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Problems and Challenges Faced by the Street Vendors

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Abstract: ***This research addresses the difficult lives of street vendors with the aim of informing policy development, guiding, empowering the community, and increasing economic opportunity. The life of street vendors was never easy, they faced many problems throughout their lives. Since street vendors have a huge impact on the economy by providing employment opportunities, they still don't get attention and are judged by the people. So, to know all the challenges, we talked to them and read various literature and research papers. They faced problems like inadequate water and electricity, per day income, family dependency, storage, COVID-19, and legal challenges. This research helps to show life from street vendors and create awareness about them among the people.***

Keywords: street vendors, problems and challenges, street vendor life, socio-economic issues.

I. INTRODUCTION

Imagine balancing a basket overflowing with colourful goods on your head, the sun beating down relentlessly, while navigating bustling crowds and dodging impatient vehicles. This is the daily reality for millions of street vendors around the world. Yet, beneath the vibrant facade lies a complex struggle against seemingly insurmountable challenges. This research paper aims to delve into the intricate web of problems and obstacles faced by these tenacious individuals, highlighting their vulnerabilities and showcasing their unwavering spirit.

Firstly, financial insecurity casts a long shadow over their lives. Unlike salaried workers, their income fluctuates with the changing tides of customer demand and weather patterns. With no guaranteed income or social safety nets, a single rainy day can translate to empty plates. Access to formal credit is restricted, forcing them to rely on exorbitant loans from informal lenders, trapping them in cycles of debt.

Furthermore, their workspace itself is a constant source of uncertainty. Operating on public streets leaves them vulnerable to eviction drives and harassment from authorities. The fear of losing their pitch, often their only source of livelihood, hangs heavy, causing immense stress and anxiety. Additionally, competition is fierce, with fellow vendors vying for the same limited customer base, and the rise of online shopping is adding another layer of pressure.

Health and safety concerns add another dimension to their struggles. Long hours spent under the scorching sun or amidst traffic fumes take a toll on their physical well-being. The lack of access to clean water and sanitation facilities exposes them to various health risks. Moreover, they are often marginalized and excluded from basic healthcare services, further compounding their vulnerability.

Beyond these tangible hardships, social stigma weighs heavily on street vendors. They are often stereotyped as uneducated or unskilled, facing discrimination and prejudice from various segments of society. This social exclusion and lack of recognition add another layer of burden to their already challenging lives.

The evolving regulatory landscape presents another hurdle. Confusing and often conflicting policies governing street vending create an environment of uncertainty, making it difficult for them to operate within the legal framework. The lack of clear guidelines and inconsistent enforcement leaves them vulnerable to arbitrary harassment and confiscation of their goods.

Despite these myriad challenges, street vendors display remarkable resilience. Their entrepreneurial spirit shines through as they innovate and adapt to survive in challenging conditions. They build strong communities, supporting each other through thick and thin. Their contribution to the urban economy is undeniable, providing affordable goods and services, injecting vibrancy into the streets, and creating employment opportunities.

This research paper seeks to shed light on the complex and interconnected challenges faced by street vendors. By understanding their struggles and appreciating their resilience, we can advocate for policies and initiatives that empower them to thrive.

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This may include facilitating access to credit and training, creating designated vending zones, ensuring fair and consistent enforcement of regulations, and promoting their social inclusion. Ultimately, recognizing their dignity and contributions is crucial to building a more inclusive and equitable urban future where everyone has the opportunity to prosper.

Remember, this is just a starting point. You can tailor it further by including specific examples from your research area, personalizing the introduction with a compelling anecdote, and adding relevant data to support your points. Be sure to maintain a clear and concise writing style, using simple language that resonates with a broader audience.

II. OBJECTIVES

1) To understand the dependency of other family members on the one's who are involved in the street vending business.
2) To understand difficulties and challenges faced by Street vendor
3) To determine the impact of COVID-19 on street vending businesses and their awareness about any support programs.
4) To understand the vendors' experience with online payments, including fraud and their online selling practices.

III. RSEARCH METHODOLOGY

A research methodology is a strategy for how a certain piece of study will be carried out. It indicates the methods and instruments used to identify and analyse data on a certain research topic. The research method, then, is concerned with how a researcher organises their study in such a way that they can achieve reliable and accurate data and achieve their research objectives.

A. *Scope of the study:*

The scope of the study is individuals living in Ahmedabad city who are running or involved in street vendors. The study will provide data regarding the problems and challenges faced by the street vendors in Ahmedabad.

B. *Needs of the Study:*

Street vendors are a ubiquitous sight in Ahmedabad, contributing significantly to the city's economic and social fabric. However, they also face numerous challenges that impact their livelihoods and well-being. Understanding these challenges is crucial for crafting effective policies and interventions that support street vendors and enable them to thrive. The study is needed for policy implications, social justice, and urban planning.

C. *Research Design:*

Research design can be classified as a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative data. It helps to include every single aspect that needs to be covered to do the research. Data from primary as well as secondary sources is going to be utilised.

Primary data will be gathered using forms and personal conversations.

Secondary data would be gathered for the study from previous research conducted in India.

D. *Sampling Design:*

1) Population: Street vendors
2) Sampling frame: Street vendors living in Ahmedabad
3) Sample size: 154 street vendors
4) Sampling Method: Non-probability convenience sampling

E. *Data Collection Sources:*

1) Primary data is collected through Google Forms and personal conversations.
2) Secondary data is collected from previous research papers and magazines. Statistical tools, Microsoft Excel 2023 software, and Google Forms are used for data analysis. For the measurement and analysis of the information gathered, appropriate mathematical, SPSS, and statistical techniques are used.

F. *Research gap:*

While existing research explores street vending in Ahmedabad, several knowledge gaps persist, highlighting the need for your proposed study:

1) Limited recent data:

Much existing research predates recent policy changes like the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014. Our study can provide current data on the evolving challenges faced by vendors post-legislation.

2) Lack of disaggregated data:

Existing research often examines street vendors as a homogenous group. Our study can delve deeper, exploring differences based on:

- Demographics: Age, gender, education, migration status, etc.
- Location: Central vs. peripheral areas, different market types, etc.
- Type of vending: Fixed stalls, mobile vendors, specific products, etc.

3) Limited focus on specific challenges:

Previous research may broadly touch upon challenges, but ours can offer an in-depth exploration of:

- Climate change and environmental concerns: effects on vendors' livelihoods and adaptation strategies.
- Social security and health access: gaps in existing systems and their impact on vendors' well-being.
- Police harassment and legal issues: Specific experiences and their impact on livelihoods and mental health. By addressing these research gaps, your study will contribute significantly to understanding the specific challenges and lived experiences of street vendors in Ahmedabad. This knowledge can inform effective interventions, empower vendors, and promote inclusive urban development.

G. Statistical tools:

Microsoft Excel 2023 software and Google Forums are used for data analysis. For the measurement and analysis of the information gathered, appropriate mathematical and statistical techniques are used.

Beneficiaries of the study:

1) Local Authorities:

Municipalities and local authorities can gain insights into the challenges faced by street vendors, facilitating the development of policies and regulations to address these issues effectively, thereby promoting a more conducive environment for street vending.

2) Street Vendors:

The study empowers street vendors by shedding light on the specific obstacles they encounter, enabling them to advocate for their rights and seek support from relevant authorities. Additionally, it may offer strategies for overcoming these challenges and improving their livelihoods.

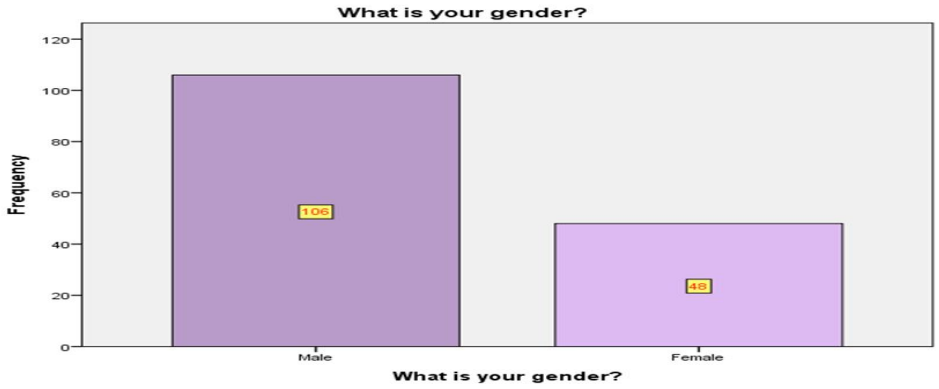
3) Researchers:

Researchers focusing on this topic can expand their knowledge base, contributing to the body of literature on informal economies and urban livelihoods. This knowledge can inform future studies and policy recommendations aimed at supporting street vendors and fostering inclusive urban development.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS

Table 1.1 : Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	106	68.6	68.8	68.8
	Female	48	31.2	31.2	100
	Total	154	100	100	



Interpretation: The observed data for the gender of people who have responded to our research questionnaire in Ahmedabad is as follows:

- As per our research study, 154 people responded.
- Out of these 154 respondents, 106 males responded to the questionnaire.
- The frequency of females who have responded is 48.

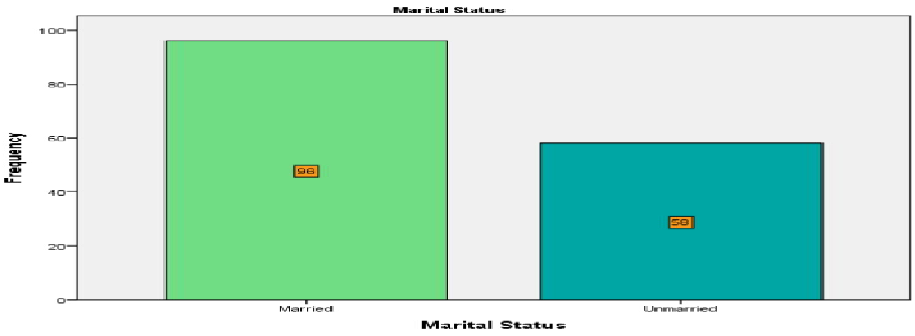


Table 1.2 : Marital Status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Married	96	62.3	62.3	62.3
	Unmarried	58	37.7	37.7	100
	Total	154	100	100	

Interpretation: The data collected to know the marital status of the vendors who have responded to our research questionnaire in Ahmedabad is as follows:

- Out of the total, 96 respondents, i.e., 62.3% of vendors that were surveyed, were married.
- Other than this, 58 street vendors were unmarried.

Table 1.3 : Age

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	15-25	41	26.6	26.6	26.6
	26-35	69	44.8	44.8	71.4
	36-45	33	21.4	21.4	92.9
	46 or above	11	7.1	7.1	100
	Total	154	100	100	

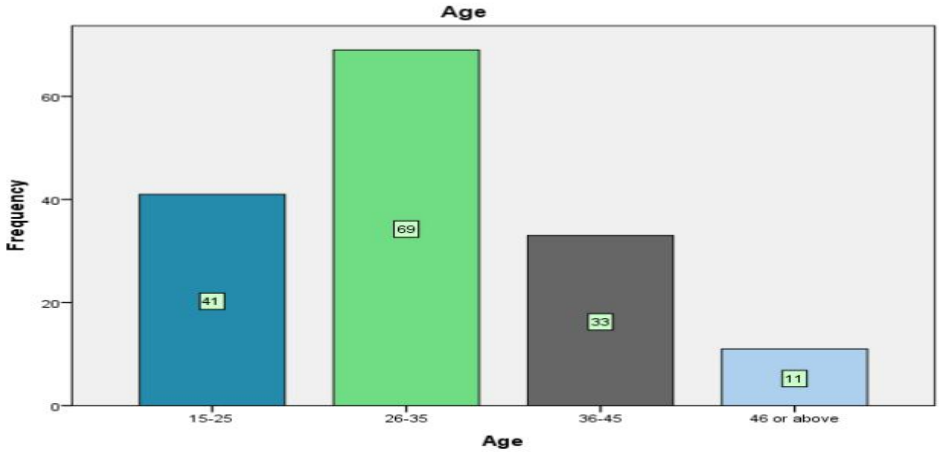
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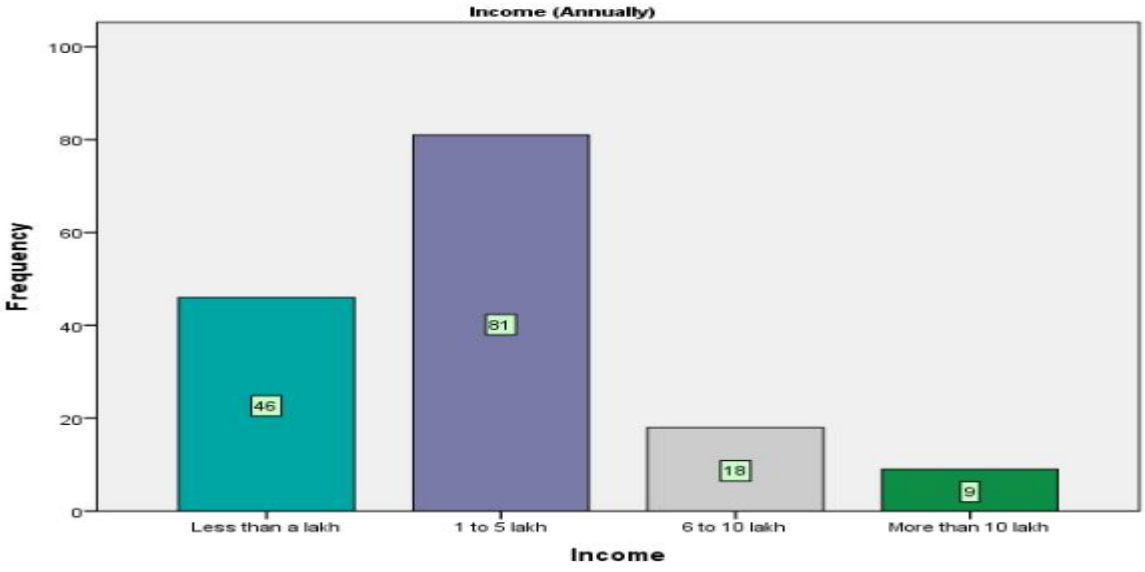
Interpretation: The observed data for the age difference among the street vendors in our research study in Ahmedabad is as follows:

- From the age group of 15 to 25, 26.62%, i.e., 41 people, responded to the survey of the vendors.
- Considering the age group between 26 to 35, 69 vendors out of the total have given responses on the research study.
- Now, when we talk about people aging between 36 to 45, 33 people have responded.

