accessible to customers. Many of them face difficulty in walking or bending (32%), continuous standing (31%) and elbow or joint pain (33%). Some experience frequent injuries (12%) due to their working condition and difficulty lifting or carrying objects (16%). 28% are affected by frequent headaches. Allergic problems (4%), urinary problems (4%), sunburn problems (2%), body pain due to continuous standing (12%), fear of spread of contagious disease (6%) seem to have increased among street vendors, after engaging in street vending. Sleeping difficulties (6%), mood swings (4%), work pressure to earn daily living (8%), loosing temper (2%) seem to have increased among street vendors, after engaging in street vending.

Their main purpose of migration is to set up their own home (38%), while many others have come for earning daily living. Most of them (52%) opted for Kerala for migration, as they felt it has more job opportunities. Many people faced difficulty in getting regular jobs. Most of them are unskilled migrants (68%). 42% feel language as a barrier at least to an extent. Some

in-migrants (52%) have faced discrimination in their work place. Few of them lack access to drinking water (18%) and toilet facility (10%) in their living space. They (74%) prepare their own food. Most of them (90%) succeeded in adjusting to Kerala culture and climate. Some of them have debts to be paid back. Some of the in-migrants (6%) feel that the police doubt them for being engaged in anti-social activities.

The awareness of laws and schemes to safeguard the interests of street vendors is observed to be very low among them. Most of them are unaware of the law existing to uplift them (88%), ID cards issued by TVC (80%). 92% are not aware of vending zones provided to them.

Objective: 6

To study the awareness level on current Govt. schemes/programmes to uplift street vendors (rules like the 'The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014, 2016 etc.)

Central and State governments are trying to uplift street vendors by implementing certain schemes and programmes for their betterment. In order to implement it, the available benefits should be made known to street vendors. But, presently most of them (around 90%) are unaware of Street Vendors Act, 2014, Kerala Government's Scheme on Street vendors, difference between Act and scheme, existence of Town Vending Committee (TVC), option to give suggestions to the Act, validity of certificate of vending, certificate of vending provided by municipality for street vendors, ID cards provided by TVC, requirements for applying for certificate of vending, vending zones, procedures for renewal of certificate of vending, time restricted vending zone, minimum age for applying for certificate, the time period within which certificate of vending should be issued. They are also unaware that, they cannot sell, rent or lease the certificate of vending to others, are not allowed to vend in any other places parallel, they should not have been prosecuted and convicted or penalized earlier for any reason connected with vending, certificate of vending cannot be passed to legal heir, availability of different types of vending zones, fee to be remitted to vend in vending zones. The survey also found that street vendors are not aware that certificate of vending can cancelled/suspended in some conditions and notice period for the cancellation of certificate of vending.

Chapter-7

CONCLUSION

7.1 Summary

Broadly defined, a street vendor is a person who offers goods or services for sale to the public without having a permanent built-up structure but with a temporary static structure or mobile stall (or head-load). Today, vending is an important source of employment for a large number of urban poor as it requires low skills and small financial inputs. Street vendors could be stationary and occupy space on the pavements or other public/private areas, or could be mobile, and move from place to place carrying their wares on push carts or in cycles or baskets on their heads, or could sell their wares in moving buses. The Government of India has used the term 'urban vendor' as inclusive of traders and service providers, stationary as well as mobile, and incorporates all other local/region specific terms used to describe them.

Street vendors have poor social protection and their working conditions on the streets expose them to a variety of safety and health issues. The state of Kerala is not an exception. Even though both Central and State governments have come out with legal frame works like *Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 (Central Act 7 of 2014)*, *The Kerala Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) rules -2016*, the benefits of these are yet to reach the core street vending community. As per these rules, Town Vending Committee(TVC)are responsible for conducting survey of all the vendors under its jurisdiction, and such survey must be conducted every five years. No street vendor will be evicted until such survey has been made and a certificate of vending has been issued. But this so-called survey and licensing activities are in the midst of completion as it gets delayed due to various administrative road blocks.

In this backdrop, the researcher has started his research. The very general objective of this research was to describe the current status, needs and problems of Urban Street Vendors in Kerala. The Specific Objectives were:

1. To study the current status of urban street vending in Kerala
2. To identify the major constraints that the vendors face while operating their business.
3. To examine the environmental impact of street vending to society.

4. To study the current status of Occupational Hazards/Diseases among street vendors in Kerala.
5. To study the needs & problems of in-migrants engaged in vending.
6. To study the awareness level on current Govt. schemes/programmes to uplift street vendors (rules like the ‘The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014, 2016 etc.)
7. To do case studies of successful as well as struggled street vendors in Kerala.

The present study is an action research with descriptive and empirical nature. The registered and non-registered street vendors from urban area (Corporation and Municipality LSG Regions) of Kerala State constitute the universe of this study. The sample size for the study was fixed as 400, after due deliberations and brainstorming sessions with different stakeholders. The sample frame clearly covers all subpopulation/categories of street vending community. In order to draw samples from the universe, the researcher used mixed sampling technique, the proper blend of Random Sampling and Purposive (Judgmental) Sampling. Simple percentage and mean score calculation techniques were used here.

7.2 Conclusion

Street vendors can be stationary and occupy space on the pavements or other public/private areas, or could be mobile, and move from place to place carrying their wares on push carts or in cycles or baskets on their heads, or could sell their wares in moving buses.

It is assumed that there are nearly 1 crore street vendors in India. They are mainly observed in Indian cities. It is an informal economy which is not regulated. Kerala is believed to be giving shelter to 4.5 lakh street vendors (Pradeep Kumar, 2016), which is still a vague and contradictory figure as per government officials.

The study clearly revealed the current status of local as well as in-migrant street vendors, in terms of their current needs & problems. Since the state of Kerala has achieved a very high literacy rate, the so called street vendors are trying to survive in the society with available basic living standards. The recent trends of street food vending are also reflected in the study, in terms of their counts (like high no. of *thattukada*, *bhajjikada*, etc.). The vending history is clearly showing that, the Kerala street vendors are dominant in Kerala Street for last 25 years.

Most of them survived along with their nuclear family through this primary occupation. Most of them have basic education. Urban street vending is predominant in municipal areas (as number of municipalities are high in Kerala-87). Even though the central government has come out with Street Vendors Act, (Protection of Livelihood & Regulation of Street Vending), 2014 and state government with Kerala Street Vendors Scheme (Protection of Livelihood & Regulation of Street Vending), 2016, the registration through Town Vending Committees (TVCs) are not upto the mark. Kudumbashree is supposed to be act as the Nodal Agency for this registration & certification process. Their licensing process is still under discussions. Strict & controlled programmes are to be implemented to convert BPL category of street vendors to APL. Mobility of street vendors is the real difficulty to track & study their current living & trading standards. This creates an ambiguity to identify the actual population of this community. Since they have got a long trading track, they are not at all willing to relocate from their current location. The promising factor is that a majority of them have election ID, ration card and Aadhar card. Few of them are yet to enter into the circle of banking activities. Health issues, having only low capital for investment and family occupation (*kulathozhil*) are the major reasons for being in this. Women and differently abled people are also engaged in street vending. Since the daily income is so meagre, they have to work continuously more than the normal (more than 8hours). The recent trend shows that the evening & night street trading is increasing phenomenally. The leading vending style is stationary mode, at least for that day.

Being in a telecommunication era, street vendors are also trying to connect with the world properly. They donot have proper investments as securities for their future life (like own home and land, ornaments, fixed deposits, *chittis*, etc.). Almost of them are doing their business independently. The alarming fact is that the majority of street vendors are struggling to survive (daily income is less than ₹500). The living standards are also getting affected due to the income-expense imbalance. Eventhough, the trade unions are active among employees in Kerala, most of the street vendors are yet to come under the umbrella of trade unions.(13 registered trade unions work among street vendors in Kerala).Savings from their own trading is the primary investment for their business. Few of them have faced forced eviction.

The influences of alcohol, cigarette, etc. are still there across street vending community. The popularity of SHGs is not at all visible among them. Since social services are intended to aid disadvantage, distressed and vulnerable persons, street vendors are much inclined towards their peer community. The proper awareness on continuing education should be made among

them. Since the streets of Kerala are easily hit by natural calamities, the street vendors are the most affected community. The recent severe flood proved this fact.

The status of street vendors are much affected by their demographic structures, family life, social security, health and hygienic conditions (physical state, mental/emotional state, enjoyment of life, working condition, overall quality of life and hygienic conditions), financial stability and trading conditions (registration status, space and location, nature of purchase, style of trading, nature of buyers, storage facility, relationship with stakeholders, influence of trade union, sales forecasting, political environment, economic environment, social environment, technological environment and legal environment.

It is observed that most of the street vendors in Kerala engage in trading activities more than 8 to 10 hours. They cannot support the family or family members at their time of need. In terms of social security, the street vendors are not getting support from NGOs or through RSBY etc. Nor do they have the security of insurance. The government authority could not provide sufficient numbers of seminars or training and awareness programs on social security.

The health condition of street vendors is a much contributing factor to the smooth and perfect trading practices. The study shows that a considerable number of street vendors are affected with neck or backache, sore arms or legs, headaches, tensions, stiffness, lack of flexibility in spine, fatigue, low energy, colds, flu, nausea, constipation, menstrual discomfort, allergies, skin rash, dizziness, light-headedness etc. Most of them have never undergone any kind of medical check-ups during their vending period. May be due to the struggled living standards, they could have been able to handle mental/emotional stress. Like others, they are also trying to manage their lives using their limited income. The working conditions like access to clean and safe drinking water, toilet facility, medications, nutrient food etc. should be improved. Even though, the working conditions are average or below, the overall quality of the life is satisfactory. Street vendors should be properly educated regarding personal and working place hygiene.

In spite of sound knowledge in banking practices, they are apparently weak in banking activities like internet banking, mobile banking, overdraft facilities, transactions through debit or credit card etc. To set off the mental or emotional stresses, they should be exposed to some quality/standard recreational activities. The study clearly revealed that the lower/meagre disposable income is a major factor for not meeting the common expenses like

basic needs, medical needs, children's education, paying rent, transportation expenses, purchase expenses etc.

The constitution of Town Vending Committees (TVCs) is supported by the LSG departments with the help of Kudumbashree district project officers (under NULM). It is observed that the street vendors are facing difficulties while registering the TVC. Since, the street trading are much dependent on pedestrians, the street vendors are always trying to keep the vending space neat and clean. They are also trying to maintain rapport with nearby shop owners. They always purchase through legal channels and also enjoy sufficient credit facilities too. To get at a cheaper price, they purchase vending products from wholesalers and distributors.

Suppliers are the pivotal agents to fix the selling price. Almost purchases are against cash. Daily and weekly modes are dominant purchase styles from suppliers. They are not offering repair or replacement to the products sold, because from the supplier side they do not enjoy the same. Normally, street vendors hold a positive relationship with the customers. Storage of products is one of the difficulties they are facing.

This result in street vendors being forced to rent/share godowns for storage spaces with the fellow traders. Street vendors are always practicing to hold better relationship with suppliers, customers, partners, government officials, nearby shop owners and peers. Most of the street vendors who are registered with trade unions have felt that the trade unions are like helping hands during their difficult times. No proper sales forecast is possible, since the market is so flexible and volatile. A good number of street vendors are expecting a proper support through government policies and laws. Majority of them are affected by bandhs, hartals and other strikes. Street vendors in Kerala are affected by GST and demonetisation. Organised retail shops are the real threats to survival of street vendors. Usually street vendors are used to target low and average income families, youth, housewives and working men. Very few of them use *Paytm* type digital gateways to transact with customers and suppliers. The interesting fact is that a few street vendors have started to market their products and services through social media. The government or concerned agencies should take proper steps to make the street vendors aware of the laws and rules which favour them.

The street vendors are lying in the bottom of the low level vending pyramid. They are also facing a lot of difficulties during their vending period. The study also tries to dig the major constraints faced by street vendors while operating their trading. The major challenging

areas are health, work, financial instability and social factors. The street vendors are working daily for more than 8 hours to survive. Most of them seem to be worried about their family and life. They cannot spend much time with their family members. It may be because of the good culture of Kerala that the street hawkers are getting better treatment though not always from the public in their vending place. It seems that few are struggling to repay their credits availed. It's quite common that they had clash with fellow vendors for occupying vending zone and on the price at which they sell. Most of the vendors feel that seasonal changes affect their working condition due to the lack of proper storage facilities. As it is everywhere, women street vendors are not so safe at night time.

Due to the extended work time, the Kerala street vendors are prone to health problems intermittently. They find difficulty to have food, to sit, and to take periodic breaks while vending. They are also missed health check-ups, even in needy times. Access to public toilet facilities is always a problem across Kerala. Few are suffering from hearing difficulty due to their work atmosphere. Some suffer from body pain and hypertension due to their working condition. Skin rashes, rheumatic problems, cold & flues, mental ill-health like, acute distress etc. are quite common among them.

Primary investment to procure goods and money for children's education are two major bottle neck issues they encounter. Some of them faced difficulty to avail loan and to earn enough for basic needs of life. Regular monthly fee to trade unions are felt quite difficult for members. The vendors will be happy if the registration expenses are waved off. Threats from people like *blade mafia or money lenders* are also a noticeable fact to be addressed properly in Kerala.

Better part is that the society is not treating street vendors as cheaters or anti-social elements. But few authorities like LSG, police officials, etc. are treating them as criminals. They are take care not to encroach footpaths and not to cause difficulty to pedestrians or vehicular traffic. to properly dispose wastes, not to overcharge customers. They are not irritated by the bargaining practices by the customers. They also try to cater to all domains of people with affordable prices. They allow customers to choose their products, unlike other organised shops. They try to keep the surroundings clean to prevent spread of diseases. Easy access to the common public is the crux behind the colour of urban street vending.

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

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

walking and bending, continuous standing and elbow or joint pain, musculoskeletal diseases, respiratory diseases like breathing difficulty and sore throat, diarrhoea, air & water borne diseases, allergic issues, body pain, sunburn, urinary diseases, cardiac & acute vascular problems etc. Like other local street vendors, in-migrant street vendors also undergo mental ill-health, hypertension, anxiety, depression etc. Daily survival is the bare minimum requirement. But building their own homes is the motive behind their migration. Almost all of them are unskilled. Most of them succeeded in adjusting to Kerala's culture and climate

Most of the in-migrant street vendors seem to be unaware of Street Vendors Act, 2014, Kerala Government's Scheme for Street vendors, difference between Act and scheme, existence of Town Vending Committee(TVC), option to give suggestions to the Act, validity of the certificate of vending provided by municipality for street vendors, ID cards provided by TVC, requirements for applying for the certificate of vending, vending zones, procedures for renewal of certificate of vending, time restricted vending zone, minimum age for applying for certificate. However, they are unaware of the facts like the time period within which certificate of vending should be issued, different types of vending zones, fee to be remitted to vend in vending zones, the fact that they cannot sell, rent or lease the certificate of vending to others, that they are not allowed to vend in any other place parallel. They are also unaware of the condition that they should not have been prosecuted and convicted or penalized earlier for any reason connected with vending and the restriction that certificate of vending cannot be passed to legal heir. Clauses for cancellation or suspension of the certificate of vending can and the notice period for the cancellation of certificate of vending are also unknown to them.

For the last few years, central and state government has been trying to implement laws and schemes to uplift street vendors. Street vendors are an integral part of urban economies and they offer easy access to a wide range of goods and services in public spaces. But, they seem to lack social protection and are prone to many health issues as they are vending on roadsides. Sometimes, they are regarded as public nuisance as they encroach footpaths. So, these laws and schemes are put forward to regulate and protect street vendors. The central government law and state government scheme also, intended to give recognition to the street vendors. But it seems that, it has not reached its target. Many vendors are still unaware of a law existing to support them, while some have vague knowledge about schemes and act. A major observation to be made on the awareness level of street vendors on these laws/schemes is the ignorance on the same. Majority seem to be unaware of Town Vending Committees, certificate of vending and issue of ID cards. Vendors remain ignorant on the benefits

provided by these laws and schemes. Vending zone is an attractive element introduced by the government which is under implementation. It gives them a particular place to vend, taking into consideration the difficulty to find a space for vending. Sometimes, they will be evicted, if they encroach busy paths. Hence provision of a vending zone will be a great advantage to the vendors, provided, vending space allotted, is near to a busy area. Provision of ID cards and certificate of vending are subjected to certain conditions. Hence, it is important to give awareness about it to the vendors, as it is specifically focusing them. The study revealed the lack of awareness of the laws/schemes, intended to protect them.

It was conducted with 5 detailed and 27 mini cases to dig into the current status as well as the needs & problems of street vendors in Kerala.

