

Issues and Challenges of Vending Zone Retailers of Odisha: A Special Reference to Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation (B.M.C)



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Abstract

Street vendors of Bhubaneswar are the most underprivileged workers of the informal sector of self-employed personnel. This paper attempts to exhibit the socio-economic and spatial issues of skilled street vendors in Bhubaneswar and their quality of life. The study is descriptive and the situations have been explained with the help of quantitative paradigm. The study is an extract from data collected by researchers from 100 respondents through random sampling. With the emergence of these regulated street vending shops, the customers in each of those particular areas started leading a life with greater ease. The rate of availability of goods and services increased drastically thereafter. The street vendors, who have skills, are also benefited out of this organised pattern of retailing which protects them from harassment by the police, BMC or other government authority.

The main objective of the case study is to analyse and interpret the way the business is conducted in a newly developed structure of organized skilled vendors all around the city. The scope of this case study extends up to all pertinent data relating to the vendors. It begins to state all vital information about their enterprise and continues to scrutinize a very minute question which revolves around the way their life is governed by the business conducted by them and cover the working life of skilled vendors, which is explained in terms of their access to finance and the type of vending they carry out, the amount of bribes they have to pay in order to sustain themselves in the market, their working hours, the issues related to facilities available at vending places, public space utilisation, and the legal aspect of their activity. The case study has certain limitations which are to be kept in mind while evaluating it as it could create a hindrance in the process of educating one's mind regarding the vital elements of the case study.

Keywords: Hither Thither, VVIP, Pavements, Digital Agencies.

Introduction

Compared to the days of inception of street vending, today it has become an important source of income or employment for a large number of urban poor as this business requires small financial investments and low skills. Street vending is easy to get along with the customers of few steps away as the customers get their necessary at an affordable price near to their houses. Street Vending creates jobs not only for the street vendors but also for the security guards, transport operators, storage providers and others. On a broader term, a street vendor is a person who sells goods or services to the public without having a permanent built-up structure but with a temporary static or mobile structure. Street vendors could be stationary and occupy space on the pavements or other public/private areas, or could be mobile and move from places to places carrying their wares on their heads or on cycles and motorcycles. They sell products from vegetables and meats to prepare food items, from building materials to garments and crafts, from various household and beauty products to consumer electronics. They also provide services from auto repairs to haircuts and so many other services. Street Vending also adds value to the cultural heritage of the country and state. For example, in India, the street vendors who sell tea are known as "Chai-Wallahs" add values to the cultural value of India. Street Vending has been in the market

from the ancient time of civilization. In all civilizations, ancient and medieval, there were and are travelling merchants who not only sell their wares in the town by going from house to house but also trade in neighbouring countries.

This study is about the vending zone retailers of Odisha, with a special reference to the capital of the state, Bhubaneswar. It is seen that there has been a significant increase in the number of vending zone retailers in Bhubaneswar. People, who migrate to this city from other cities, states and do not possess formal skills and education that can help them to get a formal employment, choose vending as a good source of income. People also migrate from nearby villages when they do not find any well paid jobs in their areas. There are many places in the city where Government of Odisha has made provisions of vending zones for the vendors so that they can keep their business running smoothly. It has also seen that people, who do not have a good amount of income in formal sectors, run street vending business after and before their formal employment time to make a good amount of income so that they can lead a better life in a city like Bhubaneswar. Their family members also help them in such business. From a study it has seen that there is a continuous increase in the number of street vendors in the major cities around the world, especially in the developing countries like Asia, Latin America and Africa. The street vendors sometimes are barely treated with the same measure of dignity and tolerance. The municipal authorities and police target them like illegal traders in this urban areas, because urban middle class people complain constantly on how these vendors creates problem encroaching by blocking pavements, create traffic problems. Many antisocial also engage themselves in street vending business.

Background of Study

The city of temples, Bhubaneswar was designed by the German architect Otto Konigsberger in 1946. Like Chandigarh and Jamshedpur; it is one of the first planned cities of India and is soon going to become one of the smart cities in India. The city has ranked among top 100 cleanest cities of India as per Swachh Survekshan 2017 because of its wealth of greenery and an efficient civic body. The city has emerged as a major centre for IT industry, providing higher education and advanced medical care. Adding to that, the boom in the metals and mineral processing industries has made Bhubaneswar one of the fastest developing cities of India in recent years. There are 46 vending zones in Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation (BMC) with 1699 established vendors. BMC has a strong historic tradition of civic activism dedicated to the cause of better life for all its citizens. From its inception in the year 1948 as a Notified Area Committee to a Municipality in the year 1979, then finally to a Corporation in the year 1994, BMC as an organization, has traversed through many intricate paths and still is growing from strength to strength. BMC has undertaken pioneering work in various fields and perceives its role as principal provider of services and to provide a better quality of life to the residents of Bhubaneswar.