Table : 1.4 . Income (annually)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Less than a lakh	46	29.9	29.9	29.9
	1-5 lakh	81	52.6	52.6	82.5
	6-10 lakh	18	11.7	11.7	94.2
	More than 10 lakh	9	5.8	5.8	100
	Total	154	100	100	



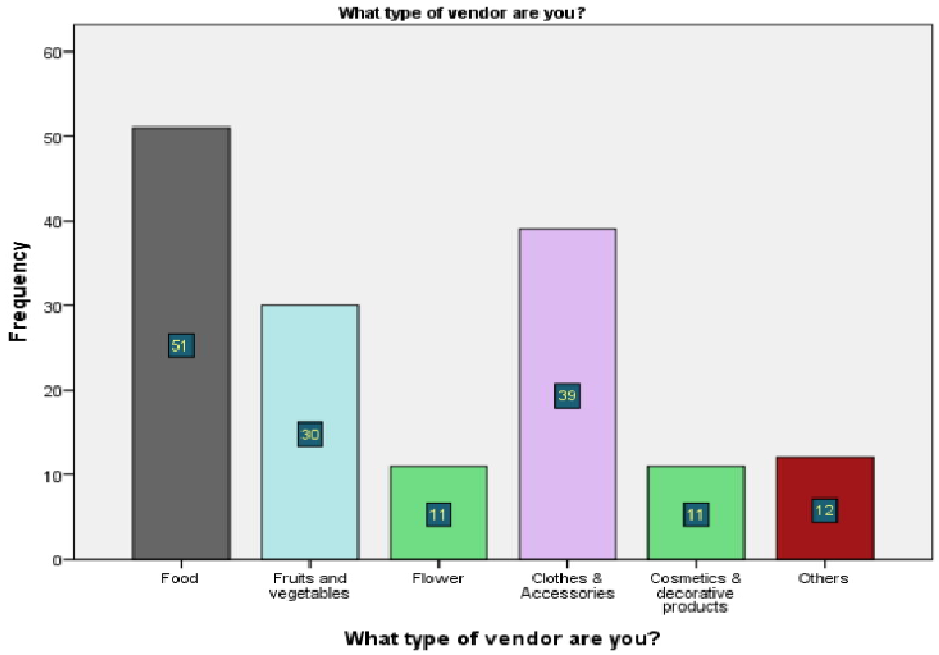


Interpretation: The observed data for the income difference among the street vendors in our research study in Ahmedabad is as follows:

- From the above data, it is analysed that 46 vendors annually earn only less than a lakh, it can be further said that it is somewhat problematic for them to earn their livelihood.
- Out of the total, 81 respondents i.e. 52.6% people earn between 1 to 5 lakhs as their annual income.
- Here it can be seen that there are 18 vendors earning about 6 to 10 lakh a year whereas 9 vendors earn more than 10 lakhs in their vending business.

Table : 1.5 Type of vendor

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Food	51	33.1	33.1	33.1
	Fruits and Vegetables	30	19.5	19.5	52.6
	Flowers	11	7.1	7.1	59.7
	Clothes and accessories	39	25.3	25.3	85
	Cosmetics & decorative products	11	7.1		85
	Others	12	7.8	7.8	92.8
	Total	154	100	100	

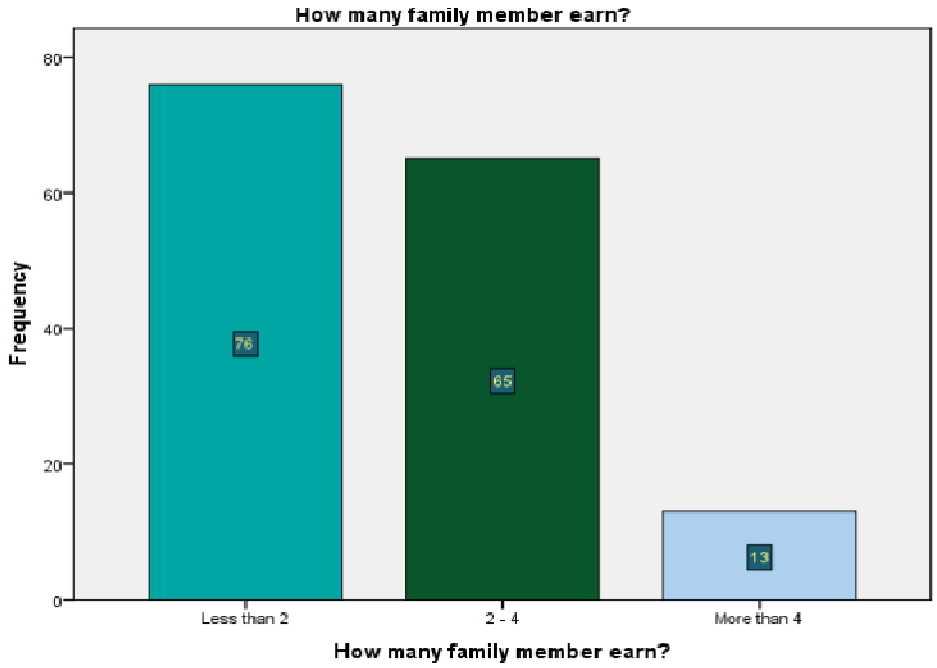


Interpretation: The observed data is for knowing the type of vendor the respondents are, which is given as follows:

- 33.1% of vendors in Ahmedabad earn money through food vending, whereas 19.5% of the total respondents sell foods and vegetables through their vending businesses.
- Out of the total vendors, 11 people were selling flowers, and 39 vendors were there selling clothes and accessories.

Table : 1.6 Number of family members earn

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Less than 2	76	49.4	49.4	49.4
	2 - 4	65	42.2	42.2	91.6
	More than 4	13	8.4	8.4	100
	Total	154	100	100	



Interpretation: The data collected to know the number of family members involved in the particular business, of all the street vendors in our research study in Ahmedabad is as follows:

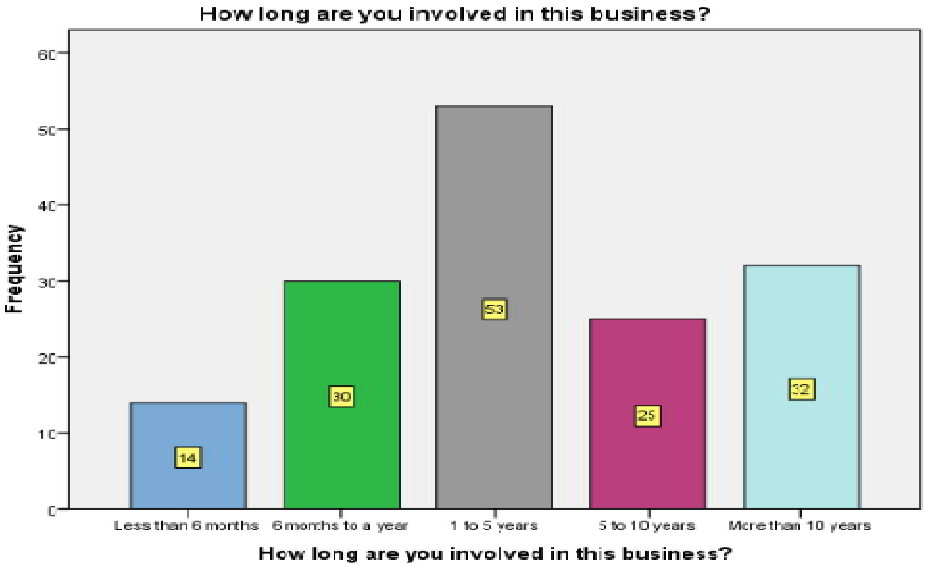
- There are 76 people who said that there are less than 2 members that are involved in this street vending business.
- 65 vendors of the total said that 2 to 4 family members were involved in the same business.

It was found that 13 people were there, of whom 4 were involved in this street vending business.

Table : 1.7 Involved in this business spans

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Less than 6 months	14	9.1	9.1	9.1
	6 months to a year	30	19.5	19.5	28.6
	1 to 5 years	53	34.4	34.4	63
	5 to 10 years	25	16.2	16.2	79.2
	More than 10 years	32	20.8	20.8	100
	Total	154	100	100	

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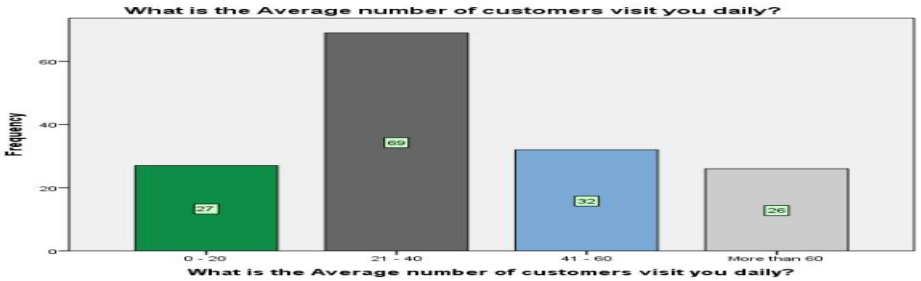


Interpretation: The data is collected to know that how long the respondents are involved in the business, of all the street vendors in our research study in Ahmedabad is as follows:

- There are 14 people who said that they are in this business since 6 months whereas 30 vendors said that they are from 1 year in this street vending business.
- 53 vendors of the total, said that they have been doing this business from long time i.e. around 1 to 5 years.
- It was analysed that there were 25 people that are since 5 to 10 years in this street vending, and also, there were 32 respondents who were in the same business from more than 10 years.

Table : 1.8 Average number of customers visit you daily

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 - 20	27	17.5	17.5	17.5
	21 - 40	69	44.8	44.8	62.3
	41 - 60	32	20.8	20.8	83.1
	More than 60	26	16.9	16.9	100
	Total	154	100	100	

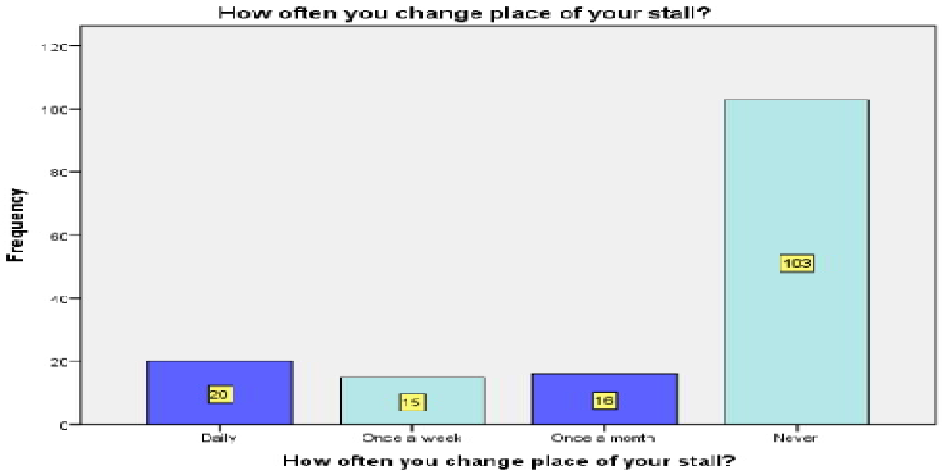


Interpretation:
The data is collected to know the number of customers visiting the street vendors daily, in our research study in Ahmedabad is as follows:

- 27 respondents said that approximately 20 customers visit them daily. (these respondents were mostly selling clothes and accessories)
- 69 vendors of the total, said that around 21 to 40 customers visit them daily.
- It was observed that there were 32 people who said that approximately 41 to 60 customers visit them daily
- There were 26 people who said more than 60 customers to whom they give their vending service.