7.3 Recommendations

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

- i. *The concerned govt. departments should do/finish the census survey to enumerate all categories of street vendors in Kerala as soon as possible.*
- ii. *The steps are to be taken to enhance the Self Help Group (SHG) cultural activities among street vendors in specific vending zones.*
- iii. *Continuing education schemes could be implemented among street vendors, which will boost their academic as well as non-academic standards.*
- iv. **Since the financial instability is the major threat, there should be proper education, exposure and awareness of:**
 - a. *Proper handling of bank accounts*
 - b. *Exposure on schemes or benefits of banking services*
 - c. *Training on the benefits of digitalization, GST, digital transactions, payment gateways, money wallets like Paytm, Rupay, etc.*
 - d. *Proper education on the evil impacts of over interest loans, chitties, etc.*
 - e. *Make them confident and equip them to save properly from their daily income.*
 - f. *Financial support to build own houses, own land, two/three wheelers, etc.*
 - g. *Sufficient timely support to educate their children decently*
- v. **Strong awareness programs should be implemented at the earliest on:**
 - a. *The existence and benefits of rules like Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 (Central Act 7 of*

2014) and *The Kerala Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) rules -2016.*

- b. *Benefits of Town Vending Committees (TVCs)*
 - c. *Registration and Licensing procedures through LSGs*
 - d. *Concept of legal and restricted vending zones*
 - e. *Renewal procedures for certificate of vending*
- vi. **LSG or related authorities/agencies should take care of the facts like :**
- a. *Toilet facility*
 - b. *Safe drinking water facility*
 - c. *Encroachment of vending spaces*
 - d. *Proper storage facility*
 - e. *Proper cleaning of drainage systems close to vending zones*
 - f. *Taking care of aged street vendors*
 - g. *Security to women vendors*
- vii. **Skill based training on :**
- a. *Soft skill enhancement*
 - b. *Strong Work Ethics*
 - c. *Timely enhancement of positive attitude, communication, time management, self-confidence, ability to accept and learn from good and bad experiences, **social skills etc.***
- viii. **In terms of health & hygiene conditions, the authorities should :**
- a. *Takecare of their physical state to address body pain, fatigue or low energy, menstrual discomfort, skin rashes, headaches etc.*
 - b. *Take care of mental and emotional health of street vendors like others to curtail the ill-effects of short-temper, over-excitement, depression, indecisiveness and anxiety*
 - c. *Promote recreational activities to entertain their lives smoothly*
 - d. *Improve the hygienic conditions like personal hygiene, social hygienic factors, etc.*
 - e. *Hold special medical camps/clinics to handle occupational diseases or hazards separately.*
 - f. *Conduct **special clinics** by Community medicine departments of Govt. Medical Colleges or Taluk Hospitals/dispensaries for Musculoskeletal diseases,*

Respiratory diseases, Infectious or Contagious diseases, special fevers/fluës, mental diseases, etc.

ix. Needs and problems of in-migrants should be addressed properly. The actions should be taken to :

- a. *Improve the living standards of in-migrants*
- b. *Upkeep the correct database of in-migrants to avoid crimes., This will also help them to handover the govt. schemes and benefits timely and properly. The authorities should ensure the ownership of identification documents like Election ID, Aadhar card, Ration card, vehicle license, Medical cards, Bank accounts etc.*
- c. *Build proper shelters to them near to vending zone (ex: 'ApnaGhar Project' at Palakkad with 650 capacity)*
- d. *Alleviate the feeling of alienation from the local community and agencies*
- e. *Accommodate the in-migrants into the legal framework of LSGs through TVCs*

7.4 Action Plan

The study has helped the researcher to suggest a ready to implement action plan over a period of time based on the merit of matters. For this, it is suggested a periodic plan as follows: namely, *short –term, medium term and long term.*

No.	Actions to be taken
A.	<p>Short-term</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Complete survey of street vendors to reach a consensus on their real count</i> 2. <i>Immediate in-migrant street vendors' survey</i> 3. <i>Facilities like Toilet, safe drinking, Proper storage, Seating, etc.</i> 4. <i>Proper cleaning of drainage systems close to vending zones</i> 5. <i>Conducting free special health clinics</i> 6. <i>Training/exposure on better financial education which includes, proper handling of bank accounts, exposure on schemes or benefits of banking services, training on the benefits of digitalization, GST, digital transactions, payment gateways, money wallet, etc.</i> 7. <i>Loan facility for trading practices like purchase of goods, vehicles for trading, etc.</i> 8. <i>Immediate conduct of awareness programs on: existence and benefits of rules like Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 (Central Act 7 of 2014) , The Kerala Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) rules -2016, etc.</i>

	<p>9. <i>Status study on Town Vending Committees(TVCs)</i></p> <p>10. <i>Smoothing of Registration and Licensing procedures through LSGs (Kudumbashree, etc.)</i></p> <p>11. <i>Intermittent quality and hygiene checks/audits by health department/LSGs</i></p> <p>12. <i>Propagation of environmentally safe activities/programs.</i></p>
B.	<p>Medium – term</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Taking care of aged & women street vendors</i> 2. <i>Provision of plastic covering to protect goods from rain, sun rays, etc.</i> 3. <i>Allocation of Vending zones in customer centric areas.</i> 4. <i>Alternatives for rented storage space in order to reduce their expense.</i> 5. <i>Providing recreational activities</i> 6. <i>Training on soft skill enhancement, strong work ethics, positive attitude, communication, time management, self-confidence, interpersonal/social skills, etc.</i> 7. <i>Developing a SHG culture and practice</i> 8. <i>Proper education/exposure on the evil impacts of drugs, cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption, etc.</i> 9. <i>Proper education to curtail the practices of illegal trading, financial frauds, illegal high interest loans/chitty, etc.,</i> 10. <i>Loan weaver/financial support to street vendors to their kid’s education, marriage, medical treatments, construction of houses, etc.</i> 11. <i>Periodic amendments in laws related to street vendors.</i> 12. <i>Steps for proper trade-off between registered and unregistered street vendors</i> 13. <i>Proper inclusions of trade unions in this platform.</i> 14. <i>Proper inclusion of public interest.</i> 15. <i>Continuing education to street vendors.</i>
C.	<p>Long – term</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Vending free zones in highly sensitive/crowded streets</i> 2. <i>Common place/building for streevendorst</i> 3. <i>Exhaustive registration of street vendors including in-migrant and women.</i> 4. <i>Addressing of mobility pattern of street vendors</i> 5. <i>Tribunals for settling legal problems of street vendors timely.</i> 6. <i>Separate department for street vending</i> 7. <i>Inclusion of street vendors/labors in labor welfare schemes/pension schemes/health schemes properly.</i>

APPENDIX I

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Appendix II

*Respected Respondent,
This survey is conducted as part of a Govt. funded Research by KILE(Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment) titled “Needs and Problems of Street Vendors: An Inquiry”.*

I. CURRENT STATUS

A. Demographic Profile

1. Name (Optional) :
2. Sex : Male Female Transgender
3. Age : <14 years 14- 30 years 30-50 years >50 years
4. Address :
5. District :
6. State of Origin :
7. Native
8. Phone Number :
9. Place of Vending :
10. Vending Product
11. Years of vending :
12. Is street vending your primary occupation : Yes No
Other occupations :.....
13. Marital Status :
Single Married Widower Divorced
14. Education Qualification :
LP UP HS HSS UG PG
15. Munnicipal Corporation Municipality
16. Ration card status : APL BPL
17. Are you a registered vendor as per Town Vending Committee(TVC): Yes No
18. How long have you been vending in this area?.....
19. How long are you going to stay here?.....
20. Are you planning to relocate your business? : Yes No
21. Family Size :
22. Which of the following ID proofs you possess

1	Voter's ID	
2	Aadhar Card	
3	Ration Card	
4	Vehicle License	
5	Medical Insurance Card	
6	Passport	
7	Bank Account	
8	Credit Card	
9	ATM Card	
10	Others.....	

23. Reason for vending : Health Issue Less Investment Hereditary
Others.....
24. Are you differently abled : Yes No

25. Working hours of the vendor (in hours)
 < 8 8-10 10-12 > 12
26. Working time of the vendor
 a. Day Time Night Time Day + Night
 b. Week End Weekly Festival season
27. Vending Classification
 Mobile vendor (Head loader) Mobile vendor with vehicle
 Stationary vendor Others.....
28. Owner ship : Mobile phone Two wheeler Land
 Jewellery Chitty FD
 Others.....
29. Are you vending in partnership? : Yes No
30. Number of employees :
31. Number of earning member in the family :
32. Are you supported by your family members in vending ? Yes No
33. Number of family members supporting :
34. Languages Known : Malayalam English Tamil Telugu
 Hindi Bengali Others.....
35. Nature of Family : Nuclear Family Joint Family
36. Stay : Own House Camp Rented house Others.....
37. Daily Income :
38. Daily Profit :
39. Savings :
40. Daily Expenditure :
41. Are you member of any trade union : Yes No
42. Primary Investment: Own Money Bank Loan SHG Loan
 Money Lender Friends or Relatives
 Others.....
43. Faced any kind of eviction / Seizures : Yes No
44. Usage of Cigarettes / Alcohol / Drugs(Before) : Yes No
 Usage of Cigarettes / Alcohol / Drugs(Now) : Yes No
45. Are you a member of any Self Help Group : Yes No
46. If yes, name of SHG.....
47. Do you own a smart phone : Yes No
48. Do you have social media account : Yes No
49. Are you interested in social services ? : Yes No
50. Are you interested in continuing your studies? : Yes No
51. Are you using bank for your money transactions : Yes No

52. Type of Bank Account : SB CA FD

Others.....

53. Bank's Name :

54. Are you affected by recent flood in Kerala.? : Yes No

55. Extent to which flood affected you : Severely Mildly

56. Did you lose your vending products due to flood? : Yes No

57. Did you experience fall in sales due to flood? : Yes No

58. Are you facing difficulty in procuring goods? : Yes No

59. Are you facing financial problems due to flood? : Yes No

60. Did flood affected your house? : Yes No

B. Family Life

Rate the following questions on a frequency scale of 1 to 4.

1-Never

2-Occasionally

3-Always

Statement	1	2	3
You are able to attend family functions			
You have time to spend with your family			
You are able to satisfy your family needs			
You are able to take your family to an outing at least once in a month			
Your family life is affected by stress and problems of work			
You get support from your family for doing business			
You are able to support your children's education			
You can maintain good relation with your relatives			
Suggestions :			

C. Social Security

	Tick Mark (if yes)	Details
Do you get any support from NGO's?		
Do you have any insurance coverage?		
Are you covered under RSBY*?		
Have you faced any kind of abuse from any anti-social elements?		
Have you faced any kind of problems from police or other authorities?		
Have you attended any seminars/training programmes/awareness programmes on social security?		

*RashtriyaSwasthyaBimaYojana

D. Health and Hygiene Status

D1. Physical State

1-Never

2-Occasionally

3-Always

Statement	1	2	3
Presence of physical pain (neck/back ache, sore arms/legs, headaches etc.)			
Feeling of tension, stiffness, or lack of flexibility in your spine			
Incidence of fatigue or low energy			
Incidence of colds and flu			
Incidence of nausea or constipation			
Incidence of menstrual discomfort			
Incidence of allergies or eczema or skin rash.			
Incidence of dizziness or light headedness or falling or tripping.			
Regular checkups			
Suggestions:			

D2.Mental/Emotional State

1-Never

2-Occasionally

3-Always

Statement	1	2	3
Experience of moodiness or temper or angry outbursts towards family/customers/partners/others.			
Experience of depression or lack of interest in life			
Being overly worried about small things			
Difficulty thinking or concentrating or indecisiveness			
Experience vague fears or anxiety			
Difficulty in falling or staying asleep.			
Experience of recurring thoughts or dreams			
Suggestions:			

D3.Enjoyment of Life

1-Not at all

2-Somewhat

3-Extensive

Statement	1	2	3
Tries to follow healthy lifestyle.			
Act according to consciousness.			
Able to interact with others without fear.			
Level of confidence in your ability to deal with adversity			
Level of compassion for, and acceptance of, others			
Incidence of feelings of joy and or happiness			
Suggestions:			

D4.Working Conditions

1- Disagree

2-Neutral

3-Agree

Statement	1	2	3
You have access to clean drinking water			
You have toilet facility.			

You are affected by some kind of disease.			
You are taking any kind of medication/treatment.			
You are drinking boiled water.			
You are affected by any kind of medical problems due to vending.			
You are taking nutrient rich food.			
Direct exposure towards climate caused many health issues.			
You are able to consume food at regular intervals			
Suggestions:			

D5.Overall Quality of Life

1-Dissatisfied 2-Mixed 3-Satisfied

Statement	1	2	3
Your personal life.			
Your significant other/spouse/partner.			
Your job			
Your co-workers			
The extent to which you adjust to changes in your life			
Suggestions:			

D6. Hygiene conditions

1-Never 2-Occasionally 3-Always

Statement	1	2	3
You use soap to wash your hands.			
You wash your hand after going back home.			
You trim fingernails.			
You change clothing regularly.			
You use masks/gloves during vending.			
You use handkerchief to catch sneezes/coughs.			
You have access to clean bathroom.			
You keep your working place clean.			
You take first aid in case of injury/wounds.			
You use sanitary pads during menstruation.			
You change pads every 5-6 hours.			
Suggestions:			

E. Financial Assessment and Expenses

1-Yes 2-Neutral 3-No

E1.Awareness and availing of following facilities

Services	Awareness			Availing		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
Loans						
Internet Banking						

Mobile Banking						
Credit Cards						
Debit Cards						
Mortgage						
Depositing/Withdrawing cash						
Cheque Book						
Overdraft						
Insurance						
ATM						
Others.....						

E2.Expenses

1-Never

2-Occasionally

3-Always

Statement	1	2	3
You incur expense to meet the basic needs(food,shelter,etc.).			
You incur expense to meet medical needs.			
You incur expense to support your children’s education.			
You incur expense to have recreational activities.			
You incur expense to meet family functions.			
You incur expense for mobile recharge.			
You incur expense for purchase.			
You incur expense to pay rent.			
You incur expense to meet transportation cost.			
Suggestions:			

F. Trading Related

1- Disagree

2-Neutral

3-Agree

F1. License & Registration

Statement	1	2	3
You have facedproblems in registering in TVC.			
You are aware of the benefits of having license.			
You arerecognized by possessing a legal license.			
You can vend without fearing police as you possess license.			
Suggestions:			

F2. Space and Location

Statement	1	2	3
You have access to neat & clean workspace.			
You are getting support from nearby shop owners.			
You vend in a space where there is high customer footfall.			
You are satisfied by the space available for vending.			

You are not encroaching footpaths.			
You are planning to change your vending location.			
Suggestions:			

F3. Purchase Related

1. Purchases from legal channel : Yes No Not sure
2. Availability of credit facility : Yes No
3. Credit availability(in days) :
 1 2-7 8-14 15-30 >30
4. Commodities purchased from :
 Growers Wholesalers Agents Retailer Else _____
5. Price of purchase is determined by :
 Supplier Competitor's price Auction sale Bargaining during purchase
6. Factors taken into account while bargaining the price :
 Quality Quantity Discount Credit Others.....
7. Payment mode : Cash Check Digital transfer Others.....
8. How do purchase product from suppliers?
Daily Weekly Once in two week Monthly Others.....
9. Do you provide free repair/replacement, in case of defect,to your customers?
 Yes No
10. Do your suppliers replace defective products once sold by them? Yes No
11. Do you buy products from more than one supplier? Yes No
12. Do you buy products from same supplier? Yes No
13. 1- Disagree 2-Neutral 3-Agree

Statement	1	2	3
You buy products against credit			
You get discounts on products purchased			
You have option to choose products accordingly to the variety available in market.			
You check your products during purchase.			
Suggestions:			

F4. Trade

Statement	1	2	3
You find it easy to take breaks during vending			
You are not affected by climatic changes			
You try to keep products neat,clean and attractive.			
Suggestions:			

F5. Buyers

Statement	1	2	3
You try to keep your customers happy			

You find it easy to attract customers.			
You haven't faced any abuse from customers			
You offer reduction to regular customers			
People don't consider you as nuisance to society			
You give in when customers bargain			
Suggestions:			

F6. Storage

Statement	1	2	3
You have provision to keep your products protected during climatic changes			
You have provision to keep your products after trade.			
Your savings are not affected due to storage cost.			
Storage space is near to your vending space.			
You have rented space for storage together with others			
Suggestions:			

F7. Relationship

Statement	1	2	3
You maintain friendly relation with your suppliers.			
You keep good relation with your customers.			
You maintain friendly relation with your partners			
You maintain friendly relation with government officials			
You maintain friendly relation with nearby shop owners			
You have good relation with fellow street vendors.			
Suggestions:			

F8. Trade Union Related

Statement	1	2	3
You are able to vend without fear, since you are a trade union member.			
You are having good relation with trade union being a union member.			
You have good relation with good relation with trade union in spite of being not a union member.			
You are informed on details on new laws/provisions through trade union.			
You are forced to pay monthly membership amounts to trade union.			
You don't have any benefits being a trade union member.			
Suggestions:			

F9. Sales Forecast

Statement	1	2	3
You are able to predict your daily sales.			
You can sell your entire stock in a day.			

Suggestions:

F10. Political Environment

Statement	1	2	3
You are expecting supporting government policies & laws.			
You are affected by bandhs/hartals/other strikes.			
You are affected by party meetings/rallies.			
Suggestions:			

F11. Economic

Statement	1	2	3
You are not affected of GST			
You are not affected by demonetization of November 2016.			
You are able to earn enough for the survival.			
You face reduced sales due to organised shops			
Suggestions:			

F12. Social

Statement	1	2	3
People consider you an integral part of their survival.			
Government officials are showing a positive attitude towards you.			
People believe they could buy cheap products from you.			
Your friendly interaction with customer, make them your regular customer.			
You target low & average income families			
You target youth			
You target housewives			
You target working men			
Suggestions:			

F13. Technological environment

Statement	1	2	3
You use PayTM or other digital modes for cash payment to your suppliers			
You use PayTM or other digital modes for customers			
You sell products created/developed/arranged by yourself			
You make sure you are not stocking expired products			
You are using digital weighing machines.			
You have promoted your business using social media.			
Suggestions:			

F14. Legal environment

Statement	1	2	3
You are aware of legal supports provided to you.			
Government is making sufficient law to protect you.			
You look forward for the promised vending zones			
You are feeling recognised by the license provided to you.			
Suggestions:			

II. MAJOR CONSTRAINS OF STREET VENDORS

1-Always 2-Sometimes 3-Never

A. Work Related

Statement	1	2	3
You normally work 7 days in a week.			
You work more than 10 hours in a day.			
You feel that you are not able to balance your work life.			
You often think or worry about your life.			
You feel that you are unable to spend enough time with your family.			
You never miss out any quality time with your family or friends due to your work pressure.			
You feel tired or depressed due to your work.			
You face harassment from police during vending			
Ever you face any kind of negligence from public due to your working condition			
You experience threatening during your work.			
Customers try to harass you.			
You have difficulties for the repayment of the credit			
You had clash with other vendors on the matter of vending zone and rate of pay			
Climatic factor is a major constrain for your work			
Fluctuation in the climatic factor can affect our storage facilities			
Women vendors are not safe in working late night.			
Suggestions:			

B. Health Related

1-Always 2-Sometimes 3-Never

Statement	1	2	3
You able to have food during working hours.			
You able to sit while vending.			
Public toilets are available near by.			
You are able to do monthly health checkups.			
You are able to work without any constrains.			
You experience body pain due to your working condition.			
You experience loss of hearing due to your working condition.			

You have hyper tension due to your work stress.			
You are worried about contagious disease due to work.			
Suggestions:			

C. Finance

1-Always 2-Sometimes 3-Never

Statement	1	2	3
You experience difficulty to purchase the products for vending			
You experience financial crisis for starting up your business			
You faced difficulty to seek loan			
You experience financial crisis to support your children education			
You face difficulty to meet your basic needs			
You face difficulty to pay money for union membership			
You face difficulty to pay money for seeking your vending license			
You experience threatening from money lenders due to difficulty in repayment			
Suggestions:			

D. Social Factors

1-Always 2-Sometimes 3-Never

Statement	1	2	3
You feel people treat you as cheater/anti-social elements.			
You feel that lack of recognition can affect your social status			
You feel that police officers treat like criminals			
Suggestions:			

III. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ON SOCIETY

1-Disagree 2-Neutral 3-Agree

Statement	1	2	3
You try not to encroach footpaths			
You don't cause difficulty to pedestrians/road traffic.			
You make sure to properly dispose wastes and not to throw away carelessly.			
Customers doesn't feel they are been overcharged			
Customers agree to street vendors on the pricing they say.			
You provide affordable products to low and high income people.			
You allow customers to choose their products, unlike other organised shops.			
You keep the surroundings clean to prevent spread of diseases.			
You are easily accessible to customers.			
You are integral part of trade unions.			
Suggestions:			

--

A. Involvement in Crime

1. Have you ever been involved in any of the following:

Robbery		Breaching into other's home		Assaulting someone	
Injuring someone		Tricking a person into giving money		Using someone else's identity	
Drunk Driving		Others.....		Not Applicable	

2. Have you ever been punished for breaking law? : Yes No

3. Are you currently facing trial on any legal cases? : Yes No

4. Are you aware of any street vendors being involved in petty/criminal cases? Yes No

IV. OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

A. Health Status

1. Do you suffer any kind of rashes due to exposure towards sun? Yes No

2. Are you affected with cracked heels? Yes No

B. Musculoskeletal Disease

1-Always 2-Sometimes 3-Never

Statement	1	2	3
You have difficulty in walking/kneeling due to your work condition(pains in joints).			
You have standing problem.			
You have frequent injuries.			
You have problems in stooping/bending.			
You have elbow pain/shoulder pain.			
You have difficulty to lift or carry objects.			
You have hand and arms vibration.			
Suggestions:			

C. Respiratory Problems

1-Always 2-Sometimes 3-Never

Statement	1	2	3
You have breathing difficulty.			
You have sore throat.			
You have coughing problem.			

