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Issues and Prospects of Women Street Merchants': A Study in Davanagere District of Karnataka

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Abstract: Predominance of informal employment has been one of the central features of the labour market scenario in India. While the sector contributes around half of the GDP of the county, its dominance in the employment front is such that more than 90% of the total workforce has been engaged in the informal economy. As per survey carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation in the year 2011-12, the total employment in both organized and unorganised sector in the country was of the order of 47 crores. Out of this, about 8 crores were in the organized sector and the balance of 39 crore in the unorganized sector. The workers in the unorganized sector constitute more than 90 percent of the total employment in the country. Women unorganized force has virtually shared the total labour force across the nation. Likewise, Karnataka is also has been running most of the women entrepreneurs in an unorganized sector. Davanagere is one of the emerging districts in Karnataka state which has major commercial places, due to lack of finance, advances, technical issues and exploitation from the dominance hands many of the women entrepreneurs do not ready to involve under organized sector. Nowadays, especially the street vendors appearing more than organized shop labour force. They do survival their businesses in an unorganized sector with many issues. Therefore, *the study aims to analyse the problems and prospects of women street vendors' of Davanagere district.* The analysis considered both primary and secondary sources and with a systematic presentation which is going to analysed by required statistical tools followed by the interpretation.

Key Words: Street Vendor, GDP, Unorganized labour, Organized labour, Entrepreneur

Introduction

The predominance of informal employment has been one amongst focal highlights of the labour market scenario in India. Whereas the area contributes around half of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the state, its dominance within the employment front is with the top goal that over 90% of the complete labour force has been occupied with the informal economy. According to the study completed by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) in the year 2011-12, the absolute work in both the organized and unorganized sector in the nation was of the order of 47 crores. Out of this, around 8 crores were in the organized area and the equalization of 39 crores in the unorganized area. The laborers in the unorganized sector establish more than of 90% of the all-out work in the nation.

A major challenge in developing countries is uncontrolled urbanization and the attendant urban poverty. The development of cities of developing countries in each population and earth science has led to the spread of urban poverty and inequality. Most speedily urbanizing

region in the course of increasing levels of poverty in urban areas. South Asia has highest number of urban poorer. Of the world's urban residents earning less than \$1/day, close to 0.5 (46%) are found during this region. The urban poor face multiple challenges as well limited employment opportunities, forcing several into informal employment, that hovers around 70% in economically developing countries. In developing countries, non-agricultural jobs including street merchandising and waste picking make up over 80% of the informal economy.

Street Vendors play a very dynamic role in the urban economy, providing necessary things, which are largely both durable and efficient, to average income-earning households at low-cost and reasonable rates. Additionally, they assist several small-scale industries to flourish by promoting the products that they manufacture (Bhowmik, 2001; Tiwari, 2000). Thus, they help to sustain the urban economy to a great extent in terms of generation of employment and financial gain, and provision of services to others. Long-standing hazardous occupational activities of the urban poor need the eye of the world health community and governments of developing countries.

Meaning of Street Vendors

Road merchants are distinguished as independently employed specialists in the casual area who offer their work to sell products and ventures in the city without having any lasting developed structure (National Policy on Urban Street Vendors [NPUSV], 2006, p. 11). Different examinations have just affirmed the way that road merchants contain one of the most minimized segments of the metropolitan poor.

The strategy report on road merchants' archive. 'Road seller' is characterized as 'an individual who offers products and enterprises available to be purchased to general society in a road without having a perpetual developed structure.' There are three essential classifications of road merchants: a. Fixed; b. peripatetic and c. versatile, Stationary sellers are the individuals who do distributing consistently at a particular area, Peripatetic merchants are those clients who convey our distributing by walking and sell their merchandise and enterprises and incorporates the individuals who sell their products on handcarts. Portable road merchants are the individuals who move all around distributing their merchandise or administrations on bikes or versatile units on wheels, if mechanized, they likewise incorporate sellers' selling their products in moving transports, nearby trains, and so on

Women Street Vendors in India

Women additionally, for reasons unknown, take to distributing in the city. The reasons could be an absence of instruction, money related need, Family pressure, or a mix of all these and some more. Being in a disorderly area, absence of strategies, law, and guidelines lead to specific challenges during working. Ladies, specifically, might confront a bunch of outcomes during work.

Affiliations like the National Association of Street Vendors of India [NASVI] and other nearby NGOs pursue the insurance of road seller's occupation. In 2010, the Supreme Court of India, perceived road distributing as a wellspring of job, and coordinated the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation to work out on focal enactment [policy], and a draft of the equivalent was divulged to general society on November 11, 2011. The central issue of the draft bill was, security of authentic road merchants from badgering by police and urban specialists, and outline of 'distributing zones' based on 'conventional regular business sectors', appropriate portrayal of sellers and ladies in dynamic bodies, and foundation of successful complaint redressal and question goal system.