Table : 1.9 Change in place of your stall

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Daily	20	13	13	13
	Once a week	15	9.7	9.7	22.7
	Once a month	16	10.4	10.4	33.1
	Never	103	66.9	66.9	100
	Total	154	100	100	



Interpretation: The data is collected to know that how often the respondents change place of their stall, of all the street vendors in our research study in Ahmedabad is as follows:

- There are 20 people who said that they change their stall place daily whereas 15 respondents change place of their stall once a week.
- It was analysed that there were 16 people that prefer changing their stall place once in a month.
- Out of the total vendors that were surveyed, 103 people say that they don't want to change their stall place in present as well as future.

Table : 1.10 The frequency of the product change

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Daily	17	11	11	11
	Once a week	11	7.1	7.1	18.1
	Once a month	6	3.9	3.9	22
	Never	83	53.9	53.9	75.9
	Seasonal	37	24.1	24.1	100
	Total	154	100	100	

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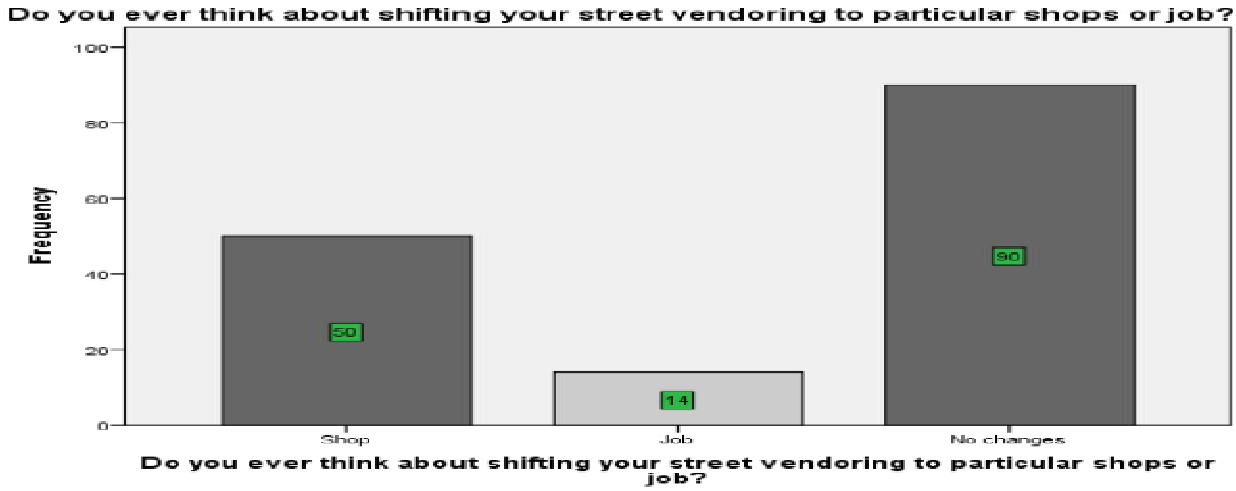


Interpretation: The data is collected to know how often the respondents change their products that they will sell. For all the street vendors in our research study in Ahmedabad, the data is as follows:

- There are 17 people who change their products daily, whereas 11 respondents prefer changing the products once a week.
- It was found that there were 6 people who preferred changing their products once a month, and there were 37 vendors who do seasonal business, so they changed their products accordingly.
- Out of the total vendors that were surveyed, 83 people say that they don't want to change their products in the present or future.

Table : 1.11 Thoughts about shifting your street vending to particular shops or job

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Shop	50	32.5	32.5	32.5
	Job	14	9.1	9.1	41.6
	No changes	90	58.4	58.4	100
	Total	154	100	100	

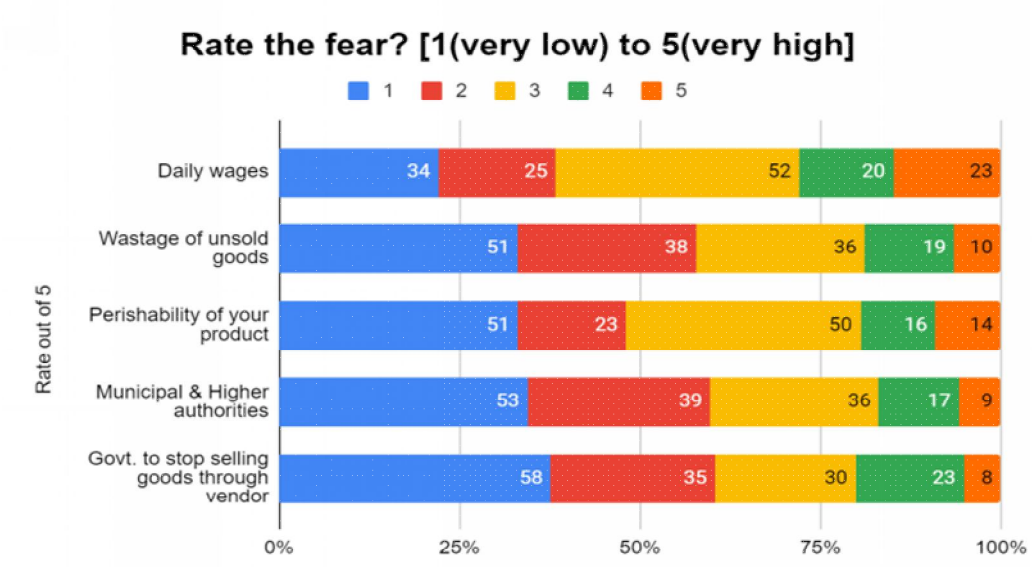


Interpretation: The data is collected to know the thinking of vendors in relation to shifting their vending business to shops or doing job.

- There are 50 respondents who wants to shift to shop from their street vending business.
- 14 people opted for job as an option to shift from their street vending.
- Out of the total vendors, 90 people say that they don't want any changes in their business.

Table : 1.12 Rate the fear you faced

		1 (very low)	2 (low)	3 (moderate)	4 (high)	5 (very high)
Valid	Daily wages	34	25	52	20	23
	Wastage of unsold goods	51	38	36	19	10
	Perishability of product	51	23	16	16	12
	Municipal and higher authorities	53	39	36	17	9
	Govt. to stop selling through vending	58	35	30	23	8



Interpretation: Hence, all the respondents didn't feel wages, wastage, perishability, Municipal & govt. Intervention as a major fear.

Table : 1.13 Rate the problem

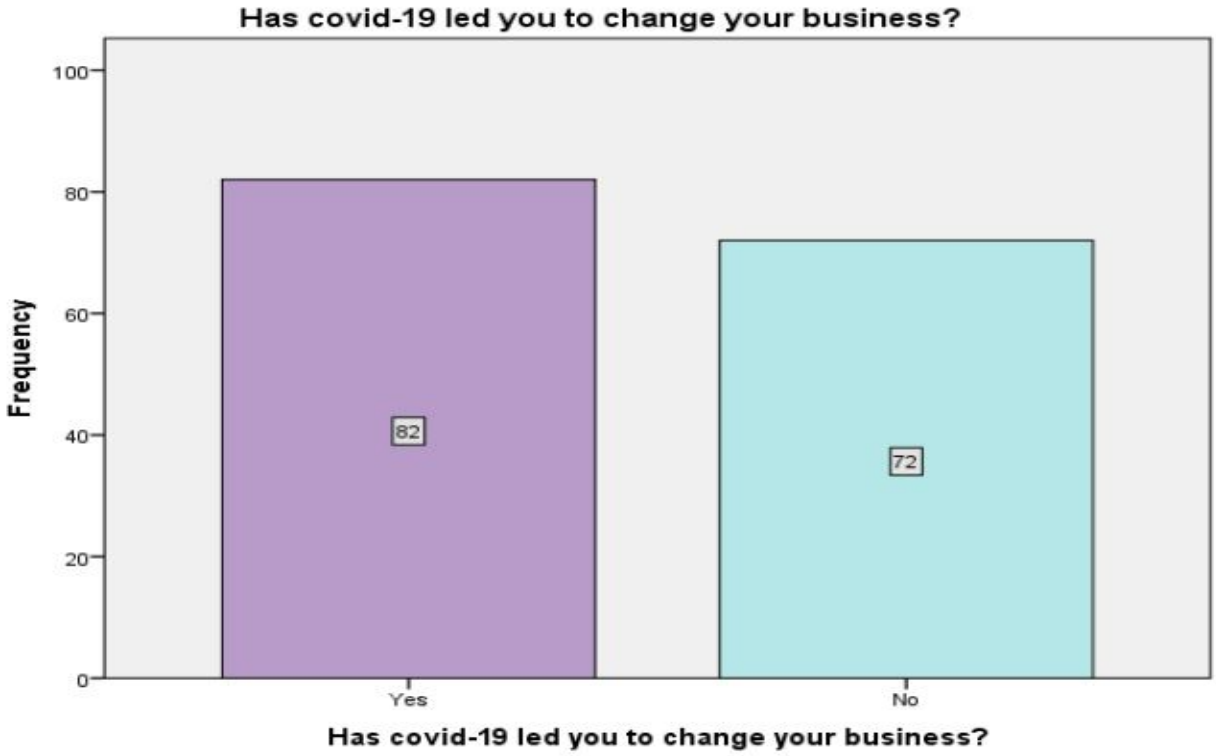
		1 (very low)	2 (low)	3 (moderate)	4 (high)	5 (very high)
Valid	Heavy charges for vending license	67	24	39	15	9
	Inadequate water and electricity	56	47	35	12	4
	Environment problem	28	24	49	25	28
	Competition between vendors	25	26	35	25	43
	Bribes, penalties and imprisonment	68	41	34	11	0
	Lack of Storage	41	42	36	20	15
	Theft or damage to products	49	36	41	23	5
	Eviction	74	33	30	11	6



Interpretation: Major respondents are not facing any of the mentioned problems.

Table : 1.14 Impact of covid-19 on changing your business

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	82	53.2	53.2	53.2
	No	72	46.8	46.8	100
	Total	154	100	100	



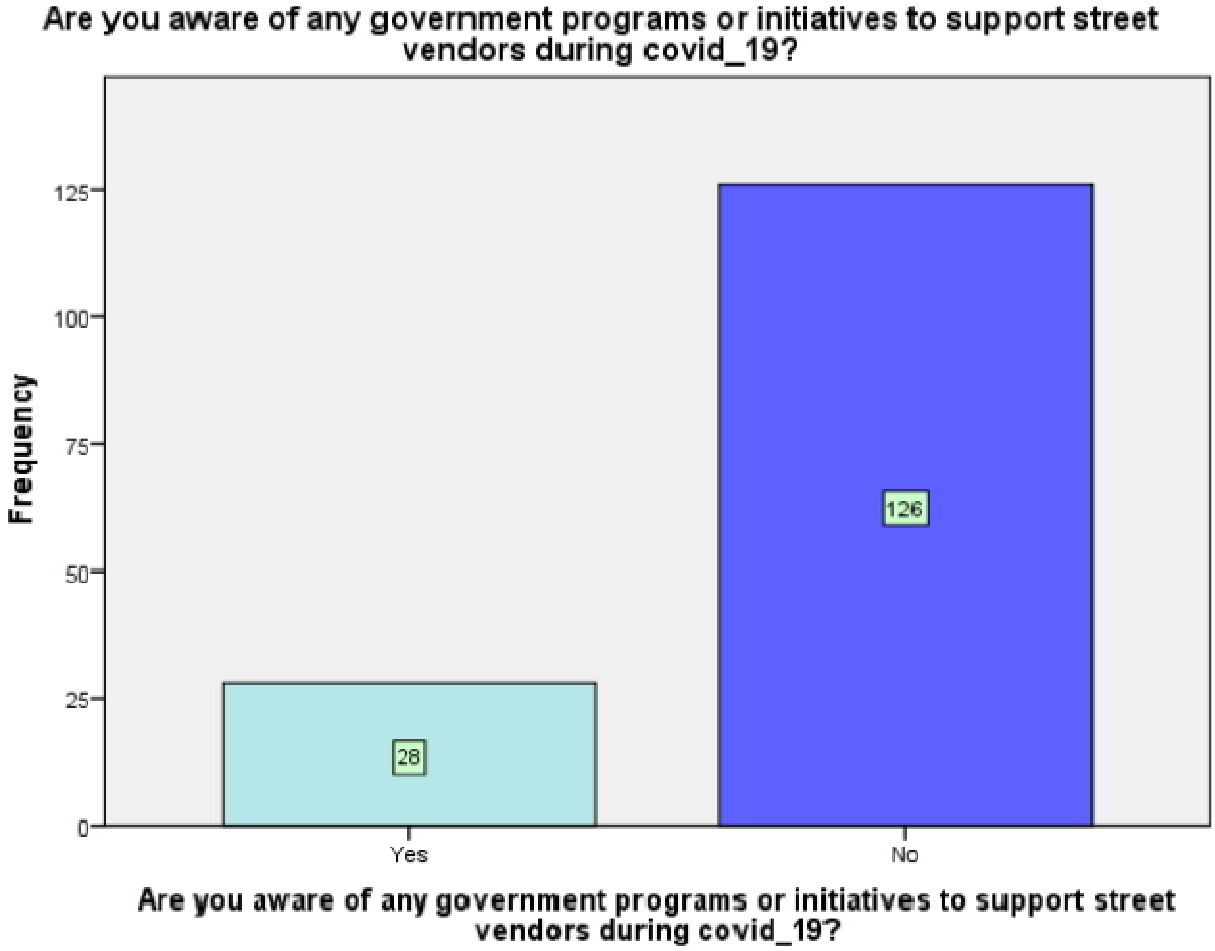
Interpretation: The data is collected to know if Covid – 19 has led them to change their business.