Suggestions:

D. Infectious/Contagious diseases and fevers

1-Always 2-Sometimes 3-Never

Statement	1	2	3
You suffer/suffered from fever and malaria.			
You suffer/suffered from diarrhoea.			
You suffer/suffered from frequent headache.			
You suffer/suffered from water borne diseases.			
You suffer/suffered from air borne diseases.			
Suggestions:			

E. Cardiac and acute vascular events

1-Always 2-Sometimes 3-Never

Statement	1	2	3
You have rapid heart beating problems			
You have hypertension (BP)			
Suggestions:			

F. Behaviour problems

1-Always 2-Sometimes 3-Never

Statement	1	2	3
You have anxiety.			
You are disturbed by noise in the surroundings.			
You will get angry easily.			
You experience depression due to your work			
Suggestions:			

G. Biological Factors

Rate the following factors which affects the Street Vendors before and after coming to street vending on a scale of 1 to 5.

1- Disagree 2-Neutral 3-Agree

Statement	Before			After		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
Experienced allergic problems due to work condition.						
Urinary problems are caused due to lack of toilet facility.						
Hearing difficulties can be affected due to noise from the streets .						
Direct exposure towards sunlight can cause sunburn.						
Continuous standing for trading can cause body pain.						

Contagious disease can cause due to working condition.						
Suggestions:						

H. Psychological Factors

1- Disagree 2-Neutral 3-Agree

Statement	Before			After		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
Sleeping difficulties can be caused due to working condition.						
Without any reason mood can be changed.						
Too much of work pressure can cause stress.						
Future expectations are very low.						
Gets angry without any reason.						
Suggestions:						

V. NEEDS AND PROBLEMS OF IN-MIGRANT STREET VENDORS

1. Select the reason for choosing Kerala

Easily availability of Job Better payment Near to your state
 Easy to migrate Other reason Others.....

2. Please indicate the purpose of coming to Kerala

To have a house/property in your native place
 To provide better education to children
 To get the children married.
 To earn moneyfor medical treatment of kith and kin.
 To pay back the debts

To get married Any other Specify.....

3. How long have you been in Kerala ?

A. Work related information

Statement	Yes	No
Do you experience any difficulty in getting the wages regularly?		
Do you experience any difficulty in getting employment regularly?		
Are you a skilled migrant?		
Is language is a barrier for your work?		
Experienced any kind of discrimination during your work.		
Experience competition from other malayali vendors.		

B. Living Condition

Statement	Yes	No
You have access to safe drinking water.		
You are living in a hygienic place.		
You have toilet facility.		
Your shelter provides electricity.		
You are preparing your own food.		
You are able to adjust with the Kerala culture.		
You can adjust with the climatic condition of Kerala.		
You experience health issues due to the change in climate.		

C. Stability

Statement	Yes	No
You have any debts in your native		
You have any debts in Kerala		
You have any vehicle in Kerala		
You have property in Kerala		
You have your own house in Kerala.		

D. Feeling of Alienation

1- Disagree 2-Neutral 3-Agree

Statement	1	2	3
Police officers treat us like criminals.			
Police begins the enquiry of a crime, taking place in and around our place of dwelling, from us.			
Police shows discrimination towards us compared to Keralites.			
Local people showing stigma towards us			
Local people believes that anti social activities are caused due to us.			
Suggestions:			

VI. AWARENESS ON GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

Statement	Yes	No
Are you aware of Street Vendors Act,2014(Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street vending)?		
Are you aware of Kerala Government's Scheme on Street vendors?		
Are you aware of difference between Act and scheme?		
Are you aware of existence of Town Vending Committee(TVC)?		
Are you aware that you have an option to give suggestions to the Act?		
Are you aware of certificate of vending provided by municipality for street vendors?		
Are you aware of the validity of certificate of vending?		
Are you aware of requirements for applying for certificate of vending?		
Are you aware of ID cards provided by TVC?		
Are you aware of vending zones?		
Are you aware of the procedures for renewal of certificate of vending?		
Are you aware of time restricted vending zones?		

Are you aware of the time period within which certificate of vending should be issued?		
Are you aware of minimum age fo applying for certificate?		
Are you aware that you cannot sell,rent or lease the certificate of vending to others?		
Are you aware that you are not allowed to vend in any other places parallel?		
Are you aware that you should not have been prosecuted and convicted or penalized earlier for any reason connected with vending?		
Are you aware that certificate of vending cannot be passed to legal heir?		
Are you aware of different types of vending zones?		
Are of aware of the fee to be remitted to vend in vending zones?		
Are you aware that certificate of vending can cancelled/suspended in some conditions?		
Are you aware of notice period for the cancellation of certificate of vending?		

*****THANK YOU*****

**details recorded here will be used only for policy making purposes.*

***anonymity of the respondents will be kept.*

****the individuals approaching you to collect data are officially designated ones.*

Appendix III

പ്രിയ വഴിയോരകച്ചവടക്കാരെ,

ഈ പഠനം കേരള ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ട് ഓഫ് ലേബർ & എംപ്ലോയ്മെന്റിന്റെ കീഴിൽ ഒരു ഗവേഷണത്തിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി നടത്തുന്നതാണ്. ഗവേഷണവിഷയം: വഴിയോരകച്ചവടക്കാരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളും പ്രശ്നങ്ങളും

I. നിലവിലുള്ള അവസ്ഥ

A. പൊതുവിവരങ്ങൾ

1. പേര് (നിർബന്ധമില്ല):
2. ലിംഗം സ്ത്രീ പുരുഷൻ ട്രാൻസ്ജൻഡർ
3. വയസ്സ്: <14 14- 30 30-50 >50
4. മേൽവിലാസം :
5. ജില്ലാ :
6. സംസ്ഥാനം :
7. സ്വദേശം:
8. ഫോൺ:
9. വ്യാപാരം നടത്തുന്ന സ്ഥലം:
10. വിലപനവസ്തുക്കൾ
11. കച്ചവടം ചെയ്യാൻ തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ള കാലയളവ് ?
12. ഇത് നിങ്ങളുടെ പ്രാഥമിക തൊഴിൽ ആണോ?: അതെ അല്ല
മറ്റ് തൊഴിലുകൾ.....
13. വിവാഹാവസ്ഥ:
അവിവാഹിതൻ/അവിവാഹിത വിവാഹിതൻ/വിവാഹിത
വിധവ/ വിധൂരൻ വിവാഹമോചിതൻ/വിവാഹമോചിത
14. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ യോഗ്യത:
LP UP HS HSS UG PG
15. നഗരസഭ മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റി
16. റേഷൻ കാർഡ് ടൈപ്പ്: APL BPL
17. നിങ്ങൾ ടൗൺ വെൻഡികമ്മിറ്റി (TVC) പ്രകാരം രജിസ്റ്റർഡ് അംഗം ആണോ?: അതെ അല്ല
18. നിങ്ങൾ എത്ര നാൾ ആയി ഇവിടെ കച്ചവടം ചെയ്യുന്നു: _____
19. നിങ്ങൾ എത്ര നാൾ കൂടി ഇവിടെ കച്ചവടം ചെയ്യാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു: _____
20. നിങ്ങൾ മറ്റു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ കൂടെ കച്ചവടം ചെയ്യാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?
ഉണ്ട് ഇല്ല

21. കുടുംബാംഗങ്ങൾ: _____

22. താഴെകാണുന്നതിരിച്ചറിയൽരേഖകളിൽ ,നിങ്ങളുടെപക്കൽഉള്ളത് എതൊക്കെ?

1	തിരിച്ചറിയൽരേഖ (ഇലക്ഷൻഐ.ഡി)	
2	ആധാർകാർഡ്	
3	റേഷൻകാർഡ്	
4	ഡ്രൈവിംഗ്ലൈസൻസ്	
5	മെഡിക്കൽഇൻഷുറൻസ്കാർഡ്	
6	പാസ്പോർട്ട്	
7	ബാങ്ക്അക്കൗണ്ട്	
8	ക്രെഡിറ്റ്കാർഡ്	
9	ATM കാർഡ്	
10	മറ്റുള്ളവ.....	

23. കച്ചവടത്തിൽഏർപ്പെടാൻഉള്ളകാരണം: ആരോഗ്യപ്രശ്നം

കുറഞ്ഞമുതൽമുടക്ക് കുലതൊഴിൽ മറ്റുള്ളവ.....

24. നിങ്ങൾഅംഗപരിമിതൻആണോ? ആണ് അല്ല

25. എത്രമണിക്കൂർനിങ്ങൾദിവസംപ്രവർത്തിക്കും ?

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26. സമയരീതി

a. പകൽ രാത്രി പകൽ+രാത്രി

b. വാരാന്ത്യം പണിദിവസം ഉൽസവസീസൺ

27. വ്യാപാരരീതി:

തലച്ചുമട്ട്വ്യാപാരം ഉന്നുവണ്ടിവ്യാപാരം

സ്ഥിരതൈരുവോരകച്ചവടക്കാർ മറ്റുള്ളവ.....

28. സ്വത്തുവകകൾ : മൊബൈൽഫോൺ ഇരുചക്രവാഹനം
സ്ഥലം സ്വർണാഭരണങ്ങൾ ചിട്ടി FD മറ്റുള്ളവ

29. നിങ്ങൾക്കുട്ടുകുട്ടുവെക്കാൻ ഉണ്ടോ? : ഉണ്ട് ഇല്ല

30. തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ എണ്ണം : _____

31. കുടുംബത്തിലെ മറ്റു വരുമാനമുള്ള അംഗങ്ങൾ: _____

32. മറ്റു കുടുംബാംഗങ്ങൾ നിങ്ങളെ കച്ചവടത്തിന് സഹായിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ
ഉണ്ട് ഇല്ല

33. ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ എത്ര : _____

നിങ്ങൾക്ക് അറിയാവുന്ന മറ്റു ഭാഷകൾ :

മലയാളം ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് തമിഴ് തെലുഗ്

ഹിന്ദി ബംഗാളി മറ്റുള്ളവ _____

34. കുടുംബസ്ഥിതി : അണു കുടുംബം കൂട്ടുകുടുംബം

താമസസ്ഥലം: സ്വന്തഭവനം വാടകയ്ക്കു ക്യാമ്പ്

മറ്റുള്ളവ _____

35. ദിവസവരുമാനം: _____ 36. പ്രതിദിനലാഭം: _____

38. ദിവസചിലവ്: _____

37. നിക്ഷേപതുക _____

39. ട്രേഡ്യൂണിയൻ അംഗം ആണോ ഉണ്ട് ഇല്ല

40. പ്രാഥമികമുതൽമുടക്ക്: സ്വന്തമായിട്ടുണ്ടാക്കിയ പണം ബാങ്ക്

ലോൺ സ്വയംതൊഴിൽ സഹായസംഘം വട്ടിപലിശക്കാരൻ

വീട്ടുകാർ / ബന്ധുക്കൾ മറ്റുള്ളവ _____

41. ഏതെങ്കിലും തരത്തിലുള്ള പിടിചെടുക്കലോ /

ഒഴുവാക്കാലോ നേരിട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ : ഉണ്ട് ഇല്ല

42. നിങ്ങൾ ഏതെങ്കിലും ലഹരി പദാർത്ഥങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ /

ഉപയോഗിക്കാറുണ്ടോ ഉണ്ട് ഇല്ല

43. നിങ്ങൾ ഏതെങ്കിലും ലഹരി ഉല്പന്നങ്ങളുപയോഗിക്കാൻ ഉണ്ടോ?

ഉണ്ട് ഇല്ല

44. നിങ്ങൾ സ്വയംതൊഴിൽ സഹായസംഘ അംഗം ആണോ :

അതേ അല്ല

45. സംഘത്തിന്റെ പേര് : _____
46. നിങ്ങൾക്ക് സ്മാർട്ട്ഫോൺ ഉണ്ടോ? ഉണ്ട് ഇല്ല

47. നിങ്ങൾക്ക് സോഷ്യൽ മീഡിയയിൽ അക്കൗണ്ട് ഉണ്ടോ?
ഉണ്ട് ഇല്ല

48. സാമൂഹിക സേവന തൽപരനാണോ : അതേ അല്ല

49. തുടർവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു താല്പര്യമുണ്ടോ : ഉണ്ട് ഇല്ല

50. നിങ്ങൾ ബാങ്ക് ഇടപാടുകൾ നടത്താറുണ്ടോ : ഉണ്ട് ഇല്ല

51. ബാങ്ക് അക്കൗണ്ട് തരം: SB CA FD മറ്റുള്ളവ

52. ബാങ്കിന്റെ പേര് : _____

53. ജൂലൈ-ഓഗസ്റ്റ്
2018 ലെ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം നിങ്ങളുടെ കച്ചവടത്തെ സാരമായി ബാധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ? ഉണ്ട് ഇല്ല

54. വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം ബാധിച്ചത് : പൂർണ്ണമായി ഭാഗികമായി

55. വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കത്തെ തുടർന്ന് നിങ്ങളുടെ കച്ചവട സാധനങ്ങൾ നഷ്ടമായോ? ഉവ്വ് ഇല്ല

56. വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കത്തെ തുടർന്ന് നിങ്ങൾക്ക് കച്ചവടം കുറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടോ?
ഉണ്ട് ഇല്ല

57. നിങ്ങൾക്കു കച്ചവട സാധനങ്ങളുടെ ലഭ്യത കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതെങ്കിലും തരത്തിലുള്ള ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടോ?
ഉണ്ട് ഇല്ല

58. വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കത്തെ തുടർന്ന് നിങ്ങൾക്ക് സാമ്പത്തിക ബുദ്ധിമുട്ട് നേരിട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ
ഉണ്ട് ഇല്ല

59. വീട്ടിൽ വെള്ളം കയറിയതുകൊണ്ട് നിങ്ങൾക്കു കച്ചവടത്തിന് പോകുവാൻ സാധിക്കാതെ ഇരുന്നിട്ടുണ്ടോ
ഉണ്ട് ഇല്ല

B. കുടുംബജീവിതം

താഴെ പറയുന്ന പ്രസ്താവനയോടുള്ള നിങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായം രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുക

- 1- ഒരിക്കലുമില്ല
- 2- ചിലപ്പോൾ - നിരന്തരമായി

പ്രസ്താവന	1	2	3
നിങ്ങൾക്കുസംബന്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് ചർച്ചകളിൽ സംബന്ധിക്കാൻ കഴിയാറുണ്ട്.			
നിങ്ങൾക്കുസംബന്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് ചിലവഴിക്കാൻ സമയം കിട്ടാറുണ്ട് .			
നിങ്ങളുടെ കുടുംബവിശ്വസ്തരങ്ങൾ നിറവേറ്റാൻ കഴിയാറുണ്ട് .			
മാസത്തിൽ ഒരിക്കൽ കുടുംബസമ്മേതനം പുറത്തുപോയി ഉല്ലസിക്കാൻ പറ്റാറുണ്ട്			
നിങ്ങളുടെ ജോലി സംബന്ധമായ പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾക്കുസംബന്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് വിശദീകരിക്കാൻ കഴിയാറുണ്ട് .			
നിങ്ങളുടെ കുടുംബാംഗങ്ങൾ ജോലിയിൽ നിങ്ങളെ പിന്തുണക്കാറുണ്ട് .			
നിങ്ങളുടെ കൂട്ടിയുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നിറവേറ്റാൻ സാധിക്കാറുണ്ട്.			
നിങ്ങളുടെ ബന്ധുക്കളുമായി നല്ല ബന്ധം സ്ഥാപിക്കാൻ പറ്റാറുണ്ട് .			
നിർദ്ദേശം :			

C. സാമൂഹിക സുരക്ഷിതത്വം

	Tick Mark (if yes)	Details
നിങ്ങൾക്ക് ഏതെങ്കിലും NGO-യുടെ സഹായം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?		
നിങ്ങൾക്ക് ഇൻഷുറൻസ് പരിരക്ഷ ഉണ്ടോ?		
നിങ്ങൾ ആരോഗ്യ ഇൻഷുറൻസ് കാർഡ് എടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?		
നിങ്ങൾ ഏതെങ്കിലും സാമൂഹ്യ വിരുദ്ധരുടെ അതിക്രമത്തിന് ഇര ആയിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?		
നിങ്ങൾക്ക് പോലീസ്/മറ്റ് അധികാരികൾ നിന്ന് എന്തെങ്കിലും പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ അഭിമുഖീകരിക്കേണ്ടതായി വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടോ?		
സാമൂഹിക സുരക്ഷയെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള ഏതെങ്കിലും സെമിനാർ / ട്രെയിനിംഗ് പരിപാടികൾ / ശിൽപ്പശാല മുതലായവയിൽ പങ്കെടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ.		

D. ആരോഗ്യ-ശുചിത്വ പരിപാലനം

D1. ശാരീരികാവസ്ഥ

1-ഒരിക്കലുമില്ല 2-ചിലപ്പോൾ3-നിരന്തരമായി

പ്രസ്താവന	1	2	3
ശരീരവേദന/തലവേദന അനുഭവപ്പെടാറുണ്ട്(കഴുത്തുവേദന ,നടുവേദന , മുതലായവ)?			
ടെൻഷൻഅനുഭവപ്പെടാറുണ്ട്			
തളർച്ചഅനുഭവപ്പെടാറുണ്ട്			
പനിയുംജലദോഷവുംഅനുഭവപ്പെടാറുണ്ട്			
ചർദ്ദിയുംഅതിസാരവുംഅനുഭവപ്പെടാറുണ്ട്			
ആർത്തവസംബന്ധമായപ്രശ്നങ്ങൾഅനുഭവപ്പെടാറുണ്ട്			
അലർജിസംബന്ധമായരോഗങ്ങൾഉണ്ടാകാറുണ്ട്			
തലചുറ്റൽ/ കാലിടറിച്ചഅനുഭവപ്പെടാറുണ്ട്			
പതിവായിവൈദ്യപരിശോധന നടത്താറുണ്ട്			
നിർദ്ദേശം			

D2.മാനസികഅവസ്ഥ

1-ഒരിക്കലുമില്ല 2-ചിലപ്പോൾ3-നിരന്തരമായി

പ്രസ്താവന	1	2	3
പെട്ടെന്നു് ദേഷ്യംവരാറുണ്ട്(കുടുംബാംഗങ്ങളോട്/ ഉപഭോക്താവിനോട് / സഹപ്രവർത്തകരോട്)			
താൽപര്യക്കുറവ്ഉണ്ടാകാറുണ്ട് .			
ചെറിയകാര്യങ്ങൾക്കുപോലുംആകുലപ്പെടാറുണ്ട്.			
അകാരണമായപേടിഉണ്ടാകാറുണ്ട്			
ഒരുകാര്യത്തിൽതന്നെശ്രദ്ധകേന്ദ്രീകരിക്കാൻകഴിയാറില്ല .			
നിങ്ങൾഅസ്വസ്ഥൻആണ് .			
ഉറക്കക്കുറവ്ഉണ്ടാകാറുണ്ട് .			
ഒരേസ്വപ്നംതന്നെആവർത്തിച്ചുകാണാറുണ്ട്.			
നിർദ്ദേശം			

D3.ജീവിതകാലആസ്വാദനങ്ങൾ

1-ഒരിക്കലുമില്ല 2-ചിലപ്പോൾ3-നിരന്തരമായി

പ്രസ്താവന	1	2	3
ആരോഗ്യപരമായജീവിതരീതിപിന്തുടരാൻശ്രമിക്കാറുണ്ട് .			