Street sellers are frequently the individuals who can't land normal positions in the profitable proper area by virtue of their low degree of schooling and abilities. They are the primary appropriation channel for an enormous assortment of results of every day utilization like natural products, vegetables, readymade articles of clothing, shoes, family contraptions, toys, writing material, papers, and magazines, etc. The current examination is chosen in road merchants who are selling vegetables and home machines through vehicles. Different classifications will kill because of time and cost requirements. The examination has a theory on the connection between the issues looked by the respondents and the general view of the road sellers. It was utilized the trial of Karl Pearson coefficient connection and came about that there is a critical connection between the issues looked by the respondents and their Overall observation about the road merchants (Jaishankar et al., September 2009).

This paper blends ongoing exploration and proof on metropolitan arrangements and nearby government rehearses as they identify with road distributing, one of the most noticeable occupations in the casual economy. While numerous examinations investigate the purposes for removals and movements through contextual analyses, this paper draws on participatory strategies and studies to analysis the more "ordinary" challenges that road merchants face, in any event, when authorized. The information shows the job effects of summed up working

environment frailty, badgering, and seizure of product on road merchants' profit, resources, and time. We quickly investigate the models of getting sorted out and strategy approaches in Ahmedabad, India, and Lima, Peru, where aggregate activity among sellers has brought about more creative arrangement draws near (Roever et al., August 2016).

Women, most of casual area laborers in many pieces of the world, are especially in danger. This paper provides details regarding 422 women road merchants exchanging 323 city blocks in Johannesburg, South Africa. The middle age was 29 years, 66% were single, 29% had essential instruction and 58% had optional tutoring. Unfamiliar conceived ladies represented 15% of the example and a further 59% of the ladies were not conceived in Johannesburg. While just 2% detailed that they felt hazardous, brutality and misuse were ever-present. Roughly one out of four ladies revealed some type of misuse, either verbal or physical, while 7% announced that they had been explicitly pestered. A significant extent (29%) of the ladies revealed that they had been looted of cash or products while exchanging the roads. The ramifications of these discoveries are examined (Pick et al., 2002).

Basically, the approach on 'Street Vendors', was drafted to address their issues and concerns. As a few of the issues and concerns this strategy plans to address have not been viably tended to, this paper means to assess a portion of the significant issues and concerns the arrangement on Street Vendors has endeavoured to address.

Objective and Methodology

'To analyse the problems and prospects of women street vendors' of Davanagere district of Karnataka.' The study used descriptive method to explain the problems and factual situation faced by women street vendors. The observation and interview method as the major tools for collecting data, due to more illiterate respondents and thus they were unable to fill up the questionnaire on their own group observation and discussion were conducted. The sampling consisted of women street vendors of central city of Davanagere district. The targeted respondents were involved in selling vegetables, fruits, petty shops, mobile canteens, flower shops, fish sellers, etc. A sample size of 50 women street vendors was taken and the unit non-probability quota sampling method was used. Frequency and percentage techniques are used to analyse. Final part consisted of analysis work-related challenges faced by women street vendors and expected policy recommendations to their work.

Results and Discussion

Investigation of information is done based on reactions gathered from the respondents. The principal part of the poll contained inquiries identified with respondent's segment factors. The subsequent bit contained inquiries identified with respondent's business-related difficulties and their normal arrangements.

Table1.1 Women's Street Vendors information across several issues.

Particulars	Measures	Number of Respondents (For 50)	Percentage
Age	Below 30	12	24
	31 to 40	25	50
	40-50	10	20
	Above 50	3	6
Marital Status	Married	19	38
	Unmarried	2	4
	Widows	29	58
Category	SC	28	56
	ST	15	30
	Others	7	14
Literacy	Literates	7	14
	Illiterates	6	12
	Drop outs	38	76
Family Occupation	Organized	3	6
	Unorganized	47	94
Origin of work	Traditionally	38	76
	Own interest	12	24
Work Experience	Below 5	6	12
	5 to 10	15	30
	Above 10	29	58
Type of Vending	Vegetable Sellers	33	66
	Natural Products	9	18
	Tea and Food	5	10
	Flower shop	2	4
	Fish sellers	1	2
Adequate demand	Demand issues	22	44
	No demand Issues	28	56
Working Environment facilities	Have's	4	8
	Have not's	46	92
Government Security	Secured	10	20
	Not Secured	14	28
	Don't Know	26	52
Administrators Concern	Good	13	26
	Not Good	37	74
Working Hour	Below 10 hours	23	46
	Above 10 hours	27	54

Source: Primary information

1. Age: Most of respondents were over 30 years old. 12 (24%) were in the age bunch 21-30 years, 25 (half) of them were of 31-40 years, and 10 (20%) were in the age group of 40-50 years and 3 (6%) were over 50 years. The age under 30 women is not accessible more in view of their security and insurance however 30 above matured women are including them in the street vending business for the survivalist of their family and kids and considerably in excess of 40 years matured women involving them for the physical and medical problems.

2. Marital status: It is seen that a large portion of the respondents were widows, their number being 29 (58%), 19 (38%) were married and 2 (4%) of them were single. Widows and married women are the significant women street vending due to the obligations. Particularly, widows' families are the mother-based families for that she needs to deal with the whole family and because of less opportunities in the organized area, these ladies include street vending organizations under the unorganized area.