- Answering to this question in the questionnaire survey, 53.2% of people had changed their business due to covid – 19.
- 46.8% of the total vendors said that they didn't get affected with the pandemic and thus they didn't change their business.

Table : 1.15 Awareness about any government programs or initiatives to support street vendors during covid-19

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	28	18.2	18.2	18.2
	No	126	81.8	81.8	100
	Total	154	100	100	

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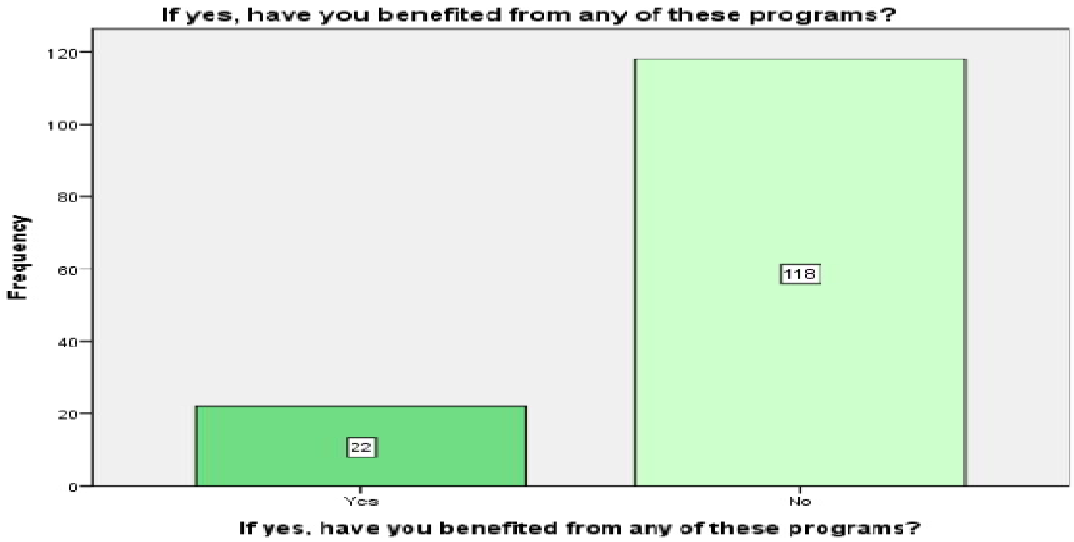


Interpretation: The data is collected to know if the respondents were aware of any government programs or initiatives to support street vendors during Covid – 19.

- Answering to this question in the surveying of vendors, 18.2% of people were aware of any government programs or initiatives to support street vendors during covid – 19.
- 81.8% of the total vendors said that they didn't know about any government programs or initiatives that support street vendors during Covid – 19.

Table : 1.16 If you are awared, were you get benefiited to were those programmes/ initaitives

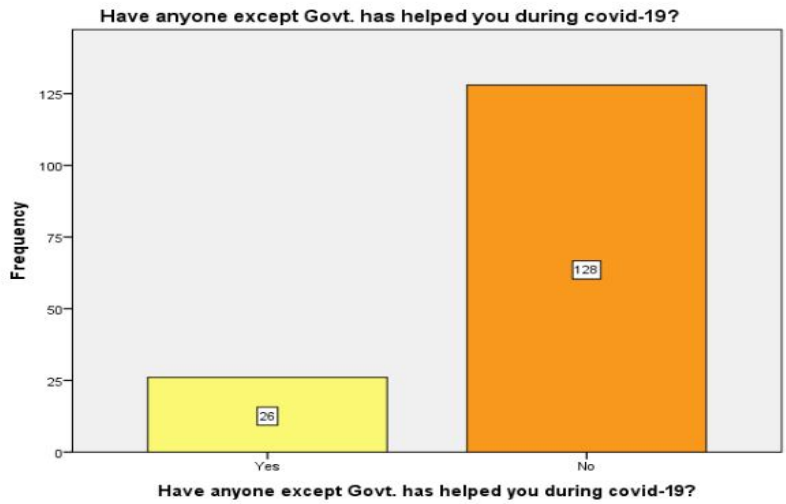
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	22	14.3	15.7	15.7
	No	118	76.6	84.3	100
	Total	140	90.9	100	
Missing	System	14	9.1		
Total		154	100		



Interpretation: The data is collected to know if the respondents were benefited from these government programs or initiatives.
- While doing the survey of vendors, it was found that 22 people were benefited from these government programs or initiatives to support street vendors during covid – 19.
- 118 respondents of the total, said that they didn't know about any government programs or initiatives that support street vendors during Covid – 19 and thus they didn't get any benefit as well.

Table : 1.17 Help recieved from anyone expect Government during covid-19

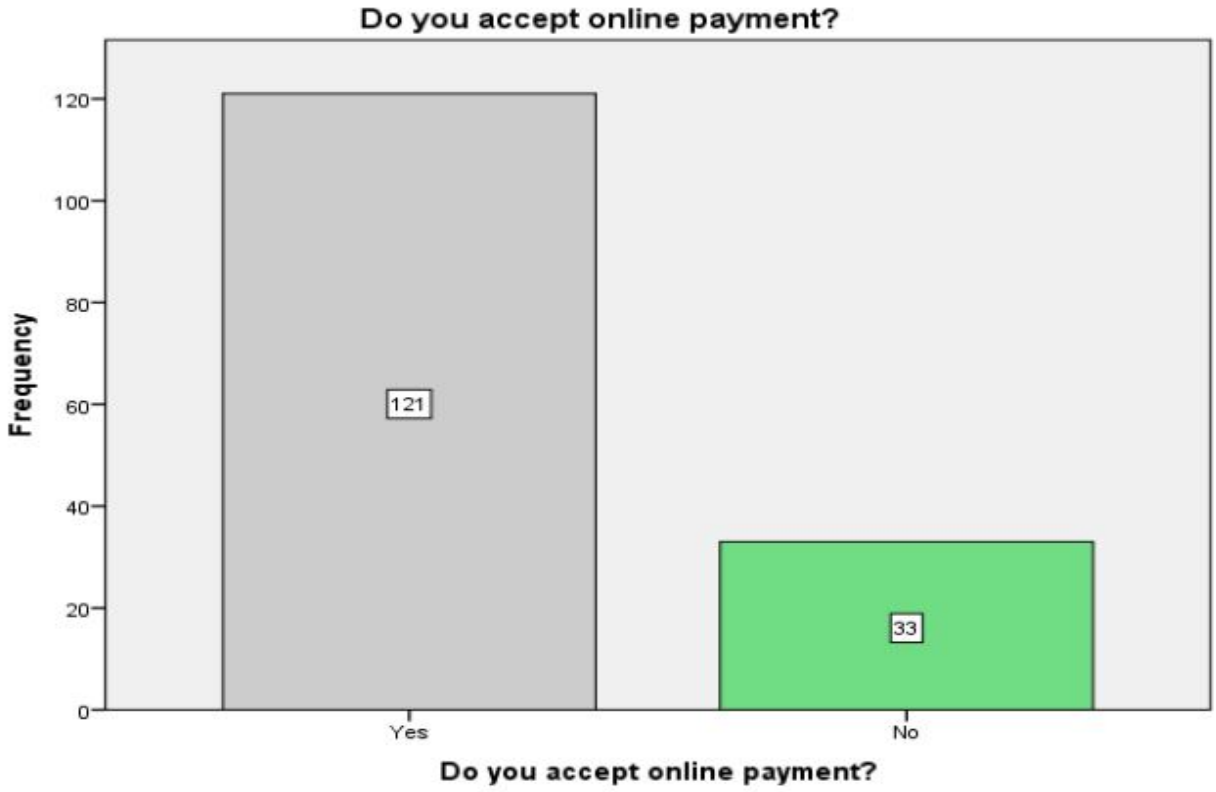
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	26	16.9	16.9	16.9
	No	128	83.1	83.1	100
	Total	154	100	100	



Interpretation: The data is collected to know if the respondents were helped except the government during the pandemic.
- While doing the survey of vendors, it was found that 26 people took help from other sources, other than the government.
- 128 respondents of the total, said that they didn't get any help through any sources during the pandemic.

Table : 1.18 Acceptance of online payment

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	121	78.6	78.6	78.6
	No	33	21.4	21.4	100
	Total	154	100	100	

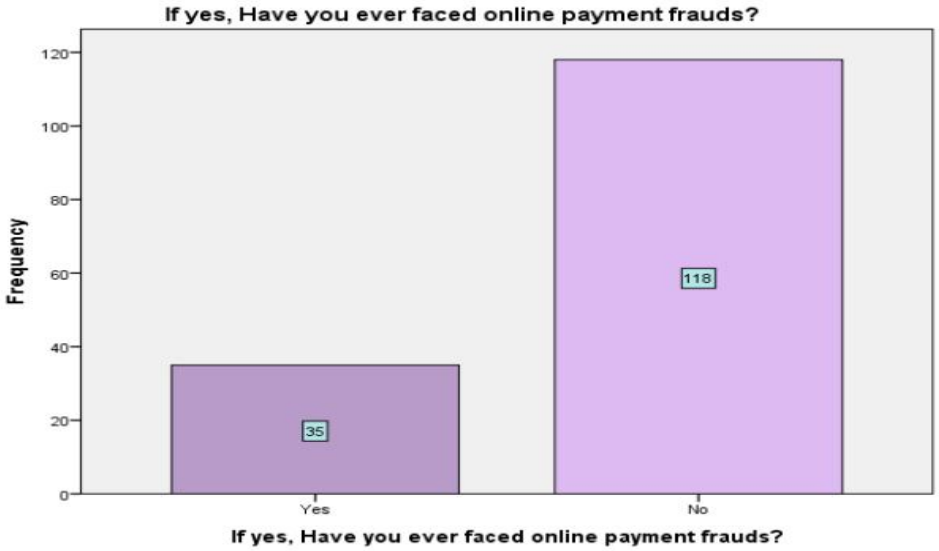


Interpretation: The data is collected to know if the respondents were accepting online payment in their street vending business.

- It was found that 121 vendors accept online payment in their street vending business.
- There are still 33 people who don't accept online payments as their service payment source. Also, many of these people didn't prefer the online payment source because they think that they might get cheated.

Table : 1.19 If you accept online payments, then have you ever faced any kind of fraud

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	35	22.7	22.7	22.7
	No	118	76.6	77.1	100
	Total	153	99.4	100	
Missing	System	1	0.6		
Total		154	100		



Interpretation: The data is collected to know if the respondents have ever faced online payment frauds in their street vending business.

- It was found that 35 vendors have faced online payment frauds in their life in their street vending business.
- Out of the total, 118 respondents say that they never faced this type of fraud. Also, some of these are not even accepting online payments so for them, there's no chance of them being frauded.