സന്തോഷവാൻ ആണ് .			
മനുസാക്ഷികപിഡേയമായികാര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യാൻ പറ്റാറുണ്ട്.			
മറ്റുള്ളവരുടെ കൂടെ പേടികൂടാതെ ഇടപഴകാൻ പറ്റാറുണ്ട്.			
പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ പേടികൂടാതെ അഭിമുഖീകരിക്കാൻ ആത്മവിശ്വാസം ഉണ്ട്.			
മറ്റുള്ളവർ പറയുന്നത് കേൾക്കാനും മനസ്സിലാക്കാനും ശ്രമിക്കാറുണ്ട്.			
ജീവിതം ആസ്വദിക്കാറുണ്ട് .			
നിർദ്ദേശം:			

D4. വ്യാപാരനിലവാരം

1: വിയോജിക്കുന്നു 2 : നിഷ്പക്ഷത പാലിക്കുന്നു 3 : യോജിക്കുന്നു.

പ്രസ്താവന	1	2	3
ശുദ്ധ ജലം ലഭ്യമാണ്			
മൂത്രപ്പുരസൗകര്യം ഉണ്ട്			
രോഗബാധിതൻ ആണ്			
താങ്കൾ എന്തെങ്കിലും ചികിത്സ/മരുന്നെടുക്കുന്നുണ്ട്			
ചെറുചുട്ടെള്ളം കുടിക്കാറുണ്ട്			
ഈ കച്ചവടം കൊണ്ട് നിങ്ങൾക്ക് എന്തെങ്കിലും ആരോഗ്യപ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ട്.			
പോഷകഗുണമുള്ള ആഹാരം കഴിക്കാറുണ്ട്.			
സൂര്യ ആഘാതം മൂലം ആരോഗ്യപ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ നേരിടാറുണ്ട്.			
ഭക്ഷണം കഴിക്കാൻ സമയം ലഭിക്കാറുണ്ട്			
നിർദ്ദേശം:			

D5. ജീവിതനിലവാരം

1- അത്യപ്തമായ 2- നിഷ്പക്ഷമായ 3- തൃപ്തമായ

പ്രസ്താവന	1	2	3
നിങ്ങളുടെ സ്വകാര്യ ജീവിതം സന്തുഷ്ടമാണ്			
നിങ്ങളുടെ ജീവിതപങ്കാളിയുമായിട്ടുള്ള ജീവിതം			
നിങ്ങളുടെ ജോലി			
നിങ്ങളുടെ സഹപ്രവർത്തകർ			
സമചിത്തതയോടെ കാര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യാൻ ശ്രമിക്കാറുണ്ട്			
നിർദ്ദേശം:			

D6. ശുചിത്വസംബന്ധമായവ

1-ഒരിക്കലുമില്ല 2-ചിലപ്പോൾ3-നിരന്തരമായി

പ്രസ്താവന	1	2	3
	സോപ്പ് ഉപയോഗിച്ച് കൈവൃത്തി ആകാറുണ്ട്.		
കച്ചവടത്തിന് ശേഷം വീട്ടിൽ എത്തുമ്പോൾ കൈകഴുകാറുണ്ട്.			
നഖം വെട്ടാറുണ്ട്.			
പതിവായി വസ്ത്രം മാറാറുണ്ട്.			
കച്ചവടസമയം മുഖമൂടി/കയ്യുറ ഉപയോഗിക്കാറുണ്ട്?			
ചുമക്കുമ്പോൾ തുവാല ഉപയോഗിച്ചു വായ്ക്കുവാറുണ്ട്.			
കച്ചവടസ്ഥലത്തു വൃത്തിയുള്ള ശൗചാലയസൗകര്യം ഉണ്ട്.			
കച്ചവടസ്ഥലം വൃത്തി ആയി സൂക്ഷിക്കാറുണ്ട്.			
മുറിവ് ഉണ്ടായാൽ പ്രഥമശുശ്രൂഷ എടുക്കാറുണ്ട്			
ആർത്തവസമയം പായ് ഉപയോഗിക്കാറുണ്ട്.			
പായ് 5-6 മണിക്കൂർ കൂടി മാറ്റാറുണ്ട്.			
നിർദ്ദേശം:			

E. സാമ്പത്തികമായി

1-അതെ 2-നിഷ്പക്ഷമായ 3-അല്ല

E1. പരിചിതമായ/ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നവ

Services	പരിചിതമായവ			ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നവ		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
ലോൺ						
ഇൻറർനെറ്റ് ബാങ്കിങ്						
മൊബൈൽ ബാങ്കിങ്						
ക്രെഡിറ്റ് കാർഡ്						
ഡെബിറ്റ് കാർഡ്						
പണയം						
ബാങ്കിൽ കാശ് നിക്ഷേപിക്കാനും/ പിൻവലിക്കാനും						
ചെക്ക് ബുക്ക്						
ഓവർഡ്രാഫ്റ്റ്						
ഇൻഷുറൻസ്						
ATM						
മറ്റുള്ളവ.....						

E2. ചിലവുകൾ

1-ഒരിക്കലുമില്ല 2-ചിലപ്പോൾ3-നിരന്തരമായി

പ്രസ്താവന	1	2	3
അടിസ്ഥാനആവിശ്യങ്ങൾക്ക്			
ചികിത്സാപരമായ			
മക്കളുടെവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്			
വിനോദത്തിന്			
കുടുംബത്തിൽഉണ്ടാകുന്നചടങ്ങുകൾക്ക്			
മൊബൈൽറീചാർജ്ജ്			
കച്ചവടസാധനങ്ങൾവാങ്ങാൻ			
വാടകകൊടുക്കാൻ			
വണ്ടികൂലി			
നിർദ്ദേശം:			

F. വാണിജ്യസംബന്ധമായവ

1:വിയോജിക്കുന്നു 2 :നിഷ്പക്ഷത പാലിക്കുന്നു 3 :യോജിക്കുന്നു

F1. രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ

പ്രസ്താവന	1	2	3
രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻബുദ്ധിമുട്ട്ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്.			
രജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്യണമെങ്കൊണ്ടുള്ളപ്രയോജനത്തെകുറിച്ചനിങ്ങൾബോധ വാനാണോ ?			
സെർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റും/ തിരിച്ചറിയൽ കാർഡുംമൂലംനിങ്ങൾക്ക്സമൂഹത്തിൽഅംഗീകാരംലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.			
തിരിച്ചറിയൽകാർഡ്ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ട്പോലീസിനെപേടിക്കാതെകച്ചവടംചെയ്യാം.			
നിർദ്ദേശം:			

F2. കച്ചവടസ്ഥലം

പ്രസ്താവന	1	2	3
വൃത്തിയുള്ളസ്ഥലംആണ്			
പരിസരങ്ങളിൽഉള്ളപീടികകാരുമായിനല്ലബന്ധംആണ്.			
കൂടുതൽവഴിയാത്രക്കാർഉള്ളസ്ഥലത്താണ്കച്ചവടംനടത്തുന്നത്.			
കച്ചവടസ്ഥലത്തിൽതുപ്തരാണ്.			
നടപ്പാതകൈയേറാറില്ല.			
കച്ചവടസ്ഥലംമാറ്റാൻആലോചിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്			

നിർദ്ദേശം:

F3. കച്ചവടസാമഗ്രിവാങ്ങൽസംബന്ധമായവ

1. നിയമാനുസൃതമാർഗങ്ങളിലൂടെ ആണോ സാധനങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങുന്നത്:
 അതേ അല്ല ഉറപ്പില്ല

2. വായ്പ്പസൗകര്യം ലഭ്യമാണോ: അതേ അല്ല

3. വായ്പ്പ എത്രനാൾ ലഭ്യമാണ്
1 2-7 8-14 15-30 >30

4. ഇവിടെ നിന്നുമാണ് ചരക്കുല്പാദനങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങുന്നത്
നിർമാതാക്കൾ / ഉൽപാതകർ മൊത്തക്കച്ചവടക്കാരന്
ഇടനിലക്കാരൻ ചില്ലറക്കച്ചവടക്കാരന് മറ്റുള്ളവ.....

5. ചരക്കുല്പാദനങ്ങളുടെ വാങ്ങൽ തുക തീരുമാനിക്കും
നിർമാതാക്കൾ / ഉൽപാതകർ പറയുന്നവില
എതിരാളികൾ പറയുന്നവില ലേലവിലപന
 വിലപേശൽ മറ്റുള്ളവ

6. വിലപേശലിൽ എന്തെല്ലാം ഘടകങ്ങൾ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കും
ഗുണം അളവ് വില കുറവ് വായ്പ്പസൗകര്യം
മറ്റുള്ളവ

7. പണം അടയ്ക്കുന്നത് ഏതു രീതിയിൽ ആണ്: റോക്കംപണം
 ചെക്ക് ഡിജിറ്റൽ ട്രാൻസ്ഫർ മറ്റുള്ളവ.....

8. എത്ര ദിവസം കൂടുമ്പോൾ ആണിതരണകാരിൽ നിന്നും ചരക്ക് എടുക്കുന്നത്?
പ്രതിദിനം ആഴ്ചതോറും രണ്ടാഴ്ചയിൽ ഒരിക്കൽ
 മാസത്തോറും മറ്റുള്ളവ.....

9. ഒന്നിൽ കൂടുതൽ വിതരണക്കാരെ ആശ്രയിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?
 ഉണ്ട് ഇല്ല

10. നിങ്ങൾ വിൽക്കുന്ന സാധനങ്ങൾക്ക് സൗജന്യ റിപ്പയറിംഗ് തിരിച്ചെടുക്കൽ ഉണ്ടോ? ഉണ്ട് ഇല്ല

11. നിങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങിയ വസ്തുക്കളിൽ കേട്പാടുകൾ ഉള്ളതിരിച്ച് കൊടുക്കാൻ പറ്റുമോ? ഉണ്ട് ഇല്ല

12. ഒരേ വിതരണകാരിൽ നിന്നും തന്നെ ആണോ എപ്പോഴും സാധനങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങാറുള്ളത് ഉണ്ട് ഇല്ല

13.1 : വിധേയമാക്കുന്നു 2 : നിഷ്പക്ഷത പാലിക്കുന്നു 3 : യോജിക്കുന്നു

പ്രസ്താവന	1	2	3
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വിതരണക്കാർക്കും/വായ്പയായിസാധങ്ങൾതരാറുണ്ട്.			
സാധനങ്ങളുടെവൈവിധ്യത്തിന് അനുസരിച്ചു അവളെപ്പറ്റി അനുസരണം തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കാൻ സാധിക്കാറുണ്ട്.			
സാധനങ്ങൾ പരിശോധിച്ചു ഉറപ്പുവരുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടാണെന്ന്.			
ഗുണമേന്മയുള്ള സാധനങ്ങൾ ആണ് ഉപഭോക്താക്കൾക്ക് നൽകാറുള്ളത്.			
നിർദ്ദേശം:			

F4. കച്ചവടസംബന്ധമായവ

പ്രസ്താവന	1	2	3
കച്ചവടസമയം ലഘൂണ്ഡവേളകൾ എടുക്കാൻ പ്രയാസമുണ്ടാകാറില്ല.			
കാലാവസ്ഥ വ്യതിയാനങ്ങൾ ബാധിക്കാറില്ല.			
സാധനങ്ങൾ വൃത്തിയിലും വെടിപ്പിലും ആകർഷണീയമായും പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കാറുണ്ട്.			
നിർദ്ദേശം:			

F5. ഉപഭോക്താക്കൾ

പ്രസ്താവന	1	2	3
ഉപഭോക്താക്കളെ സംതൃപ്തിപ്പെടുത്താറുണ്ട്.			
ഉപഭോക്താക്കളെ ആകർഷിക്കുക എളുപ്പമാണ്.			
ഉപഭോക്താക്കളിൽ നിന്ന് മോശമായ പെരുമാറ്റം ഉണ്ടാകാറില്ല.			
പതിവ് ഉപഭോക്താക്കൾ ക്വിലിംഗ് ചെയ്യാൻ തയ്യാറാകാറുണ്ട്.			
സമൂഹം നിങ്ങളുടെ ഉദ്യമങ്ങൾ ആയി കാണുന്നില്ല.			
ഉപഭോക്താക്കളിലേക്ക് പേരിൽ അപ്രകാരം കൊടുക്കുന്നു.			
നിർദ്ദേശം:			

F6. സംഭരണരീതി

പ്രസ്താവന	1	2	3
കാലാവസ്ഥ വ്യതിയാനം അനുസരിച്ച സാധനങ്ങൾ സൂക്ഷിക്കാൻ കരുതൽ നടപടികൾ സ്വീകരിക്കാറുണ്ട്.			
കച്ചവടത്തിന് ശേഷം സാധനങ്ങൾ സൂക്ഷിക്കാൻ സുരക്ഷിതമായ സ്ഥലം ഉണ്ട്.			

സൂക്ഷിക്കാൻ ചിലവാകുന്നതുക, നിങ്ങൾമിച്ചുപിടിക്കുന്നതുകയെബാധിക്കാറുണ്ട്.			
സാധനങ്ങൾ കച്ചവടസ്ഥലത്തിന് അടുത്തുതന്നെയാണ് സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നത് .			
മറ്റുകച്ചവടക്കാരുടെ ഒപ്പുവാടക മുറിയിലാണ് സാധനങ്ങൾ സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നത്.			
നിർദ്ദേശം:			

F7. ബന്ധങ്ങൾ

പ്രസ്താവന	1	2	3
കച്ചവടസാധനങ്ങൾ തരുന്നവരുമായി നല്ല ബന്ധം സ്ഥാപിക്കാറുണ്ട്.			
ഉപഭോക്താക്കളുമായി നല്ല ബന്ധം സ്ഥാപിക്കാറുണ്ട്.			
കൂട്ടുകച്ചവടക്കാരുമായി നല്ല ബന്ധം സ്ഥാപിക്കാറുണ്ട്.			
അധികാരികളുമായി നല്ല ബന്ധം സ്ഥാപിക്കാറുണ്ട്.			
കടഉടമകളുമായി നല്ല ബന്ധം സ്ഥാപിക്കാറുണ്ട്.			
മറ്റുഴിയോരകച്ചവടക്കാരുമായി നല്ല ബന്ധം സ്ഥാപിക്കാറുണ്ട്.			
നിർദ്ദേശം:			

F8. ട്രേഡ്ജൂനിയൻ സംബന്ധമായവ

പ്രസ്താവന	1	2	3
ട്രേഡ് അംഗമായത് കൊണ്ട് നിങ്ങൾ ക്ഷേമപ്പെടാതെ ഏർപ്പെടാം			
കച്ചവടത്തിൽ ട്രേഡ്ജൂനിയൻ അംഗങ്ങളുമായി നല്ല ബന്ധം സ്ഥാപിക്കാറുണ്ട്.			
യൂണിയൻ അംഗം അല്ലെങ്കിലും നിങ്ങൾക്ക് അവരുമായി നല്ല ബന്ധം ആണ്			
വഴിയോരകച്ചവടക്കാരുടെ പുതിയ നിയമങ്ങളെ കുറിച്ച് ട്രേഡ് യൂണിയനുകാർ അറിയിക്കാറുണ്ട്.			
മാസവരികൊടുക്കാൻ ട്രേഡ്ജൂനിയനുകൾ നിർബന്ധിക്കാറുണ്ട് .			
ട്രേഡ്ജൂനിയനിൽ അംഗമായത് കൊണ്ട് എനിക്കുവലിയ പ്രയോജനം ഇല്ല			
നിർദ്ദേശം:			

F9. കച്ചവടസാധ്യത

പ്രസ്താവന	1	2	3
നിങ്ങളുടെദൈനംദിനകച്ചവടത്തെമുൻകൂട്ടികാണാൻസാധിക്കാറുണ്ട്			
ദിവസേനവാങ്ങുന്നസാധനങ്ങൾവിറ്റഴിക്കാൻപറ്റാറുണ്ട്			
നിർദ്ദേശം:			

F10.രാഷ്ട്രീയപരമായ ചുറ്റുപാട്

പ്രസ്താവന	1	2	3
സർക്കാരിന്റേനിയമങ്ങൾനിങ്ങൾക്ക്പരിരക്ഷതരുന്നതായിവിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു .			
ഹർത്താൽ/ബന്ധമറ്റ്സമരങ്ങൾനിങ്ങളുടെകച്ചവടത്തെസാരമായിബാധിക്കാറുണ്ട്.			
പാർട്ടിമീറ്റിങ്ങുകൾരാലികൾ / പ്രകടനങ്ങൾമറ്റുള്ളവനിങ്ങളുടെകച്ചവടത്തെസാരമായിബാധിക്കാറുണ്ട്.			
നിർദ്ദേശം:			

F11.സാമ്പത്തികചുറ്റുപാടുകൾ

പ്രസ്താവന	1	2	3
FST നിങ്ങളെബാധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?			
നവംബർ 2016 - ലേനോട്ട്പിൻവലിക്കൽനിങ്ങളുടെകച്ചവടത്തെസാരമായിബാധിക്കാറുണ്ട്.			
നിങ്ങളുടെനിലനില്പിനുള്ളതുകനിങ്ങൾക്ക്ഈകച്ചവടംവഴിഉണ്ടാകാൻസാധിക്കാറുണ്ട് .			
പീടികകച്ചവടക്കാർമൂലംനിങ്ങൾക്കച്ചവടംലഭിക്കാതെപോകാറുണ്ട്.			
നിർദ്ദേശം:			

F12. സാമൂഹികചുറ്റുപാടുകൾ

പ്രസ്താവന	1	2	3
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നിങ്ങൾപൊതുസമൂഹത്തിന്റേഅവിഭാജ്യമായഘടകമാണ്.			
സർക്കാർനിങ്ങൾക്കുഅനുകൂലമായിട്ടാണ്പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നത്.			
പൊതുസമൂഹംനിങ്ങളിൽനിന്ന്മിതമായവിലക്ക്സാധനങ്ങൾവാങ്ങാൻകഴിയുമെന്നപിശ്ചസിക്കുന്നു.			
ഉപഭോക്താവിനോടുള്ളകച്ചവടക്കാരുടെഊഷ്മളമായബന്ധംഅവരെയിരട്ടിച്ചവടക്കാർആക്കുന്നു.			
നിങ്ങൾസാമ്പത്തികമായിതാഴന്ന/ഇടത്തരംകുടുംബങ്ങളെആണ്ണുക്ഷ്യംഇടുന്നു.			
നിങ്ങൾയുവജനങ്ങളെആണ്കച്ചവടത്തിനായിലക്ഷ്യമിടുന്നത്.			
നിങ്ങൾവിട്ടമ്മമാരെആണ്കച്ചവടത്തിനായിലക്ഷ്യമിടുന്നത്.			
നിങ്ങൾജോലിക്കാരെആണ്കച്ചവടത്തിനായിലക്ഷ്യമിടുന്നത്.			
നിർദ്ദേശം:			

F13. സാങ്കേതികവിദ്യപരമായചുറ്റുപാടുകൾ

പ്രസ്താവന	1	2	3
നിങ്ങൾ PayTM/മറ്റ്ഡിജിറ്റൽപണംകൊടുക്കൽമാർഗങ്ങളുപയോഗിച്ചാണോ തത്വ്യാപാരികൾക്ക്കൊടുക്കുന്നത്.			
ഉപഭോക്താവിന് PayTM/മറ്റ്മാർഗങ്ങളിലൂടെപണംഅടക്കാനുള്ളരീതിനിങ്ങൾപിന്തുടരുന്നുണ്ട്.			
നിങ്ങൾവിൽക്കുന്നസാധനങ്ങൾസ്വയംനിർമ്മിതംആണ്			
നിങ്ങൾകാലാവധികഴിഞ്ഞഉത്പന്നങ്ങൾകച്ചവടംചെയ്യാറുണ്ടോ?			
ഡിജിറ്റൽഅളവ്തൂക്കഉപകരണംഉപയോഗിക്കാറുണ്ട്.			
സാമൂഹികമായ്യമങ്ങൾവഴിയുള്ളപ്രചാരണം/മാർക്കറ്റിംഗ്ചെയ്യാറുണ്ട്.			
നിർദ്ദേശം:			

F14. നിയമപരമായചുറ്റുപാടുകൾ

പ്രസ്താവന	1	2	3
നിങ്ങൾക്ലഭ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളനിയമപരിരക്ഷയെകുറിച്ചനിങ്ങൾബോധവാന്മാർആണോ?			
സർക്കാർനിങ്ങളെപരിരക്ഷിക്കാൻആവശ്യമായനിയമങ്ങൾഉണ്ടാക്കാറുണ്ട്..			