3. Category: Most of respondents were having a place with the SC classification. There are 28 (56%) of them were SC category, and 15 (30%) had a place with ST and 7 (14%) were having a place with other Categories. Unfortunately, the backward class ladies are from beneath the neediness line and they don't have a lot of capital from some other kind of revenue. In this manner, most of them doing the street vending business.

4. Literacy: The examination found that a large portion of the respondents were unskilled and illiterates. 43 (86%) were uneducated people among 38 were dropouts and 7 (14%) were literates. All literates just finished their schooling of primary and because of destitution, and there is a large portion of dropouts. Because of lack of education larger part of the women doing Street vending and the ones who finished primary schooling they likewise reliant on the Street vending for less accessibility of other openings for work.

5. Major Occupation of the respondent family: The majority of the families originated their labour force to unorganized sector, it is 47 (94%) and just 3 (6%) families from the organized area labour force. Since the relatives' occupation subordinate more on the chaotic in the unorganized area. Thus, a large portion of the respondents rely upon road distributing.

6. Origin of work: most of starting point of work is innate in nature. There are 38 (76 %) respondents have been doing street vending dependent on genetic work and just 12 (24%) started their own business. Due to the heredity business dominant part of the women running their occupation with coherence of their family of old's work and such ladies had capital resources from the past vendors.

7. Work experience: in light of complete work experience it was discovered that 29 (58%) respondents had a work experience of over 12 years, 15 (30%) of them had an experience of over 1 year however below 5 years, while 6 (12%) of them had an experience of under 2 years.

8. Types of street vending: After gathering the information it was discovered that among an aggregate of 50 respondents 33 (66%) were selling vegetables, 9 (18%) were selling natural products, 5 (10%) were selling tea and food in a kind of small mobile canteens, 2 (4%) were kept flower shop and 1 (2%) selling fish.

9. Is there sufficient demand for their items?

It was seen that out of an aggregate of 50 respondents, 22 (44%) respondents addressed that truly, they have demand related issues. While 28 (56%) of them expressed that they don't have any such issue.

10. Access to working environment conditions: (toilets, drinking water, warehouse, shelter for rest, etc.) A larger part of respondents i.e., 46 (92%) of them said they don't have such facilities. while 4 (8%) of them said they have a partial of these facilities. Because of the nature of business and less familiarity with women road sellers, there are less framework of these facilities.

12. Does the legislature secure the rights and interests of women road merchants?

Most of respondents concur that the legislature secured the rights and interests of women road sellers. 10 (20%) of the respondents said the administration emphatically secured their inclinations. 14 (28%) said the legislature secures their premium more often than not. 26 (32%) of the respondents were confounded and had no idea. Most of the respondents are illiterates' people so they have less familiarity with their privileges and obligations and so forth

13. Is it accurate to say that they are being annoyed or mishandled by the concerned city administrators?

The vast majority of the respondents 37 (74%) addressed that truly, they are being harassed by the concerned city administrators and 13 (26%) of the respondents said that they are not being bugged by the city administrators. It is identified with the disorganized system, there are

less limitations, acts, assurances for the women road sellers. Thus, a large portion of them said yes to the above assertion.

14. working hours and Income: More than half of the respondents 27 (55%) answered that they don't have a sense of security and secure while working. On the normal days that they work 8 to 10 hours of the day, they procure a normal pay, if not ordinarily acquire sub optimal pay. 23 (45%) Of the respondents said that they have a sense of security and tied down pay within 8 to 10 working hours.

15. What could be the remedial measures to improve the state of women road sellers?

Here, 22 (44%) of the respondents said that their condition can be improved with the assistance of the administration. 8 (16%) respondents said it is very well may be improved with the assistance of NGOs. Thirdly, 20 (40%) of them said that it very may well may be improved distinctly through their affiliations. There is a higher job expected on the legislature and their affiliation. Since they are the specialists who improved the standard protections and securities for their positions.

Policy Implications

- There is a most requirement for monetary help for a women road seller.
- The government ought to give these women's road merchants a permanent perpetual spot for their business.
- Governments and NGOs should lead skilled projects to improve their business.
- They ought to be furnished with fundamental facilities for the commercial centre.
- The government ought to guidelines road seller's families.
- Proper training for maintaining their business easily ought to be given.
- Women road sellers' affiliation ought to be framed.

Conclusion

It tends to be summarized that out of an aggregate of 50 respondents, most of them were of above 20 years old. The greater part of the respondents had a complete work an experience of over 5 years. Among whom a larger part was occupied with selling vegetables and natural products. Furthermore, the significant difficulties looked by them were absence of fundamental or basicenhancements. Also, the danger to their market presence that is diminished interest for their merchandise. These road sellers additionally confronted difficulties identified with the insufficiency of room, sterilization, and working environment

security. Nonetheless, these respondents additionally expressed that they get some type of help from the administration. They additionally expressed that they have confidence on their legislature and they are acutely anticipating their help and direction.

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