Table: 1.20 Perference about selling products online

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	15	9.7	9.7	9.7
	No	119	77.3	77.3	77.3
	Maybe in future	20	13	13	100
	Total	154	100	100	



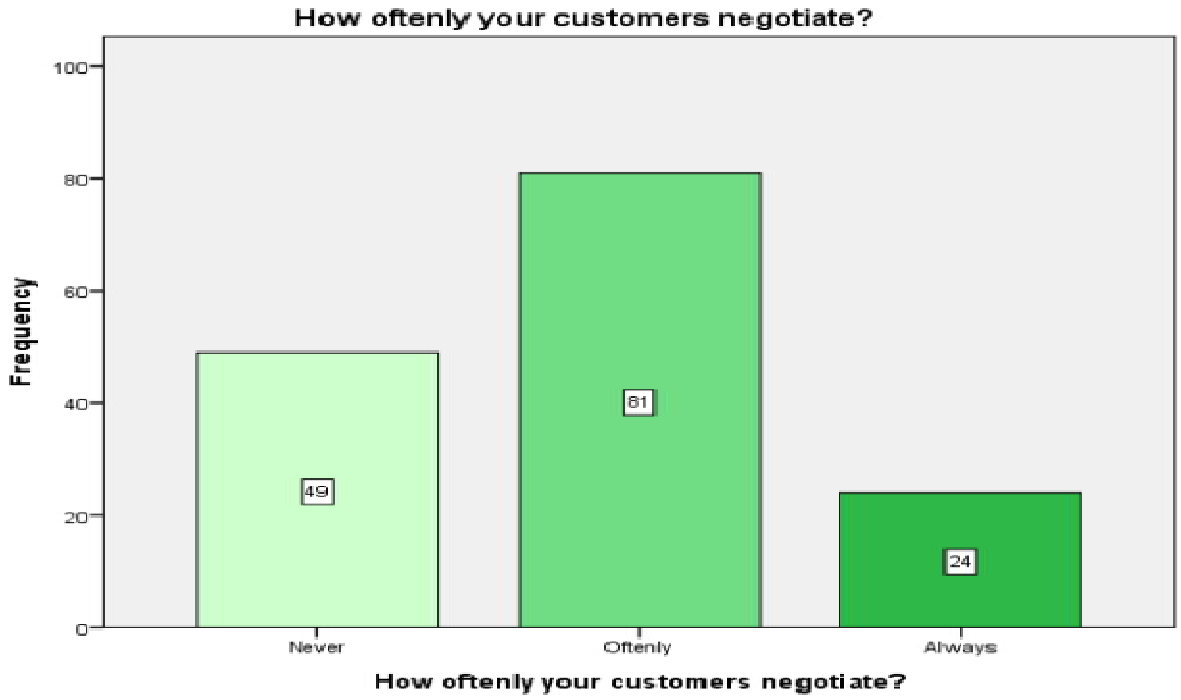
Interpretation: The data is collected to know if the street vendors are selling their products online, in their street vending business.

- While doing the survey of these vendors, we came to know that 15 people among the respondents were actually selling their products online.
- There were 119 people who don't sell their products online while there are 20 vendors who may sell their products online in future.

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Table: 1.21 Frequency of customers negotiate

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	49	31.8	31.8	31.8
	Often	81	52.6	52.6	84.4
	Always	24	15.6	15.6	100
	Total	154	100	100	

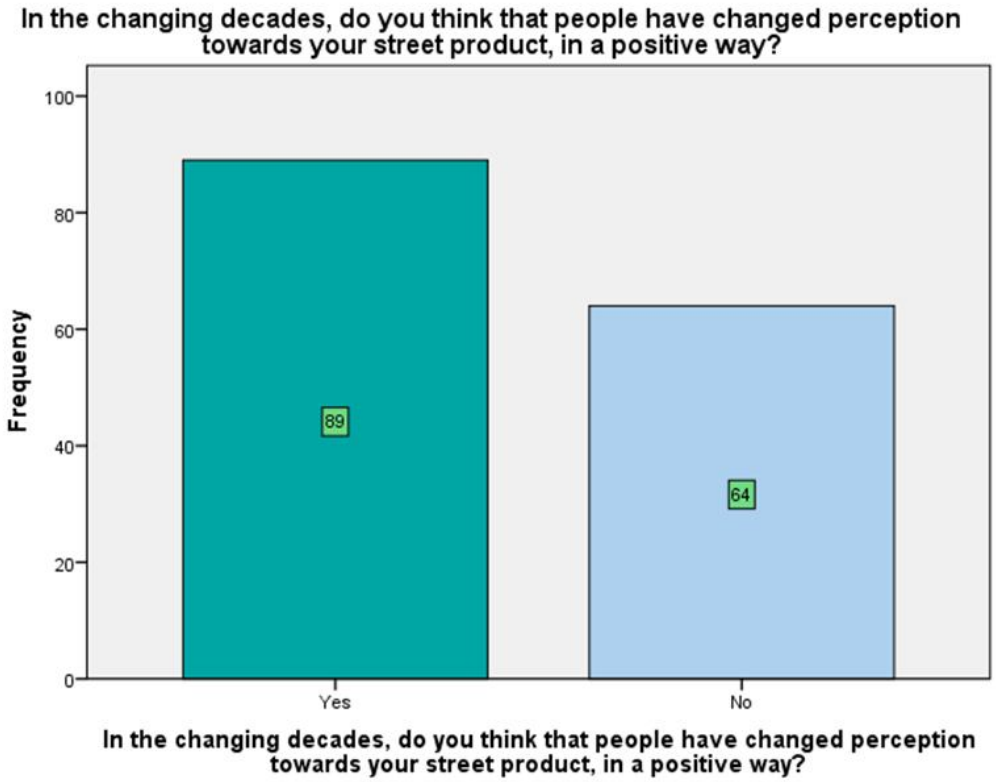


Interpretation: The data is collected to know that how often their customers negotiate while buying their product or service, in their street vending business.

- There were 49 respondents who said that customers never negotiate while buying products. Here, these vendors belong more to the food stall category, as the food price is unnegotiable.
- 81 people out of the total say that their customers often negotiate with them. Here, people offering clothes face this kind of negotiation.
- Now, 24 vendors say that they always face negotiations by the customers' side.

Table: 1.22 Changed perception towards your street product, in a positive way

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	89	57.8	57.2	57.2
	No	64	41.8	41.8	100
	Total	153	99.4	100	
Missing	System	1	0.6		
Total		154	100		

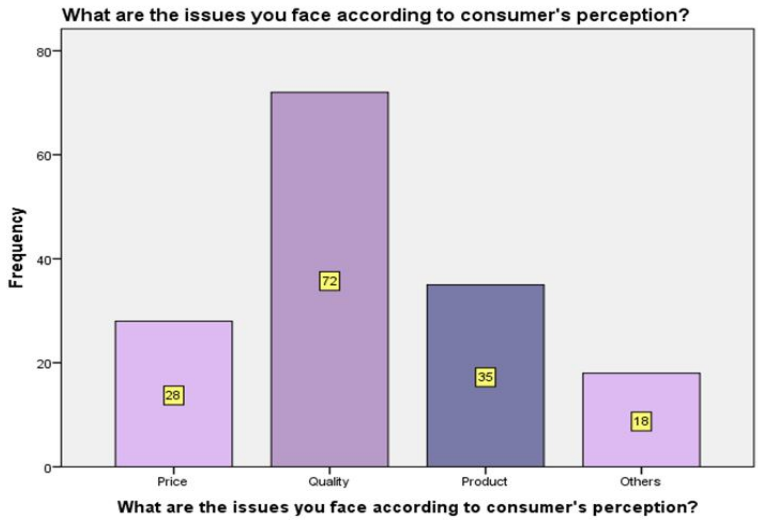


Interpretation: The data is collected to know if the customers have changed their perceptions positively towards their street product in these changing decades.

▪ While doing the survey of these vendors, we came to know that 89 people among the respondents think that customers have really changed their perceptions positively towards their street products in these changing decades. While the other vendors say that customers have not changed their perceptions positively towards their street products in these changing decades.

Table: 1.23 Issues faced, according to consumer's perception

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Price	28	18.2	18.3	18.2
	Quality	72	46.8	47.1	65.3
	Product	35	22.7	22.9	88.2
	Others	18	11.7	11.8	100
	Total	153	99.4	100	
Missing	System	1	0.6		
Total		154	100		

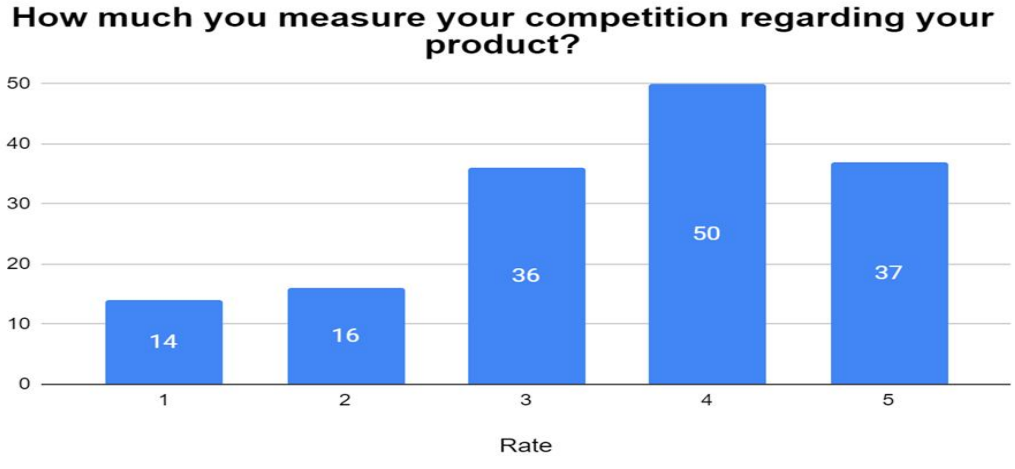


Interpretation: The data is collected to know the issues the street vendors face according to consumers' perceptions of this street vending business.

- 28 people think that customers leave their product unbought because they have price issues, while 72 vendors have thoughts that the customers might not like the quality, and that is also a reason not to buy their product.
- 35 respondents out of the total think that the customers didn't like the product, and the other 18 people have other thoughts on this.

Table: 1.24 measurement of competition regarding your product

Rating	**Frequency**
1(Very low)	14
2(Low)	16
3(Moderate)	37
4(High)	50
5(Very High)	37



Interpretation: The majority of the respondents felt there was major competition with other street vendors.

- 50 respondents rate high competition
- 37 respondents rate very high competition

V. HYPOTHESIS TESTING

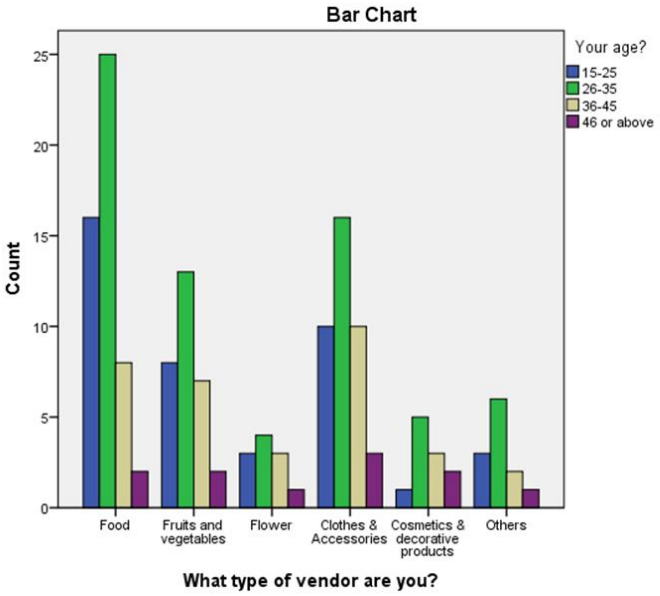
By doing this normality test, we can consider that the data collected is normal. Therefore, a Parametric test will be carried out.

1.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.681a	15	0.966
Likelihood Ratio	6.719	15	0.965
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.676	1	0.102
N of Valid Cases	154		

a. 14 cells (58.3%) have an expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 79.



Hypothesis Testing:

H0: There is no significant association between the types of vendoring and age groups.

H1: There is a significant association between the types of vendors and age groups.

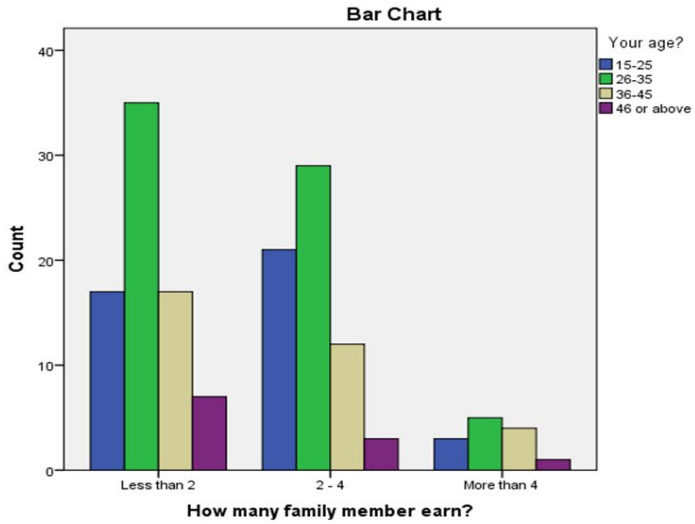
As the Pearson test is greater than 0.05, we will accept the null hypothesis. It means that there is no significant association between the types of vendors and age groups.

3Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.380a	6	0.76
Likelihood Ratio	3.363	6	0.762
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.576	1	0.448
N of Valid Cases	154		

a. 4 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .93.

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Hypothesis Testing:

H0: There is no significant association between the number of family members earning and age groups.