വഴിയോരകച്ചവടം നടത്താൻ ഉള്ള പ്രത്യേക സ്ഥലം നിങ്ങൾ താൽപര്യപ്പെടുന്നു .			
നഗരസഭാനൽകുന്ന സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് - ലൂടെ നിങ്ങൾ ക്ഷരംഗീകാരം ലഭിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്.			
നിർദ്ദേശം:			

II. വഴിയോരകച്ചവടക്കാർ നേരിടുന്ന പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ

1-ഒരിക്കലുമില്ല 2-ചിലപ്പോൾ 3-നിരന്തരമായി

പ്രസ്താവന	1	2	3
നിങ്ങൾ ആഴ്ചയിൽ 7 ദിവസവും ജോലി ചെയ്യാറുണ്ട്			
നിങ്ങൾ 10 മണിക്കൂറിൽ കൂടുതൽ ഒരു ദിവസം ജോലി ചെയ്യാറുണ്ട്			
ജീവിതവും ജോലിയും ഒന്നിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു പോകാൻ സാധിക്കാറില്ല			
നിങ്ങൾ നിങ്ങളുടെ ജീവിതത്തെ കുറിച്ചു ആകുലപ്പെടാറുണ്ട്			
ജോലി സാഹചര്യം മൂലം നിങ്ങളുടെ കുടുംബവുമായിട്ടുള്ള സ്വകാര്യ സമയം നഷ്ടപ്പെടാറുണ്ട്			
ജോലി സാഹചര്യം മൂലം നിങ്ങളുടെ സൗഹൃദങ്ങൾ നിലനിർത്താൻ സാധിക്കാറില്ല			
നിങ്ങളുടെ ജോലി മൂലം നിങ്ങൾ ക്ഷമാനസികത ഉൾച്ചെയ്യാൻ കഴിയാറുണ്ട്			
പോലീസ് അധികാരികളിൽ നിന്ന് ഉപദ്രവം അനുഭവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്			
പൊതുസമൂഹം നിങ്ങളെ മാറ്റിനിർത്തുന്നതായി തോന്നാറുണ്ട്			
ജോലി സമയത്തു പലരിൽ നിന്നും ഭീഷണി നേരിടേണ്ടിവന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്			
ഉപഭോക്താവിൽ നിന്നും അവഹേളനങ്ങളും, അവഗണനയും ഏൽക്കാറുണ്ട്			
കടം തിരിച്ചടവിനു നിങ്ങൾ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ട് അനുഭവിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്			
മറ്റുകച്ചവടക്കാരുമായി കച്ചവട സ്ഥലത്തിനും വിലസംബന്ധമായും കലഹിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്			
കാലാവസ്ഥ വ്യതിയാനം/പ്രകൃതിക്ഷോഭം നിങ്ങളുടെ കച്ചവടത്തെ ബാധിക്കാറുണ്ട്			
കാലാവസ്ഥ വ്യതിയാനം നിമിത്തം നിങ്ങളുടെ വിലപന വസ്തുക്കൾ സൂക്ഷിക്കാൻ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുണ്ടാകാറുണ്ട്			
വഴിയോരകച്ചവടത്തിൽ ഏർപ്പെടുന്ന സ്ത്രീകൾ രാത്രികാലങ്ങളിൽ കച്ചവടം ചെയ്യാൻ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ട് അനുഭവപ്പെടാറുണ്ട്			

നിർദ്ദേശം:			
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A. ആരോഗ്യസംബന്ധമായ

1-ഒരിക്കലുമില്ല 2-ചിലപ്പോൾ3-നിരന്തരമായി

പ്രസ്താവന	1	2	3
കുടുംബസമയത്ത്നിങ്ങൾക്ക്ഭക്ഷണംകഴിക്കുവാൻസാധിക്കാറില്ല			
നിങ്ങൾക്ക്ഇരുന്നുകുടുംബംചെയ്യാൻസാധിക്കാറില്ല			
പൊതുശുചാലയംനിങ്ങൾക്കുഭയമാകാറില്ല			
മാസത്തിൽഒരിക്കൽവൈദ്യപരിശോധന നടത്താൻസാധിക്കാറില്ല			
ആരോഗ്യതടസങ്ങൾഇല്ലാതെജോലിയിൽഏർപ്പെടാൻസാധിക്കാറില്ല			
ജോലിയിൽഏർപ്പെടുമ്പോൾശരീരവേദനഉണ്ടാകാറുണ്ട്			
ജോലിമൂലംകേൾവിക്കുറവുണ്ടാകാറുണ്ട്			
ടെൻഷൻഅനുഭവപ്പെടാറുണ്ട്			
പകർച്ചവ്യാധികൾപിടിക്കപ്പെടാൻസാധ്യതയുണ്ട്			
നിർദ്ദേശം:			

B. സാമ്പത്തികമായ

1-ഒരിക്കലുമില്ല 2-ചിലപ്പോൾ3-നിരന്തരമായി

പ്രസ്താവന	1	2	3
കുടുംബസാധനങ്ങൾവാങ്ങാൻബുദ്ധിമുട്ട്അനുഭവപ്പെടാറുണ്ട്			
കുടുംബത്തിന്റെപ്രാരംഭഘട്ടത്തിൽസാമ്പത്തികബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾഅനുഭവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്			
ലോൺലഭിക്കാൻബുദ്ധിമുട്ട്അനുഭവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്			
മക്കളുടെവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുസാമ്പത്തികബുദ്ധിമുട്ട്അനുഭവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്			
അടിസ്ഥാനആവശ്യങ്ങൾനിറവേറ്റാൻബുദ്ധിമുട്ട്അനുഭവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്			

യൂണിയൻ അംഗത്വത്തിന്മുൻപേ തുക അടക്കാൻ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ട് അനുഭവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്			
സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് ലഭിക്കാൻ ഉള്ള തുക അടക്കാൻ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ട് അനുഭവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്			
കടം തിരിച്ച അടക്കാൻ പറ്റാത്തതിനാൽ പലിശക്കാരിൽ നിന്ന് ഭീഷണി അനുഭവിക്കാറുണ്ട്			
നിർദ്ദേശം:			

C. സാമൂഹ്യമായ ഘടകം

1-ഒരിക്കലുമില്ല 2-ചിലപ്പോൾ 3-നിരന്തരമായി

പ്രസ്താവന	1	2	3
സമൂഹം നിങ്ങളെ തട്ടിപ്പുകാരനായിട്ടാണ്/ സാമൂഹ്യ വിരുദ്ധരായിട്ടാണ് കാണുന്നത്			
സമൂഹത്തിൽ നിങ്ങൾക്ക് ഒരു അംഗീകാരം ലഭിക്കാറില്ല			
പോലീസ് കാര്യങ്ങളെ കുറ്റവാളികൾ ആയി കാണുന്നു			
നിർദ്ദേശം:			

III. പരിസ്ഥിതിയിൽ ഉള്ള ആഘാതം

1:വിയോജിക്കുന്നു 2 :നിഷ്പക്ഷത പാലിക്കുന്നു 3 :യോജിക്കുന്നു

പ്രസ്താവന	1	2	3
നടപ്പാത കൈയേറാതിരിക്കാൻ ശ്രമിക്കാറുണ്ട്.			
നിങ്ങൾ മുഖംഗതാഗത/ വഴിയാത്രക്കാർക്ക് തടസം ഉണ്ടാകാറില്ല.			
അലക്ഷ്യമായി മാലിന്യം വലിച്ചെറിയാറില്ല, ഉചിതമായ മാലിന്യ നിർമ്മാർജ്ജന രീതി സ്വീകരിക്കാറുണ്ട്.			
ഉപഭോക്താവിൽ നിന്ന് അമിത വിലയ്ക്കു സാധിക്കാറില്ല			
കച്ചവടക്കാർ പറയുന്ന വിലയിൽ ഉപഭോക്താവ് അംഗീകരിക്കാറുണ്ട്.			
എല്ലാവിഭാഗക്കാർക്കും താങ്ങുവുന്ന വിലയിലാണ് നിങ്ങൾ കച്ചവടം നടത്താറുള്ളത്.			
ഉപഭോക്താവിന് തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കാനുള്ള അവസരം			

കൊടുക്കാറുണ്ട്			
ചുറ്റുവട്ടംസൂക്ഷിക്കാറുണ്ട്			
ഉപഭോക്താവിന് എളുപ്പം എത്തിച്ചേരാവുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ആണ് കച്ചവടം നടത്തുന്നത് ..			
നിങ്ങൾ ട്രേഡ്യൂണിയനില്ക്കെ അവിഭാജ്യമായ ഘടകമാണ്.			
നിർദ്ദേശം:			

A. കുറ്റകൃത്യങ്ങളിൽ ഉള്ള സാന്നിധ്യം

1. താഴെ പറയുന്ന ഏതിലേക്കിലും നിങ്ങൾ ഏർപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

മോഷണം		വീട് അതിക്രമിച്ചുകയറുക		ആക്രമിക്കൽ	
പറ്റിക്കൽ		ആശമാറാട്ടം		മദ്യപിച്ചുവണ്ടി ഓടിക്കൽ	
മറ്റുള്ളവ		ബാധകമല്ല			

2. നിയമലംഘനത്തിന് ശിക്ഷിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ? ഉണ്ട് ഇല്ല

3. നിലവിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും വ്യവഹാരങ്ങളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ? ഉണ്ട് ഇല്ല

4. വഴിയോരകച്ചവടക്കാർ എട്ടിലും തരത്തിൽ ഉള്ള കുറ്റകൃത്യങ്ങളിൽ ഏർപ്പെട്ടതായ അറിവുണ്ടോ? ഉണ്ട് ഇല്ല

IV. തൊഴിൽ ജന്യ രോഗങ്ങൾ

A. ആരോഗ്യനില

1. സൂര്യതാപം മൂലം എന്തെങ്കിലും തടിപ്പ്/കരപ്പന്/ചൊറിഞ്ഞുപൊട്ടല്/തിണർപ്പ് അലട്ടുന്നുണ്ടോ? ഉണ്ട് ഇല്ല
2. ഉപ്പുറ്റി വിണ്ടുകീറൽ ഉണ്ടാകാറുണ്ടോ? : ഉണ്ട് ഇല്ല

B. പേശി സംബന്ധമായ രോഗങ്ങൾ

1-ഒരിക്കലുമില്ല 2-ചിലപ്പോൾ 3-നിരന്തരമായി

പ്രസ്താവന	1	2	3
നിങ്ങൾക്ക് നടക്കുവാൻ/ മുട്ടുകുത്തുവാൻ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുണ്ട് (കാൽമട്ടേദന, ഉപ്പുറ്റി വേദന)			

നിങ്ങൾക്ക് നിൽക്കാൻബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുണ്ട് (നടുവേദന)			
നിങ്ങൾക്ക് ഇടക്ഇടക്മുറിവുകൾഉണ്ടാകാറുണ്ട്			
നിങ്ങൾക്ക് കുനിഞ്ഞുജോലിചെയ്യുവാൻബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുണ്ട്			
നിങ്ങൾക്ക് കൈമുട്ടിനുവേദന/ തോൾവേദനഅനുഭവപ്പെടാറുണ്ട്			
സാധനങ്ങൾ ചുമക്കാൻനിങ്ങൾക്ക് പ്രയാസമുണ്ട്			
നിങ്ങൾക്ക് കൈക്കുവിറയൽഉണ്ട്			
നിർദ്ദേശം:			

C. ശ്വാസോച്ഛ്വാസത്തെസംബന്ധിച്ചരോഗങ്ങൾ

പ്രസ്താവന	1	2	3
നിങ്ങൾക്ക് ശ്വാസംമുട്ടൽഉണ്ടാകാറുണ്ട്			
നിങ്ങൾക്ക് തൊണ്ടവേദനഉണ്ടാകാറുണ്ട്			
നിങ്ങൾക്ക് ചുമഉണ്ടാകാറുണ്ട്			
നിർദ്ദേശം:			

D. പകർച്ചവ്യാധിരോഗങ്ങളുപനിയും

പ്രസ്താവന	1	2	3
നിങ്ങൾക്ക് പനിഉണ്ടാകാറുണ്ട് / ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്			
നിങ്ങൾക്ക് അതിസാരംഉണ്ടാകാറുണ്ട് / ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്			
നിങ്ങൾക്ക് തലവേദനഉണ്ടാകാറുണ്ട് / ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്			
ജലജന്യരോഗങ്ങൾഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട് / ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്			
വായുവിലൂടെപകരുന്നരോഗങ്ങൾഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട് / ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്			
നിർദ്ദേശം:			

E. ഹൃദയസംബന്ധവുമാകോശസംബന്ധവുമാത്രയരോഗങ്ങൾ

പ്രസ്താവന	1	2	3
നിങ്ങൾക്ക് അസാധാരണമായ / അമിതമായനെഞ്ചിടിപ്പുണ്ട്			

നിങ്ങൾക്ക് രക്തസമ്മർദ്ദം ഉണ്ട്			
നിർദ്ദേശം:			

F. മാനസികപിരിമുറുക്കങ്ങൾ

പ്രസ്താവന	1	2	3
നിങ്ങൾക്ക് ആകുലതയും പേടിയും ഉണ്ട്			
ചുറ്റുപാടുകളിൽ നിന്നും ഉള്ള ശബ്ദം നിങ്ങളെ അസ്വസ്ഥരാകുന്നു.			
നിങ്ങൾക്ക് പെട്ടെന്നു ദേഷ്യം വരും			
മാനസികതളർച്ചക്കു കാരണമാകുന്നു എൻ്റെ ജോലി			
നിർദ്ദേശം:			

G. ശാരീരികമായ ഘടകങ്ങൾ

1: വിധേയമാകുന്നു 2: നിഷ്പക്ഷത പാലിക്കുന്നു 3: യോജിക്കുന്നു

പ്രസ്താവന	Before			After		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
അല്ലർജിസംബന്ധമായ രോഗങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്						
ശൗചാലയസൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് മൂത്രാശയ സംബന്ധമായ രോഗങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകാറുണ്ട്						
കേൾവിക്കുറവ് ഉണ്ടാകാറുണ്ട്						
സൂര്യഘാതം ഉണ്ടാകാറുണ്ട്						
ശാരീരികാസ്വാസ്ത്യം ഉണ്ടാകാറുണ്ട്						
പകർച്ചവ്യാധികൾ ഉണ്ടാകാറുണ്ട്						
നിർദ്ദേശം:						

H. മാനസികമായ ഘടകങ്ങൾ

1: വിധേയമാകുന്നു 2: നിഷ്പക്ഷത പാലിക്കുന്നു 3: യോജിക്കുന്നു

പ്രസ്താവന	Before			After		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
ഉറക്കക്കുറവ് ഉണ്ടാകാറുണ്ട്						
സ്വഭാവവ്യത്യാസം ഉണ്ടാകാറുണ്ട്						

മാനസികപിരിമുറുക്കം ഉണ്ടാകാറുണ്ട്						
ഭാവിയിലെ കുറിച്ചുള്ള ഉൽക്കണ്ഠ ഉണ്ടാകാറുണ്ട്						
കാരണം ഇല്ലാണ്ട് ദേഷ്യം ഉണ്ടാകാറുണ്ട്						
നിർദ്ദേശം:						

V. അന്യസംസ്ഥാനവഴിയോരകച്ചവടക്കാരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളും പ്രശ്നങ്ങളും

1. കേരളത്തിലേക്കുവരാൻ ഉണ്ടായ സാഹചര്യം
 ജോലിസാധ്യത കൂടുതൽ പ്രതിഫലം അയൽ സംസ്ഥാനം

അനായാസമായ കുടി മറ്റുള്ളവ.....

യേറ്റ സൗകര്യം

2. കേരളത്തിലേക്കുവരാൻ ഉള്ള കാരണം

വീട് മക്കളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം മക്കളുടെ വിവാഹം രോഗചികിത്സക്ക് കടം തിരിച്ചടക്കാൻ

വിവാഹംകഴിഞ്ഞു മറ്റുള്ളവ.....
 ഴിക്കാൻ ..

3. കേരളത്തിൽ വന്നിട്ട് എത്ര നാൾ ആയി?

A. ജോലിസംബന്ധമായ കാര്യങ്ങൾ

പ്രസ്താവന	Yes	No
സ്ഥിരവരുമാനം ലഭിക്കാൻ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടോ?		
ജോലി കിട്ടാൻ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടോ?		
ഏതെങ്കിലും ജോലിയിൽ നൈപുണ്യം ഉണ്ടോ?		
ഭാഷണിങ്ങൾക്ക് ഒരു തടസ്സം ആണോ?		
ഏതെങ്കിലും തരത്തിൽ ഉള്ള വേർതിരിവ് നേരിടേണ്ടിവന്നിട്ടുണ്ടോ		
തദ്ദേശീയ വഴിയോരകച്ചവടക്കാരിൽ നിന്ന് മത്സരബുദ്ധിയോടുള്ള പെരുമാറ്റം നേരിടേണ്ടിവന്നിട്ടുണ്ടോ?		

B. ജീവിതസാഹചര്യം

പ്രസ്താവന	Yes	No
ശുദ്ധജലം ലഭിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?		
ആരോഗ്യപരമായ ചുറ്റുപാടിൽ ആണോ നിങ്ങൾ വസിക്കുന്നത്		
ശൗചാലയസൗകര്യം ഉണ്ടോ?		
വൈദ്യതികരിച്ച ഭവനം ആണോ?		
സ്വന്തമായി ഭക്ഷണം പാചകം ചെയ്യാറുണ്ടോ?		
കേരള സംസ്കാരവും ആയി പോകാൻ കഴിയുന്നുണ്ടോ?		

കേരളത്തിലെകാലാവസ്ഥയുമായി യോജിച്ചപോകാൻസാധിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?		
കാലാവസ്ഥവ്യതിയാനംമൂലംശാരീരികഅസ്വാസ്ഥ്യംഉണ്ടാകാറുണ്ടോ?		

C.സ്ഥിരത

പ്രസ്താവന	Yes	No
സ്വദേശത്തുനിങ്ങൾക്ക് കടംഉണ്ടോ?		
കേരളത്തിൽനിങ്ങൾ കടംവാങ്ങിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?		
നിങ്ങൾക്ക് സ്വന്തം ആയിവാഹനം ഉണ്ടോ?		
നിങ്ങൾക്കേരളത്തിൽ സ്വന്തമായി സ്ഥലം ഉണ്ടോ?		
നിങ്ങൾക്കേരളത്തിൽ സ്വന്തവുമായി വീട് ഉണ്ടോ?		

D.ഒറ്റപ്പെടുത്തൽ

1:വിധേയമാകുന്നു 2 :നിഷ്പക്ഷത പാലിക്കുന്നു 3 :യോജിക്കുന്നു

പ്രസ്താവന	1	2	3
പോലീസ് കാർ നിങ്ങളെ കുറ്റവാളികൾ ആയി കാണുന്നു			
ഏതെങ്കിലും കുറ്റകൃത്യം നടന്നാൽ പോലീസ് നിങ്ങളെ ആണ് സംശയിക്കുന്നത്			
പോലീസ് കാർ തദ്ദേശീയകച്ചവടക്കാരിൽ നിന്ന് നിങ്ങളോട് പിവേചനം കാണിക്കുന്നു.			
സാധാരണക്കാർ രണ്ടാമതരക്കാർ ആയിട്ടാണ് കാണുന്നത്			
സാധാരണക്കാർ നിങ്ങളെ സാമൂഹ്യവിരുദ്ധപ്രവർത്തികളിൽ ഏർപ്പെടുമ്പോൾ ആണ് കാണുന്നത്.			
നിർദ്ദേശം:			

VI. വഴിയോരകച്ചവടക്കാർക്കുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള ഗവണ്മെന്റ് സ്കീം/നിയമങ്ങളെ കുറിച്ചുള്ള അവബോധം

പ്രസ്താവന	Yes	No
സ്ത്രീ റെഗുലേഷൻ ആക്ട്, 2014 -നെ കുറിച്ചു കേട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?		
വഴിയോരകച്ചവടക്കാർക്കുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള കേരള ഗവണ്മെന്റ് റിൻറെസ് കീം-നെ കുറിച്ചു കേട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?		
ഇവരണ്ടും തമ്മിൽ ഉള്ള വിത്യാസം അറിയാമോ?		
ടൗൺ വെൻഡിക് മിറ്റിയെ പറ്റി കേട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?		
നിങ്ങൾക്ക് ഈ നിയമത്തിന് വിത്യാസം വരുത്താൻ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ പറയാം എന്ന് അറിയാമോ?		
വഴിയോരകച്ചവടത്തിനു സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് ഓഫ് വെൻഡിംഗ്-		

Annexure I

THE STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) ACT, 2014

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

SECTIONS

1. Short title, extent, commencement and provisions.
2. Definitions.

CHAPTER II

REGULATION OF STREET VENDING

3. Survey of street vendors and protection from eviction or relocation.
4. Issue of certificate of vending.
5. Conditions for issue of certificate of vending.
6. Categories of certificate of vending and issue of identity cards.
7. Criteria for issuing certificate of vending.
8. Vending fees.
9. Validity and renewal of certificate of vending.
10. Cancellation or suspension of certificate of vending.
11. Appeal from decision of Town Vending Committee.

CHAPTER III

RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF STREET VENDORS

12. Rights of street vendor.
13. Right of street vendor for a new site or area on relocation.
14. Duty of street vendors.
15. Maintenance of cleanliness and public hygiene.
16. Maintenance of civic amenities in vending zone in good condition.
17. Payment of maintenance charges.

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RELOCATION AND EVICTION OF STREET VENDORS

18. Relocation or eviction of street vendors.
19. Seizure and reclaiming of goods.

CHAPTER V

DISPUTE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

20. Redressal of grievances or resolution of disputes of street vendors.

CHAPTER VI
PLAN FOR STREET VENDING

SECTIONS

21. Plan for street vending.

CHAPTER VII
TOWN VENDING COMMITTEE

22. Town Vending Committee.
23. Meetings of Town Vending Committee.
24. Temporary association of persons with Town Vending Committee for particular purposes.
25. Office space and other employees for Town Vending Committee.
26. Publication of street vendor's charter and data-base and carrying out of social audit.

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27. Prevention of harassment by police and other authorities.

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28. Penalty for contraventions.

CHAPTER X
MISCELLANEOUS

29. Provisions of this Act, not to be construed as conferring ownership rights, etc.
30. Returns.
31. Promotional measures.
32. Research, training and awareness.
33. Act to have overriding effect.
34. Powers to delegate.
35. Power to amend Schedules.
36. Power to make rules.
37. Power to make bye-laws.
38. Scheme for street vendors.
39. Power to remove difficulties.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

THE STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF
STREET VENDING) ACT, 2014 ACT No. 7 OF 2014

[4th March, 2014.]

An Act to protect the rights of urban street vendors and to regulate street vending activities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title, extent, commencement and provisions.—(1) This Act may be called the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014.

(2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(3) It shall come into force on such date¹ as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint; and different dates may be appointed for different States and any reference in any provision to the commencement of this Act shall be construed in relation to any State as a reference to the coming into force of that provision in that State.

(4) The provisions of this Act shall not apply to any land, premises and trains owned and controlled by the Railways under the Railway Act, 1989 (24 of 1989).

2. Definitions.—(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “appropriate Government” means in respect of matters relating to,—

(i) a Union territory without Legislature, the Central Government;

(ii) the Union territories with Legislature, the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi or, as the case may be, the Government of Union territory of Puducherry;

(iii) a State, the State Government;

(b) “holding capacity” means the maximum number of street vendors who can in any vending zone and has been determined as such by the local authority on the recommendations of the Town Vending Committee;

(c) “local authority” means a Municipal Corporation or a Municipal Council or a Nagar Panchayat, by whatever name called, or the Cantonment Board, or as the case may be, a civil area committee appointed under section 47 of the Cantonment Act, 2006(41 of 2006) or such other body entitled to function as a local authority in any city or town to provide civic services and regulate street vending and includes the “planning authority” which regulates the land use in that city or town;

(d) “mobile vendors” means street vendors who carry out vending activities in designated area by moving from one place to another place vending their goods and services;

(e) “natural market” means a market where sellers and buyers have traditionally congregated for the sale and purchase of products or services and has been determined as such by the local authority on the recommendations of the Town Vending Committee;

(f) “notification” means a notification published in the Official Gazette and the term “notify” shall be construed accordingly;

(g) “planning authority” means an Urban Development Authority or any other authority in any city or town designated by the appropriate Government as responsible for regulating the land use by

1. 1st May, 2014, *vide* notification No. S.O. 1185 (E), dated 1st May, 2014, *see* Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Sec. 3(ii).

defining the precise extent of areas for any particular activity in the master plan or development plan or zonal plan or layout plan or any other spatial plan which is legally enforceable under the applicable Town and Country Planning Act or the Urban Development Act or the Municipal Act, as the case may be;

(h) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act by the appropriate Government;

(i) “Schedule” means the Schedule annexed to this Act;

(j) “scheme” means a scheme framed by the appropriate Government under section 38;

(k) “stationary vendors” means street vendors who carry out vending activities on regular basis at a specific location;

(l) “street vendor” means 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;

(m) “Town Vending Committee” means the body constituted by the appropriate Government under section 22;

(n) “vending zone” means an area or a place or a location designated as such by the local authority, on the recommendations of the Town Vending Committee, for the specific use by street vendors for street vending and includes footpath, side walk, pavement, embankment, portions of a street, waiting area for public or any such place considered suitable for vending activities and providing services to the general public.

(2) Any reference in this Act to any enactment or any provision thereof, shall, in relation to an area in which such enactment or such provision is not in force be construed as a reference to the corresponding law, if any, in force in that area.

CHAPTER II

REGULATION OF STREET VENDING

3. Survey of street vendor sand protection from eviction or relocation.—(1) The Town Vending Committee shall, within such period and in such manner as may be specified in the scheme, conduct a survey of all existing street vendors, within the area under its jurisdiction, and subsequent survey shall be carried out at least once in every five years.

(2) The Town Vending Committee shall ensure that all existing street vendors, identified in the survey, are accommodated in the vending zones subject to a norm conforming to two and half per cent. of the population of the ward or zone or town or city, as the case may be, in accordance with the plan for street vending and the holding capacity of the vending zones.

(3) No street vendor shall be evicted or, as the case may be, relocated till the survey specified under sub-section (1) has been completed and the certificate of vending is issued to all street vendors.

4. Issue of certificate of vending.—(1) Every street vendor, identified under the survey carried out under sub-section (1) of section 3, who has completed the age of fourteen years or such age as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government, shall be issued a certificate of vending by the Town Vending Committee, subject to such terms and conditions and within the period specified in the scheme including the restrictions specified in the plan for street vending:

Provided that a person, whether or not included under the survey under sub-section (1) of section 3, who has been issued a certificate of vending before the commencement of this Act, whether known as licence or any other form of permission (whether as a stationary vendor or a mobile vendor or under any

other category) shall be deemed to be a street vendor for that category for the period for which he has been issued such certificate of vending.

(2) Where, in the intervening period between two surveys, any person seeks to vend, the Town Vending Committee may grant a certificate of vending to such person, subject to the scheme, the plan for street vending and the holding capacity of the vending zones.

(3) Where the number of street vendors identified under sub-section (1) or the number of persons seeking to vend under sub-section (2) are more than the holding capacity of the vending zone and exceeds the number of persons to be accommodated in that vending zone, the Town Vending Committee shall carry out a draw of lots for issuing the certificate of vending for that vending zone and the remaining persons shall be accommodated in any adjoining vending zone to avoid relocation.

5. Conditions for issue of certificate of vending.—(1) Every street vendor shall give an undertaking to the Town Vending Committee prior to the issue of a certificate of vending under section 4, that—

(a) he shall carry on the business of street vending himself or through any of his family member; (b) he has no other means of livelihood:

(c) he shall not transfer in any manner whatsoever, including rent, the certificate of vending or the place specified therein to any other person.

(2) Where a street vendor to whom a certificate of vending is issued dies or suffers from any permanent disability or is ill, one of his family member in following order of priority, may vend in his place, till the validity of the certificate of vending—

(a) spouse of the street vendor;

(b) dependent child of the street vendor:

Provided that where a dispute arises as to who is entitled to vend in the place of the vendor, the matter shall be decided by the committee under section 20.

6. Categories of certificate of vending and issue of identity cards.—(1) The certificate of vending shall be issued under any of the following categories, namely:—

(a) a stationary vendor;

(b) a mobile vendor; or

(c) any other category as may be specified in the scheme.

(2) The certificate of vending issued for the categories specified in sub-section (1) shall be in such form, and issued in such manner, as may be specified in the scheme and specify the vending zone where the street vendor shall carry on his vending activities, the days and timings for carrying on such vending activities and the conditions and restriction subject to which he shall carry on such vending activities.

(3) Every street vendor who has been issued certificate of vending under sub-section (1) shall be issued identity cards in such form and manner as may be specified in the scheme.

7. Criteria for issuing certificate of vending.—The criteria to be followed by the Town Vending Committee for issuing certificate of vending to a street vendor shall be as specified in the scheme, which may, apart from other things, provide for preference to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, women, persons with disabilities, minorities or such other categories as may be specified in the scheme.

8. Vending fees.—Every street vendor who has been issued certificate of vending shall pay such vending fees as may be specified in the scheme.

9. Validity and renewal of certificate of vending.—(1) Every certificate of vending shall be valid for such period as may be specified in the scheme.

(2) Every certificate of vending shall be renewable for such period, in such manner, and on payment of such fees, as may be specified in the scheme.

10. Cancellation or suspension of certificate of vending.—Where a street vendor who has been issued a certificate of vending under this Act commits breach of any of the conditions thereof or any other terms and conditions specified or the purpose of regulating street vending under this Act or any rules or schemes made thereunder, or where the Town Vending Committee is satisfied that such certificate of vending has been secured by the street vendor through misrepresentation or fraud, the Town Vending Committee may, without prejudice to any other fine which may have been incurred by the street vendor under this Act, cancel the certificate of vending or suspend the same in such as may be specified in the scheme and for such period as it deems fit:

Provided that no such cancellation or suspension shall be made by the Town Vending Committee unless an opportunity of hearing has been given to the street vendor.

11. Appeal from decision of Town Vending Committee.—(1) Any person who is aggrieved by any decision of the Town Vending Committee with respect to issue of certificate of vending under section 6 or cancellation or suspension of certificate of vending under section 10 may prefer an appeal to the local authority in such form, within such period, and in such manner, as may be prescribed.

(2) No appeal shall be disposed of by the local authority unless the appellant has been given an opportunity of hearing.

CHAPTER III

RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF STREET VENDORS

12. Rights of street vendors.—(1) Every street vendor shall have the right to carry on the business of street vending activities in accordance with the terms and conditions mentioned in the certificate of vending.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where any area or space, as the case may be, has been earmarked as no-vending zone, no street vendor shall carry out any vending activities in that zone.

13. Right of street vendor for a new site or area on relocation.—Every street vendor, who possesses a certificate of vending, shall, in case of his relocation under section 18, be entitled for new site or area, as the case may be, for carrying out his vending activities as may be determined by the local authority, in consultation with the Town Vending Committee.

14. Duty of street vendors.—Where a street vendor occupies space on a time sharing basis, he shall remove his goods and wares every day at the end of the time-sharing period allowed to him.

15. Maintenance of cleanliness and public hygiene.—Every street vendor shall maintain cleanliness and public hygiene in the vending zones and the adjoining areas.

16. Maintenance of civic amenities in vending zone in good condition.—Every street vendor shall maintain civic amenities and public property in the vending zone in good condition and not damage or destroy or cause any damage or destruction to the same.

17. Payment of maintenance charges.—Every street vendor shall pay such periodic maintenance charges for the civic amenities and facilities provided in the vending zones as may be determined by the local authority.

CHAPTER IV

RELOCATION AND EVICTION OF STREET VENDORS

18. Relocation or eviction of street vendors.—(1) The local authority may, on the recommendations of the Town Vending Committee, declare a zone or part of it to be a no-vending zone for any public purpose and relocate the street vendors vending in that area, in such manner as may be specified in the scheme.

(2) The local authority shall evict such street vendor whose certificate of vending has been cancelled under section 10 or who does not have a certificate of vending and vends without such certificate, in such manner as may be specified in the scheme.

(3) No street vendor shall be relocated or evicted by the local authority from the place specified in the certificate of vending unless he has been given thirty days' notice for the same in such manner as may be specified in the scheme.

(4) A street vendor shall be relocated or evicted by the local authority physically in such manner as may be specified in the scheme only after he had failed to vacate the place specified in the certificate of vending, after the expiry of the period specified in the notice.

(5) Every street vendor who fails to relocate or vacate the place specified in the certificate of vending, after the expiry of the period specified in the notice, shall be liable to pay for every day of such default, a penalty which may extend up to two hundred and fifty rupees, as may be determined by the local authority, but shall not be more than the value of goods seized.

19. Seizure and reclaiming of goods.—(1) If the street vendor fails to vacate the place specified in the certificate of vending, after the lapse of the period specified in the notice given under sub-section (3) of section 18, the local authority, in addition to evicting the street vendor under section 18, may, if it deems necessary, seize the goods of such street vendor in such manner as may be specified in the scheme:

Provided that where any such seizure is carried out, a list of goods seized shall be prepared, as specified in the scheme, and a copy thereof, duly signed by the person authorised to seize the goods, shall be issued to the street vendor.

(2) The street vendor whose goods have been seized under sub-section (1) may, reclaim his goods in such manner, and after paying such fees, as may be specified in the scheme:

Provided that in case of non-perishable goods, the local authority shall release the goods within two working days of the claim being made by the street vendor and in case of perishable goods the local authority shall release the goods on the same day of the claim being made by the street vendor.

CHAPTER V

DISPUTE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

20. Redressal of grievances or resolution of disputes of street vendors.—(1) The appropriate Government may constitute one or more committees consisting of a Chairperson who has been a civil judge or a judicial magistrate and two other professional having such experience as may be prescribed for the purpose of deciding the applications received under sub-section (2):

Provided that no employee of the appropriate Government or the local authority shall be appointed as members of the committee.

(2) Every street vendor who has a grievance or dispute may make an application in writing to the committee constituted under sub-section (1) in such form and manner as may be prescribed.

(3) On receipt of grievance or dispute under sub-section (2), the committee referred to in sub-section (1) shall, after verification and enquiry in such manner, as may be prescribed, take steps for redressal of such grievance or resolution of such dispute, within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed.

(4) Any person who is aggrieved by the decision of the committee may prefer an appeal to the local authority in such form, within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed.

(5) The local authority shall dispose of the appeal received under sub-section (4) within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that the local authority shall, before disposing of the appeal, give an opportunity of being heard to the aggrieved person.

CHAPTER VI

PLAN FOR STREET VENDING

21. Plan for street vending.—(1) Every local authority shall, in consultation with the planning authority and on the recommendations of the Town Vending Committee, once in every five years, prepare a plan to promote the vocation of street vendors covering the matters contained in the First Schedule.

(2) The plan for street vending prepared by the local authority shall be submitted to the appropriate Government for approval and that Government shall, before notifying the plan, determine the norms applicable to the street vendors.

CHAPTER VII

TOWN VENDING COMMITTEE

22. Town Vending Committee.—(1) The appropriate Government may, by rules made in this behalf, provide for the term and the manner of constituting a Town Vending Committee in each local authority:

Provided that the appropriate Government may, if considers necessary, provide for constitution of more than one Town Vending Committee, or a Town Vending Committee for each zone or ward, in each local authority.

(2) Each Town Vending Committee shall consist of:—

(a) Municipal Commissioner or Chief Executive Officer, as the case may be, who shall be the Chairperson; and

(b) such number of other members as may be prescribed, to be nominated by the appropriate Government, representing the local authority, medical officer of the local authority, the planning authority, traffic police, police, association of street vendors, market associations, traders associations, non-governmental organisations, community based organisations, resident welfare associations, banks and such other interests as it deems proper;

(c) the number of members nominated to represent the non-governmental organisations and the community based organisations shall not be less than ten per cent.;

(d) the number of members representing the street vendors shall not be less than forty per cent. who shall be elected by the street vendors themselves in such manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that one-third of members representing the street vendors shall be from amongst women vendors:

Provided further that due representation shall be given to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, minorities and persons with disabilities from amongst the members representing street vendors.

(3) The Chairperson and the members nominated under sub-section (2) shall receive such allowances as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.

23. Meetings of Town Vending Committee.—(1) The Town Vending Committee shall meet at such times and places within the jurisdiction of the local authority and shall observe such rules of procedure in regard to the transaction of business at its meetings, and discharge such functions, as may be prescribed.

(2) Every decision of the Town Vending Committee shall be notified along with the reasons for taking such decision.

24. Temporary association of persons with Town Vending Committee for particular purposes.—(1) The Town Vending Committee may associate with itself in such manner and for such purposes, as may be prescribed, any person whose assistance or advice it may desire, in carrying out any of the provisions of this Act.

(2) A person associated under sub-section (1) shall be paid such allowances as maybe prescribed.

25. Office space and other employees for Town Vending Committee.—The local authority shall provide the Town Vending Committee with appropriate office space and such employees as may be prescribed.

26. Publication of street vendor's charter and data-base and carrying out of social audit.—(1) Every Town Vending Committee shall publish the street vendor's charter specifying therein the time within which the certificate of vending shall be issued to a street vendor and the time within which such certificate of vending shall be renewed and other activities to be performed within the time limit specified therein.

(2) Every Town Vending Committee shall maintain up to date records of registered street vendors and street vendors to whom certificate of vending has been issued containing name of such street vendor, stall allotted to him, nature of business carried out by him, category of street vending and such other particulars which may be relevant to the street vendors, in such manner as may be prescribed.