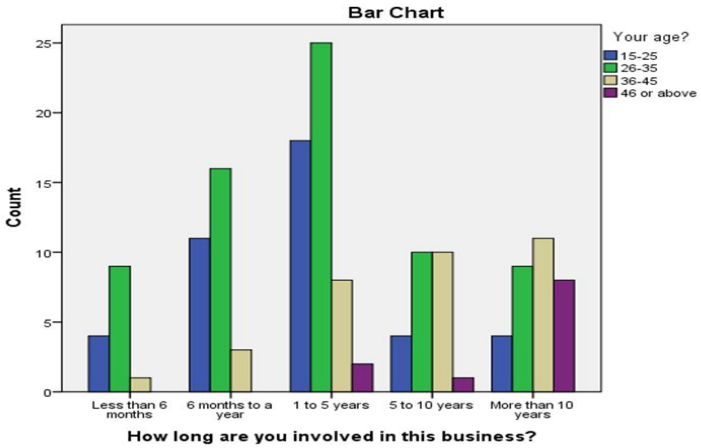
H1: There is a significant association between the number of family members earning and age groups.

As the Pearson test is greater than 0.05, we will accept the null hypothesis. It means that there is no significant association between the number of family members earning and age groups.

3Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	38.839[a]	12	.000
Likelihood Ratio	37.080	12	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	23.926	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	154		

a. 7 cells (35.0%) have an expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.00.



Hypothesis Testing

H0: There is no significant association between how long the vendor has been involved in the business and age groups.

H1: There is a significant association between how long the vendor has been involved in the business and age groups.

As the Pearson test is less than 0.05, we will reject the null hypothesis. It means that there is a significant association between how long the vendor has been involved in the business and the age groups.

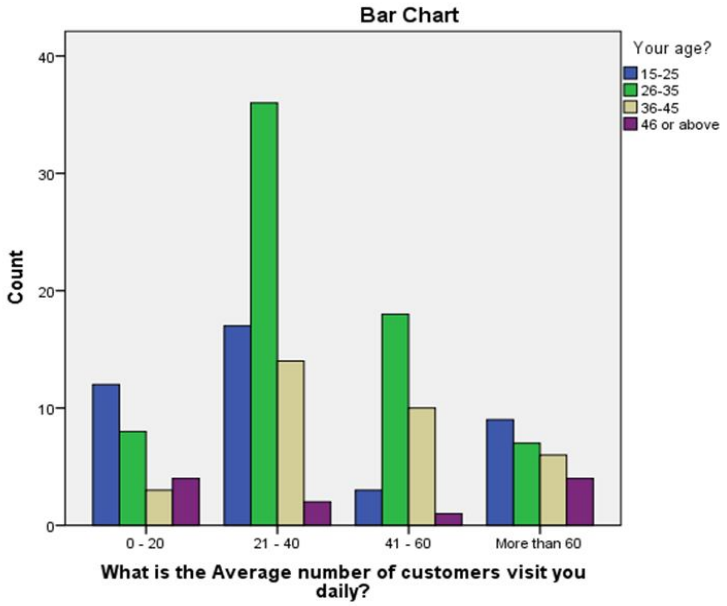
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4.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	22.555[a]	9	.007
Likelihood Ratio	23.209	9	.006
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.028	1	.154
N of Valid Cases	154		

a. 4 cells (25.0%) have an expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.86.



Hypothesis Testing:

H0: There is no significant association between the average number of customers visiting daily and age groups.

H1: There is a significant association between the average number of customers visiting daily and age groups.

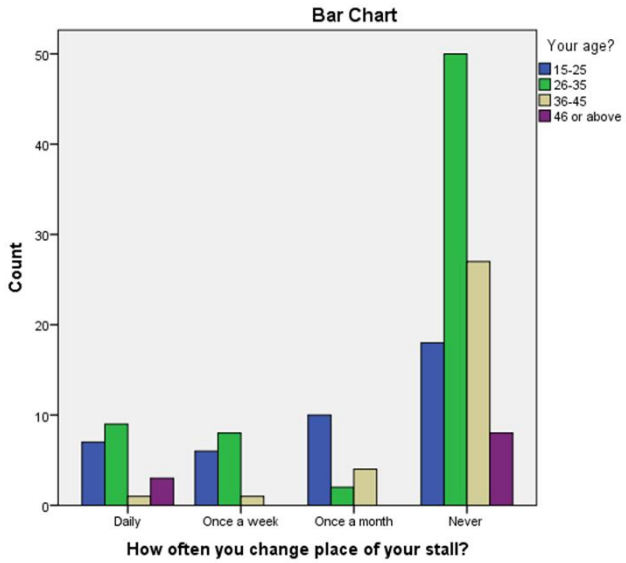
As the Pearson test is less than 0.05, we will reject the null hypothesis. It means that there is a significant relationship between the average number of customers visiting daily and age groups.

5.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	26.039[a]	9	.002
Likelihood Ratio	29.064	9	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.706	1	.030
N of Valid Cases	154		

a. 8 cells (50.0%) have an expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.07.



Hypothesis Testing:

H0: There is no significant association between how often they change their stall place and age groups.

H1: There is a significant association between how often they change their stall place and age groups.

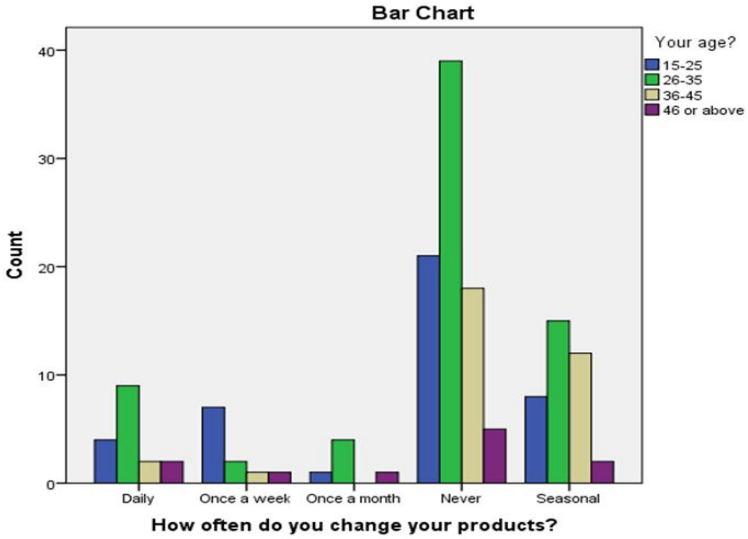
As the Pearson test is less than 0.05, we will reject the null hypothesis. It means that there is a significant relationship between how often they change their stall place and age groups.

6.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	15.749[a]	12	.203
Likelihood Ratio	15.709	12	.205
Linear-by-Linear Association	.942	1	.332
N of Valid Cases	154		

a. 12 cells (60.0%) have an expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 43.

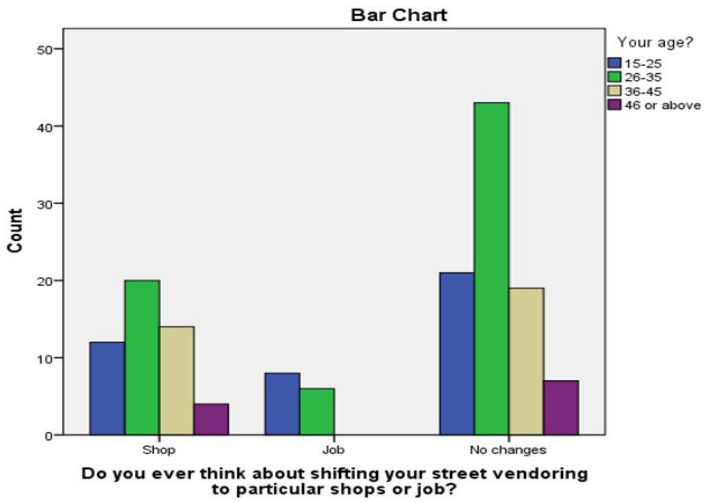


Hypothesis Testing:
H0: There is no significant association between how often they change their products and age groups.
H1: There is a significant association between how often they change their products and age groups.
As the Pearson test is greater than 0.05, we will accept the null hypothesis. It means that there is no significant association between how often they change their products and age groups.

7.
Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.954[a]	6	.090
Likelihood Ratio	13.665	6	.034
Linear-by-Linear Association	.027	1	.869
N of Valid Cases	154		

a. 4 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.00.

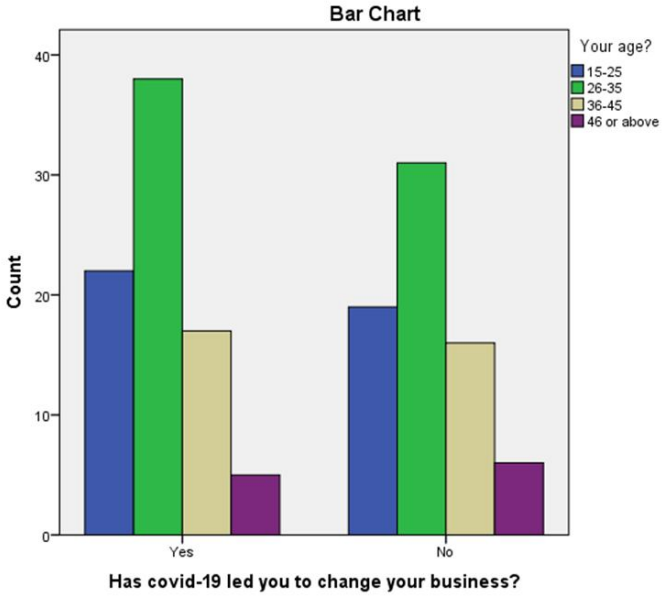


Hypothesis Testing:
H0: There is no significant association between what they think about shifting their street business to a shop or job and age groups.
H1: There is a significant association between what they think about shifting their street business to a shop or job and age groups.
As the Pearson test is greater than 0.05, we will accept the null hypothesis. It means that there is no significant association between what they think about shifting their street business to a shop or job and age groups.

8.
Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.403[a]	3	.940
Likelihood Ratio	.403	3	.940
Linear-by-Linear Association	.206	1	.650
N of Valid Cases	154		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.14.



Hypothesis Testing:

H0: There is no significant association between the changes in business due to covid – 19 and age groups.

H1: There is a significant association between the changes in business due to covid – 19 and age groups.

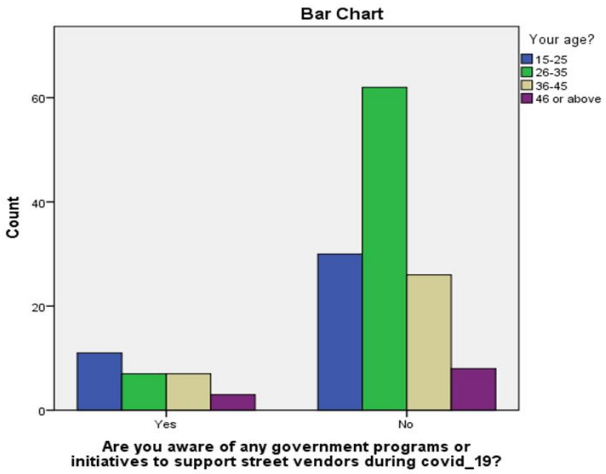
As the Pearson test is greater than 0.05, we will accept the null hypothesis. It means that there is no significant association between the changes in business due to covid – 19 and age groups.

9.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.872[a]	3	.118
Likelihood Ratio	6.052	3	.109
Linear-by-Linear Association	.017	1	.896
N of Valid Cases	154		

a. 1 cell (12.5%) has an expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.00.



Hypothesis Testing:

H0: There is no significant association between awareness of any government . programs related to covid – 19 and age groups.

H1: There is a significant association between awareness of any government . programs related to covid – 19 and age groups.

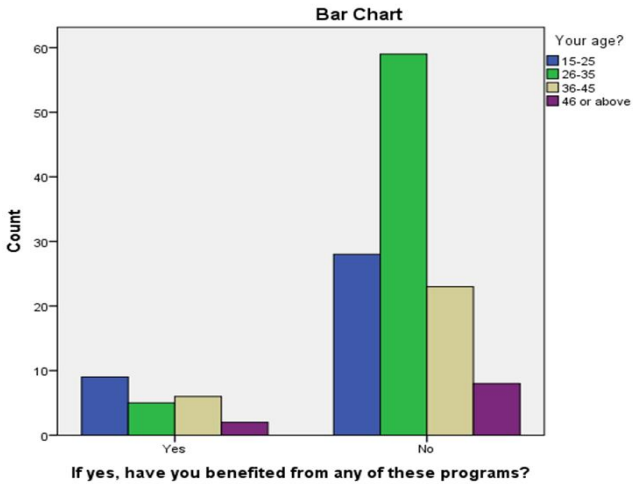
As the Pearson test is greater than 0.05, we will accept the null hypothesis. It means that there is no significant association between the awareness of any government . programs related to covid – 19 and age groups.