(3) Every Town Vending Committee shall carry out social audit of its activities under the Act or the rules or the schemes made there under in such form and manner as may be specified in the scheme.

CHAPTER VIII

PREVENTION OF HARASSMENT OF STREET VENDORS

27. Prevention of harassment by police and other authorities.—Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, no street vendor who carries on the street vending activities in accordance with the terms and conditions of his certificate of vending shall be prevented from exercising such rights by any person or police or any other authority exercising powers under any other law for the time being in force.

CHAPTER IX

PENAL PROVISIONS

28. Penalty for contraventions.—If any street vendor—

(a) indulges in vending activities without a certificate of vending;

(b) contravenes the terms of certificate of vending; or

(c) contravenes any other terms and conditions specified for the purpose of regulating street vending under this Act or any rules or schemes made thereunder,

he shall be liable to a penalty for each such offence which may extend up to rupees two thousand as may be determined by the local authority.

CHAPTER X

MISCELLANEOUS

29. Provisions of this Act, not to be construed as conferring ownership rights, etc.—(1) Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as conferring upon a street vendor any temporary, permanent or perpetual right of carrying out vending activities in the vending zones allotted to him or in respect of any place on which he carries on such vending activity.

(2) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall apply to any stationery vendor, if a temporary leasehold or ownership right has been conferred on him by a lease deed or otherwise, in respect of a place at specific location where he carries on such vending activity in accordance with the provisions of any law for the time being in force for carrying out such vending activity.

30. Returns.—Every Town Vending Committee shall furnish, from time to time, to the appropriate Government and the local authority such returns as may be prescribed.

31. Promotional measures.—The appropriate Government may, in consultation with the Town Vending Committee, local authority, planning authority and street vendors associations or unions,

promotional measures of making available credit, insurance and other welfare schemes of social security for the street vendors.

32. Research, training and awareness.—The appropriate Government may, to the extent of availability of financial and other resources,—

(a) organise capacity building programmes to enable the street vendors to exercise the rights contemplated under this Act;

(b) undertake research, education and training programmes to advance knowledge and understanding of the role of the informal sector in the economy, in general and the street vendors, in particular and to raise awareness among the public through Town Vending Committee.

33. Act to have overriding effect.—The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything in consistent there in contained in any other law for the time being in force or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any law other than this Act.

34. Powers to delegate.—The appropriate Government may, by general or special order in writing, delegate such of its powers and functions under this Act (excluding the power to frame scheme under section 38 and power to make rules under section 36), as it may deem necessary, to the local authority or the Town Vending Committee or any other officer, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in that order.

35. Power to amend Schedules.—(1) On the recommendations made by the appropriate Government or otherwise, if the Central Government is satisfied that it is necessary or expedient so to do, it may, by notification, amend the Schedules and thereupon the First Schedule or the Second Schedule, as the case may be, shall be deemed to have been amended accordingly.

(2) A copy of every notification issued under sub-section (1), shall be laid before each House of Parliament as soon as may be after it is issued.

36. Power to make rules.—(1) The appropriate Government shall, within one year from the date of commencement of this Act, by notification, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the age for street vending under sub-section (1) of section 4;

(b) the form, period and manner of filing appeal with the local authority under sub-section (1) of section 11;

(c) the persons and the experience such person shall have under sub-section (1) of section 20;

(d) the form and the manner of making application under sub-section (2) of section 20;

(e) the manner of verification and enquiry on receipt of grievance or dispute, the time within which and the manner in which steps for redressal of grievances and resolution of disputes may be taken under sub-section (3) of section 20;

(f) the form, the time within which and the manner in which an appeal may be filed under sub-section (4) of section 20;

(g) the time within which and the manner in which an appeal shall be disposed of under sub-section (5) of section 20;

(h) the term of, and the manner of constituting, the Town Vending Committee under sub-section (1) of section 22;

(i) the number of other members of the Town Vending Committee under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 22;

(j) the manner of elections among street vendors under clause (d) of sub-section (2) of section 22;

(k) the allowances to Chairperson and members under sub-section (3) of section 22;

(l) the time and place for meeting, procedure for transaction of business at meetings and functions to be discharged by the Town Vending Committee under section 23;

(m) the manner and the purpose for which a person may be associated under sub-section (1) of section 24;

(n) the allowances to be paid to an associated person under sub-section (2) of section 24;

(o) the other employees of Town Vending Committee under section 25;

(p) the manner of maintaining up to date record of all street vendors under sub-section (2) of section 26;

(q) the returns to be furnished under section 30;

(r) the manner of publishing summary of scheme under sub-section (2) of section 38.

(3) Every rule and scheme made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or scheme or both Houses agree that the rule or scheme should not be made, the rule or scheme shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or scheme.

(4) Every rule or scheme made by the State Government under this Act shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before each House of the State Legislature where there are two Houses, and where there is one House of the State Legislature, before that House.

37. Power to make bye-laws.—Subject to the provisions of this Act or any rule or scheme made thereunder, the local authority may make bye-laws to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the regulation and manner of vending in restriction-free-vending zones, restricted-vending zones and designated vending zones;

(b) determination of monthly maintenance charges for the civic amenities and facilities in the vending zones under section 17;

(c) determination of penalty under sub-section (5) of section 18 and section

28; (d) the regulation of the collection of taxes and fees in the vending zones;

(e) the regulation of traffic in the vending zones;

(f) the regulation of the quality of products and services provided to the public in vending zones and maintenance of public health, hygiene and safety standards;

(g) the regulation of civic services in the vending zones; and

(h) the regulation of such other matters in the vending zones as may be necessary.

38. Scheme for street vendors.—(1) For the purposes of this Act, the appropriate Government shall frame a scheme, within six months from the date of commencement of this Act, after due consultations with the local authority and the Town Vending Committee, by notification, which may specify all or any of the matters provided in the Second Schedule.

(2) A summary of the scheme notified by the appropriate Government under sub-section (1) shall be published by the local authority in at least two local newspapers in such manner as may be prescribed.

39. Power to remove difficulties.—(1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as appear to it to be necessary expedient for removing the difficulty:

Provided that no order shall be made under this section after expiry of three years from the commencement of this Act.

(2) Every order made under this section shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before each House of Parliament.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(See section 21)

PLAN FOR STREET VENDING

(1) The plan for street vending shall,—

(a) ensure that all existing street vendors identified in the survey, subject to a norm conforming to two and half per cent. of the population of the ward, zone, town or city, as the case may be, are accommodated in the plan for street vending;

(b) ensure the right of commuters to move freely and use the roads without any impediment;

(c) ensure that the provision of space or area for street vending is reasonable and consistent with existing natural markets;

(d) take into account the civic facilities for appropriate use of identified spaces or areas as vending zones;

(e) promote convenient, efficient and cost effective distribution of goods and provision of services;

(f) such other matters as may be specified in the scheme to give effect to the plan for street vending.

(2) The plan for street vending shall contain all of the following matters, namely:—

(a) determination of spatial planning norms for street vending;

(b) earmarking of space or area for vending zones;

(c) determination of vending zones as restriction-free-vending zones, restricted vending zones and no-vending zones;

(d) making of spatial plans conducive and adequate for the prevalent number of street vendors in that city or town and also for the future growth, by adopting such norms as may be necessary;

(e) consequential changes needed in the existing master plan, development plan, zonal plan, layout plan and any other plan for accommodating street vendors in the designated vending zones.

(3) Declaration of no-vending zone shall be carried out by the plan for street vending, subject to the following principles, namely:—

(a) any existing market, or a natural market as identified under the survey shall not be declared as a no-vending zone;

(b) declaration of no-vending zone shall be done in a manner which displace sthe minimum percentage of street vendors;

(c) overcrowding of any place shall not be a basis for declaring any area as a no-vending zone provided that restrictions may be placed on issuing certificate of vending in such areas to persons not identified as street vendors in the survey;

(d) sanitary concerns shall not be the basis for declaring any area as a no-vending zone unless such concerns can be solely attributed to street vendors and cannot be resolved through appropriate civic action by the local authority;

(e) till such time as the survey has not been carried out and the plan for street vending has not been formulated, no zone shall be declared as a no-vending zone.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(See section 38)

Matters to be provided in the Scheme for Street Vendors framed by the appropriate Government:—

- (a) the manner of conducting survey;
- (b) the period within which certificate of vending shall be issued to the street vendors identified under the survey;
- (c) the terms and conditions subject to which certificate of vending may be issued to a street vendor including to those persons who wish to carry on street vending during the intervening period of two surveys;
- (d) the form and the manner in which the certificate of vending may be issued to a street vendor;
- (e) the form and manner of issuing identity cards to street vendors; (f) the criteria for issuing certificate of vending to street vendors;
- (g) the vending fees to be paid on the basis of category of street vending, which may be different for different cities;
- (h) the manner of collecting, through banks, counters of local authority and counters of Town Vending Committee, vending fees, maintenance charges and penalties for registration, use of parking space for mobile stalls and availing of civic services;
- (i) the period of validity of certificate of vending;
- (j) the period for which and the manner in which a certificate of vending may be renewed and the fees for such renewal;
- (k) the manner in which the certificate of vending may be suspended or cancelled;
- (l) the categories of street vendors other than stationery vendors and mobile vendors;
- (m) the other categories of persons for preference for issue of certificate of vending;
- (n) the public purpose for which a street vendor may be relocated and the manner of relocating street vendor;
- (o) the manner of evicting a street vendor;
- (p) the manner of giving notice for eviction of a street vendor;
- (q) the manner of evicting a street vendor physically on failure to evict;
- (r) the manner of seizure of goods by the local authority, including preparation and issue of list of goods seized;
- (s) the manner of reclaiming seized goods by the street vendor and the fees for the same;
- (t) the form and the manner for carrying out social audit of the activities of Town Vending Committee;
- (u) the conditions under which private places may be designated as restriction free-vending zones, restricted-vending zones and no-vending zones;
- (v) the terms and conditions for street vending including norms to be observed for up keeping public health and hygiene;
- (w) the designation of State Nodal Officer for co-ordination of all matters relating to street vending at the state level;
- (x) the manner of maintenance of proper records and other documents by the Town Vending Committee, local authority, planning authority and State Nodal Officer in respect of street vendors;

- (y) the manner of carrying out vending activities on time-sharing basis;
- (z) the principles for determination of vending zones as restriction-free-vending zones, restricted-vending zones and no-vending zones;
- (za) the principles for determining holding capacity of vending zones and the manner of undertaking comprehensive census and survey;
- (zb) principles of relocation subject to the following:
 - (i) relocation should be avoided as far as possible, unless there is clear and urgent need for the land in question;
 - (ii) affected vendors or their representatives shall be involved in planning and implementation of the rehabilitation project;
 - (iii) affected vendors shall be relocated so as to improve their livelihood and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms to pre-evicted levels;
 - (iv) livelihood opportunities created by new infrastructure development projects shall accommodate the displaced vendors so that they can make use of the livelihood opportunities created by the new infrastructure;
 - (v) loss of assets shall be avoided and in case of any loss, it shall be compensated;
 - (vi) any transfer of title or other interest in land shall not affect the rights of street vendors on such land, and any relocation consequent upon such a transfer shall be done in accordance with the provisions of this Act;
 - (vii) state machinery shall take comprehensive measures to check and control the practice of forced evictions;
 - (viii) natural markets where street vendors have conducted business for over fifty years shall be declared as heritage markets, and the street vendors in such markets shall not be relocated;
- (zc) any other matter which may be included in the scheme for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(Source : <http://legislative.gov.in/sites/default/files/A2014-7.pdf>)

Annexure II

Kerala Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood, Regulation of Street Vending) Scheme, 2016.

1. Short Title, extent and commencement: -

- (a) This Scheme shall be called as the Kerala Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood, Regulation of Street Vending and Licensing) Scheme, 2015.
- (b) It extends to the whole of the State of Kerala.
- (c) It shall come into force at once.

2. Definitions:-

- (i) In this Scheme, unless the context otherwise requires -

- (a) "Act" means the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 (Central Act of 2014)
- (b) "Form" means the form appended to this Scheme
- (c) "Government" means the Government of the State of Kerala
- (d) "Local Authority" means Municipal council or Municipal Corporation/ Town Panchayath notified by the appropriate government under section 4 of the Kerala Municipality Act, 1994.
- (e) "Rules" means, the Kerala Street Vending (Regulation and Licensing) Rules, 2016
- (f) "No vending zone" means an area within the jurisdiction of a Town Vending Committee where no street vendors are permitted
- (g) "Time restricted vending zone" means an area in a town where vendors are permitted only during certain hours of the day or certain days of the week as fixed by the Town Vending Committee.
- (h) "Town Vending Committee" means a committee constituted under Section 12 of Street Vendors Act, 2014; and
- (i) Words and expressions used, but not defined in this Scheme shall have the same meaning respectively assigned to them in the act.

3. Survey of Street vendors:-

- (1) The survey of street vendors shall be done in-situ for the existing vendors only and no survey shall be carried out by calling for particulars from the vendors by announcements.
- (2) The survey of street vendors shall be carried out by the Town Vending Committee and completed within a period of six months from the date on which the Scheme is notified.
- (3) The respective Town Vending Committee shall, with the assistance of the staff placed at its disposal by the concerned local authority or by outsourcing competent agency/ students of social work / social science / post graduates of social work / social science, carry out the survey. For this purpose, the local authority shall depute its staff or outsource to assist the said committee.

(4) The survey team shall proceed to enumerate the street vendors in a vending zone and shall record the details in Form I

(5) Only those of the vendors who are found to be actually carrying on business in the streets shall be entitled to be enumerated.

4. Certificate of Vending:-

(1) The Town Vending Committee shall within a period of sixty days from the date of completion of survey of street vendors in a Ward or Zone of a local authority, issue the Certificate of Vending to each street vendor identified in the survey. The Certificate of Vending shall be issued by the Town Vending Committee in Form II.

(2) A person who wishes to carry on street vending during the intervening period of two surveys may make an application to the Town Vending Committee in Form III which shall be disposed of by the Town Vending Committee within a period of sixty days from the date of its receipt.

5. Terms and Conditions for issue of Certificate of Vending: -

The certificate of vending shall be issued to a street vendor, subject to the terms and conditions that, he shall -

- i. Not have any other means of livelihood, except street vending
- ii. Not vend in any other place parallel
- iii. Carry on street vending by himself or through any of his family members
- iv. Have completed the age of fourteen years;
- v. Not leased, rent or sell the Certificate of Vending to others and shall give an undertaking to the Town Vending Committee to this effect.
- vi. Not have been prosecuted and convicted or penalized earlier for any reason or offence connected with vending such as adulteration, sale of narcotics etc., and
- vii. Not be a legal heir of any person already holding a Certificate of Vending within the jurisdiction of the local authority concerned.

6. Classification of vendors:-

For the purpose of issue of Certificate of Vending, the vendors shall be generally categorized as follows:-

(i) Stationary vendors:- Persons carrying on vending business in articles or goods in a particular place who carry the articles or goods and the pallets or other implements used by them for vending by human effort of not more than one person.

(ii) Mobile vendors:- Persons carrying on vending business using hand pulled or pedal powered vehicles not coming within the purview of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (Central Act 59 of 1988) and for which no license to operate is required under any other law for the time being in force.

(iii). Mobile vendors using motor vehicles:- Persons carrying on vending business using motor vehicles of any description, the operation or movement of which requires a license under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (Central Act 59 of 1988) or any other law in force.

(iv) Other categories of Vendor:- The Town Vending Committee concerned shall also identify other categories of street vendors such as vendors in weekly markets, heritage markets, festival markets and night bazaars as may be doing business within the said Committee's jurisdiction and shall provide for the integration of such vendors or for a separate facility for such vendors to enable them to continue their business.

7. Identity card:-

An identity card shall be issued by the Town Vending Committee to each street vendor in Form-III which is enabled to carry the biometric particulars of the street vendor.

8. Criteria for issue of Certificate of Vending: -

The Town Vending Committee shall follow the following criteria for issuing Certificate of Vending, namely:-

- (a) The name of the street vendor shall be enumerated in the survey of street vendors carried out by the Town Vending Committee.
- (b) The street vendor shall be directly involved in street vending business
- (c) When there is shortage of place for vending, preference shall be given to the Schedule Caste, the Schedule Tribes, Other Backward Classes, women, persons with disabilities, transgender and minorities.
- (d) The Town Vending Committee concerned shall identify such of those vendors who are in need of preferential grant of Certificate of vending, after taking into account -
 - (i) Their disability, special or unique nature of business like trading craft items
 - (ii) the special nature of vending or services offered by a class or group of vendors limited to a specific area or such other factors that may require a preferential grant of Certificate of Vending in order to preserve such unique businesses or services;
 - (iii) Whether the street vendors are carrying on or offering services to the visitors to any tourist or pilgrim centers on a seasonal or time of the day basis
- (e) The availability of space and the holding capacity of the vending area.

9. Vending Fees:-

- (1) The vending fees for various categories of vendors shall be fixed by local authority as mentioned in the table below: -

THE TABLE.

Sl.No.	Category of Street Vendors	Area	Vending fee
1.	Stationary vendor(Full time)	Upto 10 sq.ft.	1% of the Guideline value subject to minimum of Rs 750/- per annum
		From 10 to 25 sq.ft.	2% of the Guideline value subject to a minimum of Rs 1500/- per annum
		More than 25 sq.ft.	3% of the Guideline value subject to a minimum of Rs 3000/- per annum
2.	Stationary Vendor (Part Time or time sharing)	Upto 10 sq.ft.	0.5% of the Guideline values subject to a minimum of Rs 375/- per annum
		From 10 to 25 sq.ft.	1.0% of the Guideline value subject to a minimum of Rs 750/- per annum
		More than 25 sq.ft.	1.5% of the Guideline value subject to a minimum of Rs 1500/- per annum.
3.	Mobile vendor(with motor vehicle)	Upto 10 sq.ft.	Rs.750/- per annum
		From 10 to 25 sq.ft.	Rs.1500/- per annum
		More than 25 sq.ft.	Rs.3000/- per annum
4	Mobile vendor (vehicle without motor)	Upto 10 sq.ft	Rs.375/- per annum
		From 10 to 25 sq.ft.	Rs.750/- per annum
		More than 25 sq.ft.	Rs.1500/- per annum
5.	Mobile vendor (head loads)	-	Rs.250/- per annum

(2) The TVC shall designate the vending zone as primary, secondary and tertiary, considering the commercial potentials, facilities and such other factors. The rate of vending fee shall be three times for primary and two times for secondary zone. For tertiary the rate is as provisioned in 9(1).

(3) The vending fee shall be revised at least once in three years and shall be published in the notice board of the concerned local authority.

10. The validity of the Certificate of Vending: - The Certificate of Vending shall be valid for a period of 3 years from the date of issue or until the next enumeration of vendors whichever is earlier.

11. Renewal of Certificate of Vending: - Application for renewal of the Certificate of Vending shall be made to the Town Vending Committee concerned at least sixty days prior to the date of expiry of the Certificate. The fee for renewal shall be Rs.100/ - (Rupees one hundred) only. The Certificate of Vending shall be renewed for a period of 3 years.

12. Cancellation or suspension of Certificate of Vending:-

(1) The Town Vending Committee concerned may cancel or suspend the Certificate of Vending of a street vendor, if the Certificate has been obtained by fraud or misrepresentation or if the vendor fails to pay any of the fees payable with respect to the Certificate of Vending to the local authority or such other dues to any authority under the Act or any other law applicable or commits any breach of the conditions of such Certificate or any other law, bye-law, rules or directions issued under these Scheme, the Rules and the Act.

(2) No Certificate of Vending shall be cancelled unless the holder thereof has been given a notice giving a period of 15 days to submit his reply to the allegation based on which the Certificate is proposed to be cancelled. The period of 15 days shall be counted from the date on which the notice is served on the vendor or delivered to his last known address.

(3) A Certificate of a Vending may be suspended for a fixed period of time for any violation of conditions of the Certificate which is rectifiable during such period of suspension:

Provided that no prior notice may be required in a case of suspension of Certificate of Vending for a period of less than 7 days in order to prevent commission of an act de t rime ntal to public health and order.

(4) In case action has been initiated against a vendor for violation of law or for causing public hazards or for failure to pay tax etc., the Town Vending Committee may suspend his Certificate of Vending after duly following the procedure specified in sub-clause (2).

13. Relocation of street vendors:-

(1) In case of relocation of street vendors under sub-section (i) of section 18 of the Act, it shall be subject to the following conditions, namely:-

a. The relocation shall be done with the concurrence of the Town Vending Committee concerned.

b. As far as possible, the vendors shall be allotted locations in an adjoining area of equal or similar nature and importance as the original place.

c. Insofar as possible, the density of the vendors in the new area shall be maintained.

d. The relocation shall be, insofar as possible, in the same locality or area as is commonly identifiable.

(2) In case, the conditions specified above are not possible to be complied with, the relocation shall be done with the concurrence of the Town Vending Committee, recording the reasons for such departure from the above conditions.

(3) In case the relocation is not possible in compliance of the conditions specified in sub-clause (1) and in case the vendors concerned either individually or as a group refuse to move or relocate, their Certificate of Vending shall be cancelled and they may be offered vending locations in other areas within the ward, zone or city and fresh Certificate of Vending shall be issued to them by the Town Vending Committee concerned. Such vendors shall form a special category of preferential vendors under this Scheme.

(4) The public purpose or public interest involved in the relocation of vendors under this Scheme shall have to be separately arrived at on the basis of the fact that such relocation shall be for the betterment of the general public inclusive or not inclusive of the street vendors. While weighing the livelihoods of the street vendors against the public purpose for which they are sought to be relocated, the importance of the project for which they are displaced and the resultant benefit to the general public shall be compared. Projects such as creation of road infrastructure, under or over bridges, expansion of roads, pathways, pedestrian plazas, provision for bus stops, parking places for motor vehicles, and such other similar activities shall deemed to be public purposes for which the vendors may be relocated. Such other purposes as are decided by the Town Vending Committee concerned as being beneficial to the public shall also be considered as public purposes for the relocation of street vendors.

14. Manner and method of eviction of vendors, seizure and disposal of goods:-

(1) A street vendor, whose Certificate of Vending is cancelled under section 10 of the Act, or who vends without a certificate of vending or who vends in a no-vending zone shall be liable to be evicted immediately from his place of vending and his vending articles and goods shall be seized by the local authority and kept in its custody.

(2) The articles and goods of such street vendors shall be seized under a proper inventory and the signature of the street vendor concerned shall be obtained in the

same. In case the vendor refuses to sign the inventory, the Health officer or Health supervisor or Health inspector of the local authority concerned shall attest the inventory in addition to the attestation of the officials seizing the articles.

(3) If a vendor does not apply for the return of the articles and the goods seized by the local authority after the expiry of 24 hours, in case of perishable goods and after the expiry of fifteen days, in case of non-perishable goods, the local authority shall dispose of the same by an open auction. The proceeds of such auction shall be adjusted towards the charges and penalties, if any, that are payable by the vendor under the rules or the Scheme and the cost incurred for conducting the

auction. The balance, if any, shall be kept in a separate account and paid to the street vendor on application.

(4) If a vendor or his legal heirs fail to claim the balance amount under sub-clause (3), within a period of three months, the same shall be forfeited by the local authority and deposited in its general account.

15. Social Audit:-

After each survey of street vendors, the concerned Town Vending Committee, shall conduct a social audit of its functions, as early as possible, with emphasis on the transaction of its business with regard to the street vendors in its territory, the various categories of businesses being carried by them, the change in the vending profile of any particular area, the financial health of the street vendors, changes of demand for goods or services from such street vendors, requirement for relocation of street vendors, need for issue of additional Certificates of Vending or for reducing the number of such Certificates due to physical constraints of space, economic viability of continuing the street vendors in their location, need for re-structuring the functioning of the Committee and its procedures, etc. This social audit shall be published and be made available at cost to any person who requires the same. A copy of the said audit shall be submitted to the local authority.

16. Restriction of private places for being used as vending zones and the bar on using private lands for vending and restricted vending:-

As the street vendors are to be relocated under this Scheme and the Act, the private places within the jurisdiction of a Town Vending Committee shall not be used as a vending zone unless a specific permission is granted by the concerned Town Vending Committee for that purpose. The Town Vending Committee shall permit private places as vending zones subject to the satisfaction that such zones are absolutely necessary. While doing so, the primary factor shall be the welfare of the street vendors of that area. No private vending zone shall be allowed if it will affect the street vendors of that area. On the other hand, private vending areas shall be allowed in order to accommodate the street vendors who need to be

removed or relocated from the public places. Permission for such private vending zones shall be given only if the number of vendors in such private vending zones together with the street vendors in that area shall not exceed 2.5% of the population of that vending zone, area or location. The density of vendors, sanitation, proportions of different businesses and infrastructural facilities of such places shall be regulated as per the Rules and the Scheme.

17. Maintenance of cleanliness and charges payable to the Local Authority:-

- (1) Every street vendor shall be responsible for the cleanliness of the immediate surroundings of the area allocated to the vendors in a vending zone.
- (2) Every street vendor shall collect and process the waste generated by his business as instructed by the local authority.
- (3) Every street vendor shall remit the vending fee specified in clause 9, every year as decided by the local authority.
- (4) Every street vendor shall also remit the maintenance charges to the local authority concerned as and when the same is levied from the other shops.
- (5) If the local authority is arranging systems for collection and disposal of waste then the street vendor is liable for compensate the cost of the same.

18. Nodal Officer: The Executive Director. Kudumbashree shall be the nodal officer at the State level to coordinate all matters relating to street vending.

19. Maintenance of registers:- Every Town Vending Committee shall maintain the registers containing the particulars of each Certificate of Vending issued by it for street vendors, such as the name of the vendor, location for which the Certificate is issued, nature of business permitted, time of business, category and any other particulars to facilitate collection of data for future use.

20. Identification of vending zones: (1) The Town Vending Committee shall within a period of six months from the date of the publication of this Scheme identify the „vending zones“, restricted vending Zone and the „No vending zones“ for street vending and shall publish the details in the notice board of the local authority concerned.

(2) (a) The „vending zones“, „Restricted vending“ Zone and „No vending zones“ shall be identified based on the potentials of the area of the street, volume of traffic, the number of pedestrians passing through the street and such other factors as may be material to identify the said zones in such a way that no or minimum inconvenience is caused to the general public using the street as well as the residents of the street and traders carrying on their business from the private properties abutting such street.

(b) The identification of the vending zones shall be done in consultation with the Traffic Police or Police having jurisdiction over the area concerned. The police may recommend a place to be a vending zone, the local authority concerned may accept, modify or reject the recommendations with due reasoning and designate a place or location as vending zone, as it deems fit.

(c) Principles for determining vending zones;

(i) An intensity of footfall, road width and density of the vehicular and pedestrian movement shall be the cornerstone for deciding vending zones.

(ii) There shall be no restriction free vending zones in the city and no vending zone should be minimal. The town vending committee shall decide a particular street or market as vending zone or no vending zone on the basis of the following considerations namely:-

(ii) a. There shall not be any totally restriction –free vending zones in the city. The holding capacity of an area would put the ultimate on the number of street vendors which can be positioned in any area. However, there shall not be any restriction on mobile vending in such area if vendors continuously move without affecting traffic and commuter movements.

(ii) b. Restricted vending shall be linked with the road width keeping in view of the following aspects, namely:-

1. There shall not be any stationary street vending on road having width up to 3.5 meters. But street vending can be allowed in such roads if it is declared as non vehicular road.

2. There shall not be any stationary vending on road having width between 6 meters to 9 meters. However, street vending can be allowed in such roads if such road is declared as one way vehicular road.

3. There shall be only one side stationary vending on road having width between 12 meters to 24 meters, while both side stationary vending can be allowed on road having road width of 30 meters or above.

4. The number of street vendors shall be decided by considering holding capacity of each designated vending area on such road.

5. Such stationary vending shall be allowed after taking the clearance from the traffic police regarding the smooth vehicular and pedestrian movement. If required, road side parking shall be banned in such area where street vending is allowed.

6. Mobile vending shall be allowed on such road looking to the traffic and pedestrian movement.

(c) In the no vending zones; the town vending committee may decide the distance to be kept free from street vending near the important institutions like the Secretariat, district Collectorate, office of the District Panchayath, Municipal Corporation, Municipality, Nagar Panchayath, court cantonment board and State/ UT archeological

monument attracting a high footfall at its discretion taking into account the specifics of the area concerned.

(d) The town vending committee shall determine special vending zones, for a fixed period, during festival, considering the local as well as general importance or relevance of the festival.

(e) Any person aggrieved by the designation of the vending zones in an area shall be entitled to make a representation to the Town Vending Committee concerned the Committee shall consider the same and dispose within a period of 30 days from the date on which the representation is received or in the next meeting of the Town Vending Committee, whichever is earlier.

(3) The identification of vending zones and no-vending zones shall be periodically reviewed by the Town Vending Committee once in three years in the same manner specified in sub-clause (2), particularly with reference to the growth or otherwise of the traffic and other developments in the area.

21. Manner of carrying vending activities on time- sharing basis.-

(1) The town vending committee shall determine vending activities on time sharing basis depending on the market needs.

(2) Town vendors shall not be discriminated while allotting time sharing vending activities.

22. Preparation of Street Vending Plan:-

(1) The Town Vending Committee shall prepare a street vending plan. The holding capacity of the street vendors of any particular area or locality shall be limited to 1% of the population of ward, zone or city, as the case may be.

(2) The Town Vending Committee, shall, identify the vending areas, based on the holding capacity, space available, number of vendors etc., and designate that area to be a vending zone duly keeping in mind all other relevant norms.

(3) The Town Vending Committee may resort to drawal of lots for issue of Certificate of Vending in a particular area, which is identified for vending. The unsuccessful applicants shall be given preferential right for relocation as prescribed in the Scheme.

(4) In areas having high population and low density of vendors and where there are adjacent vending areas having high density of vendors and low resident population, the Town Vending Committee shall devise methods to enable the relocation of street vendors to other population centres, so as to avoid inequitable concentration of vendors, heavy flow of traffic and the inconvenience of people in travelling to such high density vending areas.

23. Vending on time sharing basis:- The Town Vending Committee concerned shall, when it is necessary and expedient in order to accommodate more number of vendors or in case the nature of businesses is such that the vendors carry on their vending only during certain time of the day or certain days of the year or month or week, form Time Restricted Vending Zones, where the vendors shall be issued the Certificates of Vending specifically stating the hours or days or such other periods of business. The said restrictions shall form part of the basic conditions of the Certificate of Vending. Any violation of which will result in adverse consequences to the vendors.

FORM - I

Questionnaire for enumerators of street vendor survey

I. Personal Details.

1. Name of the vendor
2. Permanent address
3. Present Address
4. Type of residence
5. Gender
6. Age
7. Category (General/ SC/ST/ OBC.....)
8. Educational Qualification
9. Details of other members in the family
10. Mobile No
11. Bank account no. if any, with name of bank
12. Aadhaar No
13. Any other ID card with type and number
14. Details of Parents

Photograph

II. Details of Vending Zones

15. Name of location/ Road/ Street
16. Name of ward
17. Ward no
18. Ownership of vending zone/ area
19. Importance of vending zone/area
20. Land mark to identify the vending zone
21. Type of vending zone (as observed during the interview)

III. Nature of vending

22. Area used for vending in Sq Feet (avg.)
23. Time (in months) from when vending is being done in this location
24. Nature/ means of vending
25. Nature of Items being sold
26. Time of vending in hours (from –to)
27. Nature of vending (Change in vending location dialy/weekly/monthly)
28. Type of vending (Seasonal or throughout the year)
29. If seasonal specify period (in months) since vending is being done
30. Type of ownership
31. No of persons employed / Number of members in the enterprise

32. Food safety license obtained or not
33. Loan if any
34. If loan has been availed specify source of loan
35. Total capital investment (in rupees)
36. Adequate livelihood generated from street vending
37. Avg. Daily Income(in Rs)

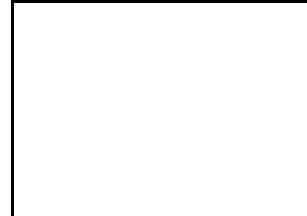
FORM -II

Certificate of Street Vendingcorporation/ Municipality

Ref. No

Dated

Vendor's Photographs (passport size)



This is to certify that Shri./ Smt./ s/o Shri. Residing atand aged about..... Years, is permitted to do vending.

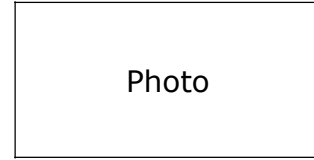
Location..... Nature of vending.....time of vending ,
subjected to the following conditions namely:-

CONDITIONS

1. This Certificate is valid for years from the date of issue
2. Certificate is non-transferable.
3. Vendor shall abide by the trade related statutory laws especially for trading food articles
4. The vendor shall not do any other vending business other than the one specified above.
5. The vendor shall manage and process the waste generated. The vendor shall keep the premises clean and neat
6. The vendor shall ensure free movement of pedestrian and traffic. Other merchants should not be affected.
7. The vendor shall pay the fees and charges fixed by the local authority as prescribed.
8. The vendor should ensure that, prohibited articles, low quality products etc. are sold.
9. This Certificate is liable for cancellation for violation of any of the conditions stipulated in the rules in force.
10. The vendor shall always display the original Certificate of Vending and the Identity Card and shall produce them on demand by the authorities for verification at any time.

FORM III

Name of the Local body



No.

Date

Name of street Vendor

Sex:

M/F/ TG

Location

Ward no./ Name of ward

Type/category of vending

Nature of vending

Commodity of vending

Approved Time for vending

Present Address

Age/ Date of birth

Permanent Address

Aadhaar No.

Mobile No.

Name of wife/ Husband/mother

(Source : http://www.kudumbashree.org/storage/cmspages/downloads/51_KERALA%20STREET%20VENDOR%20SCHEMES.pdf)

Annexure III**Registration details of Street vendors(as on 31-July, 2018), Kerala**

SI No	Name of ULB	Total number of street vendors identified (cumulative)	Total number of SV approved by TVC	Total number of ID disributed (cumulative)
1	Neyyattinkara	176	176	108
2	Nedumangadu	147	147	18
3	Varkala	236	236	68
4	Attingal	228	228	134
5	Thiruvananthapuram	1884	427	347
6	Karunagappally	371	353	172
7	Kotarakkara	56	5	5
8	Punalur	55	36	36
9	Paravoor	115	87	44
10	Kollam	832	832	15
11	Thiruvalla	203	203	131
12	Adoor	145	145	76
13	Pandalam	75	38	37
14	Pathanamthitta	288	288	177
15	Kayamkulam	84	69	54
16	Mavelikkara	188	155	103
17	Chengannur	129	129	103
18	Harippad	154	57	45
19	Cherthala	250	77	32
20	Alappuzha	632	632	30
21	Vaikom	120	113	60
22	Ettumanoor	112	112	112
23	Pala	104	70	70
24	Erattupetta	29	29	29
25	Changanassery	164	60	60
26	Kottayam	439	391	240
27	Thodupuzha	350	306	306
28	Kattappana	153	153	153
29	Thrikkakara	467	128	128
30	Kothamangalam	121	121	13
31	Angamali	89	52	43
32	Aluva	127	90	90

33	Kalamassery	186	177	15
34	Muvattupuzha	142	142	113
35	Maradu	69	40	29
36	Perumbavoor	127	121	121
37	Thripunithura	201	170	58
38	Eloor	43	43	20
39	Koothattukulam	46	36	36
40	Piravom	22	22	22
41	North Paravoor	104	75	104
42	Kochi	2625	1989	231
43	Guruvayoor	150	85	25
44	Kunnamkulam	123	87	77
45	Chavakkad	95	95	74
46	Chalaky	124	101	45
47	Wadakkanchery	107	46	46
48	Kodungallur	224	180	44
49	Irinjalakuda	109	38	38
50	Thrissur Corpoartion	749	249	249
51	Palakkad	678	678	508
52	Chittur - Tattamangalam	260	260	148
53	Ottappalam	116	106	106
54	Shornur	43	43	43
55	Cherpulassery	97	97	93
56	Mannarkkad	58	58	52
57	Pattambi	73	73	61
58	Manjery	130	130	4
59	Kottakkal	133	69	69
60	Perinthalmanna	157	89	89
61	Kondotty	171	171	117
62	Malappuram	125	92	92
63	Ponnani	192	135	135
64	Valanchery	97	70	70
65	Tirurangadi	43	43	25
66	Nilambur	127	71	71
67	Tanur	60	37	10
68	Tirur	364	237	237
69	Parapanangadi	115	32	32
70	Kozhikode	2036	1654	1654
71	Payyoli	63	52	52
72	Ramanattukara	38	38	34
73	Koyilandy	241	241	212
74	Vadakara	293	293	142
75	Feroke	122	122	79
76	Mukkom	34	21	19

77	Koduvally	29	19	19
78	Mananthavady	220	215	215
79	Kalpetta	143	81	79
80	Sulthan Betharri	118	11	11
81	Payyanoor	98	60	60
82	Thaliparamba	156	130	130
83	Mattannur	34	34	32
84	SreeKandapuram	52	52	52
85	Thalasserry	264	264	231
86	Koothuparamba	94	94	94
87	Anthoor	42	42	42
88	Kannur	474	474	10
89	Panur	78	72	20
90	Iritty	261	225	225
91	Neeleswaram	86	50	50
92	Kanhangad	284	227	227
93	Kasargode	192	134	134
	Total	22260	16737	10171

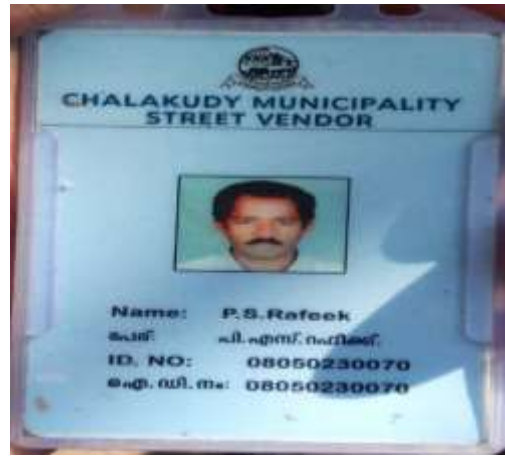
Source : Kudumbasree-NULM, HO report , received on September,2018

Annexure IV

Images of Surveyed Street Vendors across Kerala

TRISSUR





TRIVANDRUM







PATHANAMTHITTA







KOLLAM



ALAPUZHA





PALAKKAD





ERNAKULAM





KOZHIKODE





KOTTAYAM





IDUKKI





(Source: taken during field survey)