10.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.769[a]	3	.123
Likelihood Ratio	6.047	3	.109
Linear-by-Linear Association	.056	1	.813
N of Valid Cases	140		

a. 2 cells (25.0%) have an expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.57.



Hypothesis Testing:

H0: There is no significant association between the benefits of these governments . programs and age groups.

H1: There is a significant association between the benefits of these governments . programs and age groups.

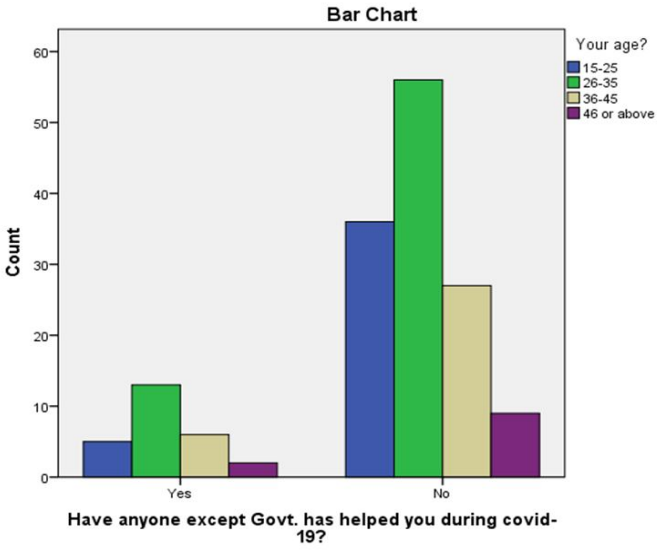
As the Pearson test is greater than 0.05, we will accept the null hypothesis. It means that there is no significant association between the benefits of these government . programs and age groups.

11.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.883[a]	3	.829
Likelihood Ratio	.933	3	.818
Linear-by-Linear Association	.422	1	.516
N of Valid Cases	154		

a. 1 cells (12.5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.86.



Hypothesis Testing:

H0: There is no significant association between the help they got from the government during covid – 19 and age groups.

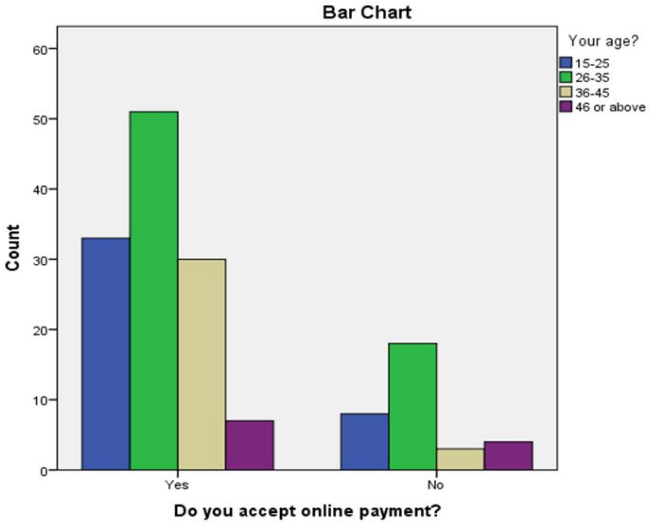
H1: There is a significant association between the help they got, except from the government, during covid – 19 and age groups.

As the Pearson test is greater than 0.05, we will accept the null hypothesis. It means that there is no significant association between the help they got from the government during covid – 19 and age groups.

12. Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.420[a]	3	.144
Likelihood Ratio	5.825	3	.120
Linear-by-Linear Association	.000	1	1.000
N of Valid Cases	154		

a. 1 cell (12.5%) has an expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.36.



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Hypothesis Testing:

H0: There is no significant association between the acceptance of online payment and age groups.

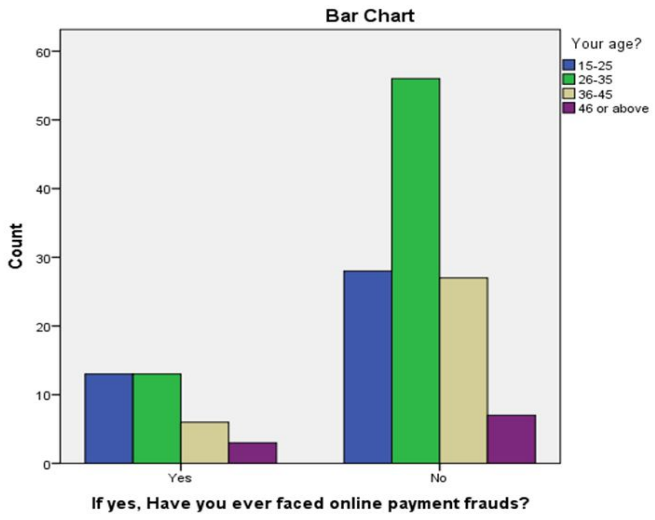
H1: There is a significant association between the acceptance of online payments and age groups.

As the Pearson test is greater than 0.05, we will accept the null hypothesis. It means that there is no significant association between the acceptance of online payments and age groups.

13. Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.149[a]	3	.369
Likelihood Ratio	3.048	3	.384
Linear-by-Linear Association	.699	1	.403
N of Valid Cases	153		

a. 1 cells (12.5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.29.



Hypothesis Testing:

H0: There is no significant association between the frauds of online payment and age groups.

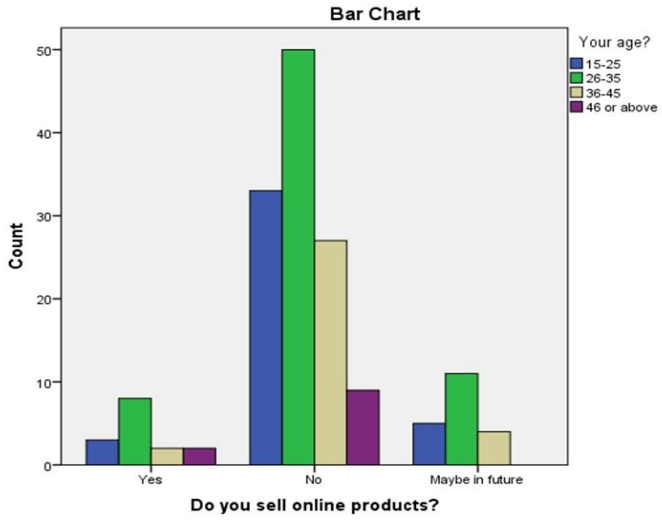
H1: There is a significant association between the frauds of online payment and age groups.

As the Pearson test is greater than 0.05, we will accept the null hypothesis. It means that there is no significant association between the frauds of online payment and age groups.

14. Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.064[a]	6	.668
Likelihood Ratio	5.380	6	.496
Linear-by-Linear Association	.747	1	.388
N of Valid Cases	154		

a. 5 cells (41.7%) have an expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.07.



Hypothesis Testing:

H0: There is no significant association between the sales of online products and age groups.

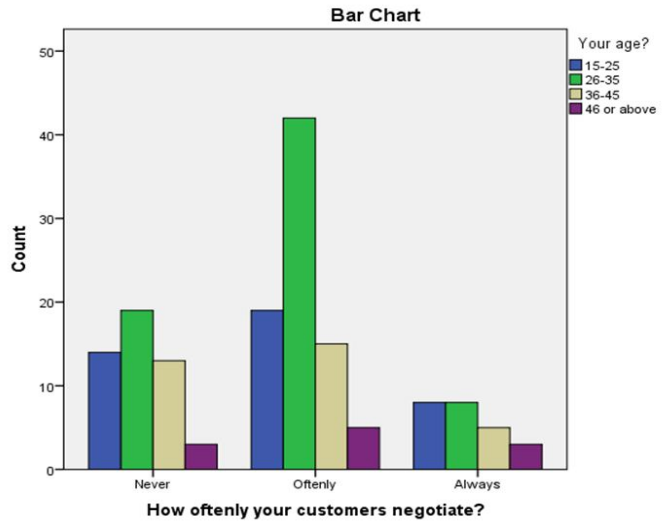
H1: There is a significant association between the sales of online products and age groups.

As the Pearson test is greater than 0.05, we will accept the null hypothesis. It means that there is no significant association between the sales of online products and age groups.

15. Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.843[a]	6	.564
Likelihood Ratio	4.673	6	.586
Linear-by-Linear Association	.001	1	.970
N of Valid Cases	154		

a. 2 cells (16.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.71.



Hypothesis Testing:

H0: There is no significant association between the times the customers negotiate and their age groups.

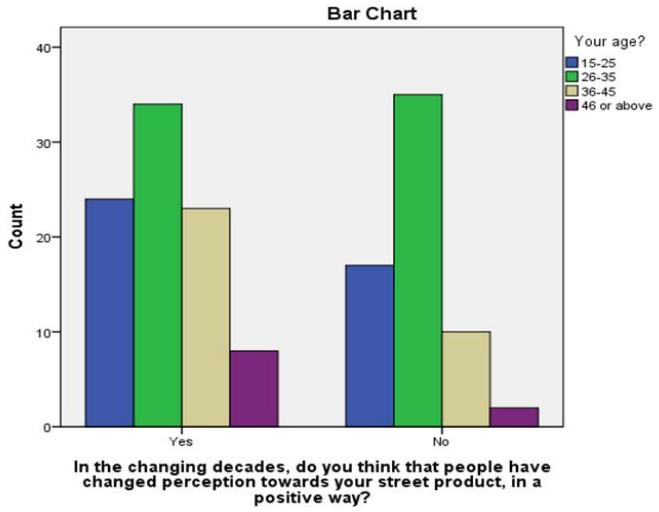
H1: There is a significant association between the times the customers negotiate and their age groups.

As the Pearson test is greater than 0.05, we will accept the null hypothesis. It means that there is no significant association between the times the customers negotiate and their age groups.

16.Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.006[a]	3	.111
Likelihood Ratio	6.230	3	.101
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.323	1	.128
N of Valid Cases	153		

a. 1 cells (12.5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.18.



Hypothesis Testing:

H0: There is no significant association between the changed perception of customers in a positive way towards street products in the changing decades and age groups.

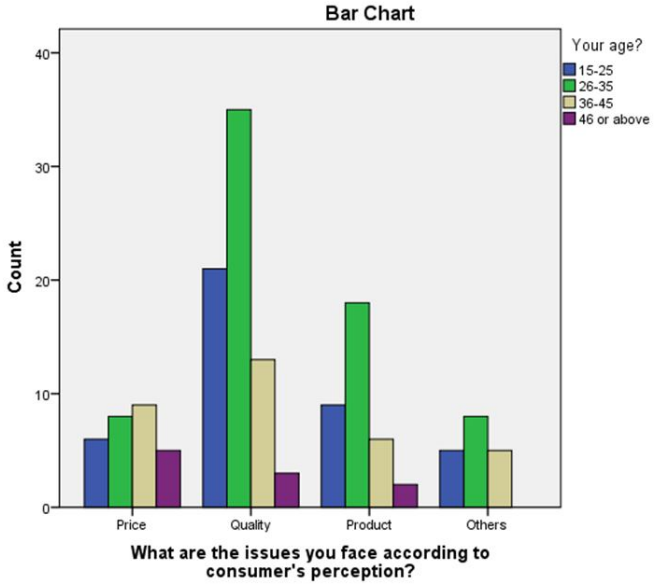
H1: There is a significant association between the changed perception of customers in a positive way towards street products in the changing decades and age groups.

As the Pearson test is greater than 0.05, we will accept the null hypothesis. It means that there is no significant association between the changed perception of customers in a positive way towards street products in the changing decades and age groups.

17. Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.504[a]	9	.186
Likelihood Ratio	12.080	9	.209
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.585	1	.108
N of Valid Cases	153		

a. 6 cells (37.5%) have an expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.18.



Hypothesis Testing:

H0: There is no significant association between the issues customers face while buying and age groups.

H1: There is a significant association between the issues customers face while buying and age groups.

As the Pearson test is greater than 0.05, we will accept the null hypothesis. It means that there is no significant association between the issues customers face while buying and age groups.

T - TEST

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Rate the fear you faced - Daily Wages	Equal variances assumed	2.315	0.13	0.48	152	0.632	0.106	0.221	-0.33	0.542
	Equal variances not assumed			0.469	111.493	0.64	0.106	0.226	-0.342	0.554
Rate the fear you faced - Wastage of unsold goods	Equal variances assumed	3.348	0.069	0.262	152	0.793	0.054	0.207	-0.354	0.462
	Equal variances not			0.251	104.142	0.802	0.054	0.216	-0.374	0.482

	assumed									
Rate the fear you faced - Perishability of your product	Equal variances assumed	1.211	0.273	1.352	152	0.178	0.29	0.215	-0.134	0.714
	Equal variances not assumed			1.316	110.403	0.191	0.29	0.22	-0.147	0.727
Rate the fear you faced - Municipal & Higher authorities	Equal variances assumed	1.24	0.267	-0.606	152	0.546	-0.122	0.202	-0.522	0.277
	Equal variances not assumed			-0.59	110.799	0.556	-0.122	0.207	-0.534	0.289
Rate the fear you faced - Govt. to stop selling goods through vendor	Equal variances assumed	0.022	0.883	-0.686	152	0.494	-0.143	0.209	-0.556	0.269
	Equal variances not assumed			-0.684	119.093	0.495	-0.143	0.21	-0.558	0.272
Rate the Problem according to you - Heavy charges and difficulty finor Vending license	Equal variances assumed	0.253	0.616	1.451	152	0.149	0.302	0.208	-0.109	0.713
	Equal variances not assumed			1.412	110.076	0.161	0.302	0.214	-0.122	0.726
Rate the Problem according to you - Inadequate water or electricity	Equal variances assumed	0.021	0.886	-0.21	152	0.834	-0.037	0.178	-0.388	0.314
	Equal variances not assumed			-0.212	123.749	0.832	-0.037	0.176	-0.386	0.311
Rate the Problem according to you - Environment problem	Equal variances assumed	1.304	0.255	-0.201	152	0.841	-0.045	0.223	-0.485	0.395
	Equal variances not assumed			-0.196	110.692	0.845	-0.045	0.229	-0.498	0.408

Rate the Problem according to you - Competition between vendors	Equal variances assumed	0.399	0.529	0.483	152	0.629	0.116	0.239	-0.357	0.588
	Equal variances not assumed			0.471	110.701	0.638	0.116	0.245	-0.371	0.602
Rate the Problem according to you - Bribes, penalties & imprisonment	Equal variances assumed	0.005	0.944	1.108	152	0.27	0.179	0.162	-0.14	0.499
	Equal variances not assumed			1.112	121.811	0.268	0.179	0.161	-0.14	0.498
Rate the Problem according to you - Lack of storage	Equal variances assumed	1.49	0.224	-0.113	152	0.91	-0.024	0.213	-0.446	0.398
	Equal variances not assumed			-0.11	112.131	0.912	-0.024	0.218	-0.456	0.408
Rate the Problem according to you - Theft or damage to products	Equal variances assumed	0.007	0.935	0.848	152	0.398	0.165	0.194	-0.219	0.549
	Equal variances not assumed			0.851	121.595	0.397	0.165	0.194	-0.219	0.549
Rate the Problem according to you - Eviction	Equal variances assumed	0.368	0.545	0.505	152	0.615	0.097	0.192	-0.282	0.475
	Equal variances not assumed			0.498	115.426	0.619	0.097	0.194	-0.288	0.481
On a rating scale, how much you measure your competition regarding your product?	Equal variances assumed	4.141	0.044	0.561	152	0.576	0.114	0.204	-0.288	0.517
	Equal variances not assumed			0.535	103.397	0.593	0.114	0.213	-0.309	0.537

By doing T – test, we got to know that there are certain fears and problems classified above and that there is competition in the market across both genders, i.e., male and Female.

VI. FINDINGS

OBJECTIVES	FINDINGS
1. To understand the dependency of other family members on the one's who are involved in the street vending business.	It was found that the majority of the respondents have 1–4 members involved in the street vending business. Only 8.6% of the respondents have more than 4 members who depend on the street vending business.
2. To understand difficulties and challenges faced by Street vendor	The majority of the respondents responded that eviction was their least common problem faced by them. Followed by, heavy charges for vending license. The majority of the respondents responded rated competition between vendors as their highest problem. Followed by, the environmental problem. 0 respondents responded by rating bribes, penalties, and imprisonment as their major problems.
3. To determine the impact of COVID-19 on street vending businesses and their awareness about any support programs.	53.2% of people had changed their business due to Covid – 19. 46.8% of the total vendors said that they didn't get affected with the pandemic Also, the majority of the respondents aren't aware of any government programs or initiatives to support street vendors during Covid – 19. Only 22 respondents have benefited from government programs, out of 28 respondents who know about the same. 128 respondents out of the total, said that they didn't get any help from any sources during the pandemic.
4. To understand the vendors' experience with online payments, including fraud and their online selling practices.	The minority of 33 respondents don't accept online payments as their service payment source. Also, many of these people didn't prefer the online payment source because they thought they might get cheated. The majority of the respondents accept online payments as their service payment source. From them, majority have never faced any sort of online payment fraud. But 35 vendors have faced online payment fraud in their street vending businesses. It was found that 15 people among the respondents were actually selling their products online. There were 119 people who don't sell their products online, while there are 20 vendors who may sell their products online in the future.

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VII. LIMITATIONS

1) The study's limitation is its focus solely on Ahmedabad city, potentially limiting the applicability of findings to other areas.
2) With just 154 people involved, it might be hard to apply the findings to a larger population.
3) Findings from a single study might not be applicable to other regions or countries with different cultural and economic contexts.
4) Limited focus on specific challenges
5) Lack of disaggregated data
6) Limited to recent data

VIII. SUGGESTIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings, the following suggestions and recommendations can be made for future research or initiatives to improve the situation of street vendors:

A. *Support for Family Dependence*

The study suggests a significant number of families depend on street vending income. Future initiatives could explore ways to provide support programs that benefit not just the vendor but also their dependents (e.g., healthcare access, educational opportunities for children).

B. *Addressing Vendor Challenges*

The finding that competition and environmental issues are major concerns highlights the need for improved regulations or designated vending spaces that minimize competition and promote cleanliness.

C. *Raising Awareness of Government Programs*

The limited awareness of government support programs during COVID-19 suggests a need for improved communication strategies to reach street vendors effectively. This could involve collaborating with local vendor associations or utilizing communication channels frequented by vendors.

D. *Encouraging Safe Online Transactions*

The study indicates a growing trend of online payments but also a fear of fraud. Initiatives could involve training programs on secure online transactions and collaborating with payment service providers to offer vendor-friendly fraud protection mechanisms.

E. *Expanding Online Sales Opportunities*

While a small number currently sell online, there's interest from some vendors. Programs could be developed to help street vendors establish an online presence, navigate logistics, and potentially integrate online sales with their physical vending business.

F. *Addressing Study Limitations*

To overcome limitations like the study's geographic focus and sample size, future research could be conducted in multiple locations with a larger and more diverse sample population. This would provide a more comprehensive picture of the challenges and opportunities faced by street vendors across different regions.

G. *Additional Recommendations*

The study highlights the need for disaggregated data. Future research could gather data segmented by factors like vendor location, type of goods sold, and family size to provide a more nuanced understanding of the challenges faced by different subgroups within the street vendor community. Expanding the research scope to include long-term challenges faced by street vendors beyond the immediate impact of COVID-19 could provide valuable insights for developing sustainable support programs.

IX. CONCLUSIONS

Street vendors encounter a myriad of challenges, including limited access to resources, lack of legal recognition, vulnerability to harassment, and fluctuating income. These obstacles not only impede their ability to sustain their livelihoods but also perpetuate economic inequality and social marginalisation.

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Addressing these challenges requires comprehensive interventions that prioritise the rights and well-being of street vendors, including policy reforms, access to financial services, provision of infrastructure, and protection from harassment. By addressing these issues, societies can create more inclusive and equitable urban environments where street vendors can thrive and contribute to local economies.Pollution is affecting them in many ways, road widening also affects street vendors. Harassment from local authorities or from policemen during vending. Uncertainty and insecurity is the basic problem vendors as their profession is considered illegal.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, stationary Providing microloans or grants to help street vendors expand their businesses and invest in better equipment or inventory.establish long-term, mutually beneficial relationships with vendors that can meet the company's demands in a cost-effective and reliable manner contributes to the growth of the informal economy, which is estimated to account for between 25% and 40% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in developing countries vendor is a general term for anyone who buys and sells goods or services. A vendor purchases products and services and then sells them to another company or individualThe vendor development process aims to establish long-term, mutually beneficial relationships with vendors that can meet the company's demands in a cost-effective and reliable manner.

X. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Taking this opportunity, we are glad to express our sincere and profound sentimental gratitude to all those who rendered their valuable help for the successful completion of this project report entitled **"Problem Faced by Street Vendors.**". We are also thankful to all for sharing their veracious and illuminating views on the issues related to the project. We would also like to thank **Dr. Smruti Vakil,** under whose guidance we were able to grab this opportunity and get the chance to showcase this report in an engrossing and fascinating manner. Our authentic sense of gratitude goes to **GLS University,** which gave us a chance to illuminate our academic talents and qualifications.

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	Regular	Bold	Italic
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1) Level-1 Heading: A level-1 heading must be in Small Caps, centered and numbered using uppercase Roman numerals. For example, see heading "III. Page Style" of this document. The two level-1 headings which must not be numbered are "Acknowledgment" and "References".

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Fig. 1 A sample line graph using colors which contrast well both on screen and on a black-and-white hardcopy

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- the image used in each figure is clear,
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Figures must be numbered using Arabic numerals. Figure captions must be in 8 pt Regular font. Captions of a single line (e.g. Fig. 2) must be centered whereas multi-line captions must be justified (e.g. Fig. 1). Captions with figure numbers must be placed after their associated figures, as shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 2 Example of an unacceptable low-resolution image

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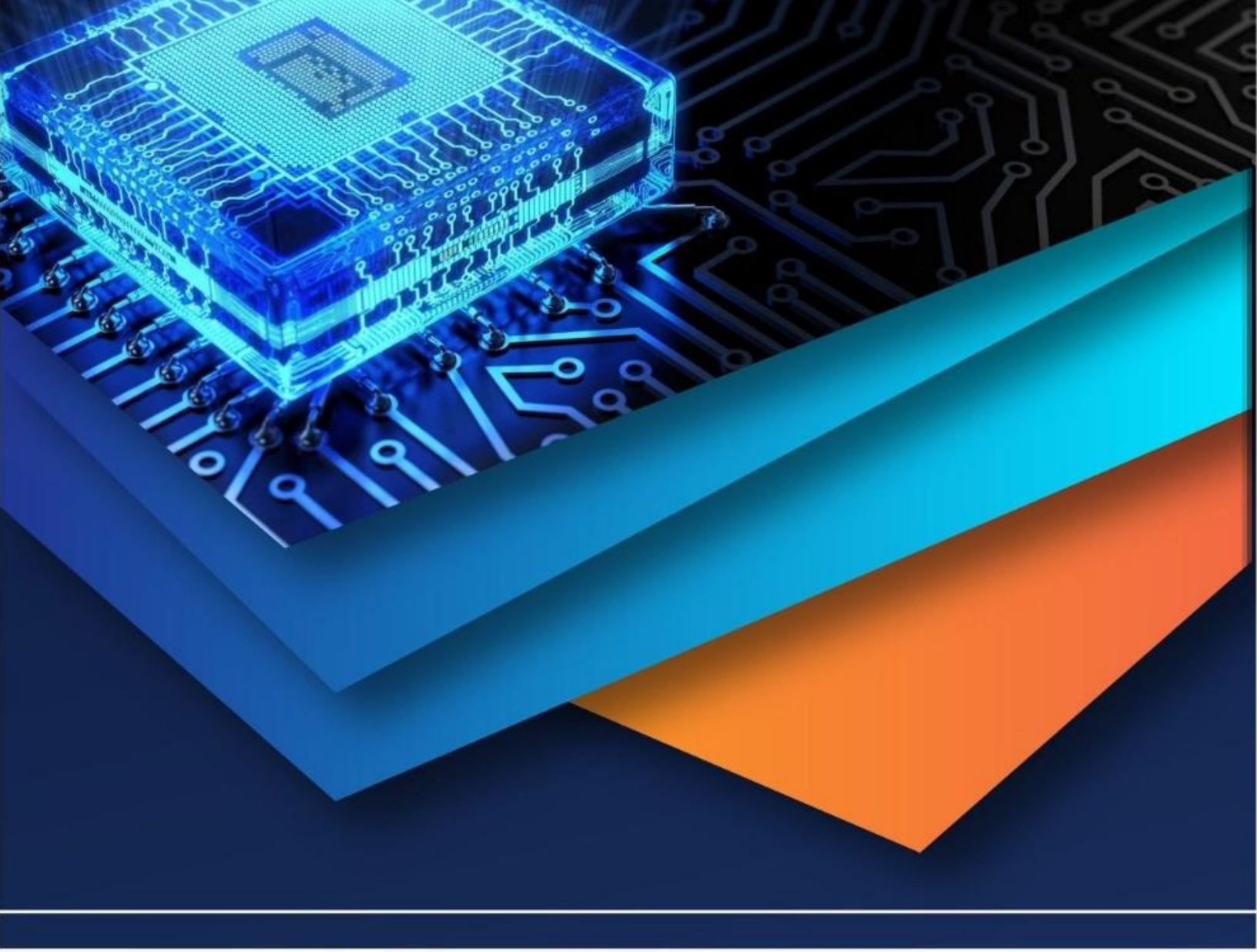
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