BMC is divided into three zones, namely North, Central, Ekamra. North zone has 9 number wards. In the same zone the number of households contains 42511 where the population is 181576. Central zone has 15 number of wards. In the same zone the no. Of households are 37637 where the population is 15702. Ekamra zone has 22 numbers of wards.

Table-1
Name of Different Vending Zones in Bhubaneswar

Sl. No.	Name of the Vending Zone	Location	Amount of Land	No of Venders	Ward No.
1	Sikhar Chandi Khyudra Byabasai Sangha	Near KIIT Square.	100ftx7 ft	16	1
2	Maa Sikhar Chandi Business Association, Magnetic Square, Patia.	Magnetic Square, Patia.		14	1
3	Non – Veg Vending Zone	Near Niladhri Vihar	150ftx20ft	40	8
4	Mahavir Vending Zone	Ekamra Kanana Road Near N-1	60ftx6ft	10	10
5	Akhandalmani Khidura Vending Zone	Near Horticulture farm EkamraKanna Road	180ftx6ft	30	10
6	Nalco Square Vending Zone	R.M.R.C. Gate C.S. Pur	210ftx6ft	34	11
7	Omfed squire vending Zone	Near Nabard Colony C.S. Pur	600ftx6ft	41	11
8	Planetarium Vending Zone	Acharya Vihar Square	200ftx6ft	29	12
9	Ganeswar Vending Zone	Near Postal Colony V.S.S. Nagar	280ftx6ft	36	14
10	Kalinga Street Vendors Vending Zone	Near Kalinga Hospital	180ftx20ft	32	15
11	Akhandalmani Vending Zone	Maitry Vihar C.S. Pur	140ftx6ft	22	15
12	Xavier Square Vending Zone	Xavier Square	150ftx6ft	33	15
13	Ruchika Vending Zone	Near Ruchika Market Baramunda	180ftx6ft	34	18
14	Fire station vending Zone	Baramunda HB colony		35	18

15	Gajalaxmi Vending Zone	Near N-4 R.B.I. Colony,IRC Village	200ftx195ft	88	19
16	Sri Ganesh Vending Zone	Ekamra Kanana Road	60ftx6ft	10	19
17	Kartikeswar Vending Zone (Saliashai)	Near N-5 I.R.C. Village	150ftx7ft, 300ftx7ft	66	20
18	Raghunath Vending Zone	Near Nayapalli P.S. I.R.C. Village	100ftx7ft	20	20
19	JayadevVihar Vending Zone	Near Govt. Quarters, C.S.Pur	90ftx45ft	55	20
20	Maa Bhagabati Vendor Association	JayadevVihar N-5		6	20
21	Mahavir Street Venders Association	Gridico Square	260ftx7ft	46	22
22	Ganapati Vendors Association	Vanivihar Square (Sahid Nagar)	250ftx6ft	41	22
23	Rupali Square Vending Zone	Rupali Square	260ftx7ft	36	23
24	Kalinga Stadium Vendors Association	Near New AG. Colony	300ftx6ft	49	24
25	Strewat School Vending Zone	Strewat Square, C.R.P. Square	350ftx6ft	60	27
26	Pallashpalli Vending zone	Infront of BSNL staff quarter		20	30
27	Kalayani Vending Zone	In front of B.M.C. Kalyanamandap,Unit-8	150ftx20ft	65	33
28	Maa Bhagabati Vendor Association	Unit-4	Allotted	39	35
29	Mahavir Vendor Association	Madhusudan Nagar Unit-4	100ftx6ft	15	35
30	Rammandir Square Vending Zone	Near Convent School	180ftx35ft	78	36
31	Gajalaxmi Vending Zone	Unit-9	Allotted	27	36
32	Maa Vendor Association	Housing Board Square Unit-9	250ftx6ft	42	36
33	Regional Square Vending Zone	Unit-9	80ftx6ft	12	36
34	Maa Mangala Vending Zone	MaaMangalaMandir Lane Satya Nagar	300ftx6½ft	44	38
35	Sriya Square fruit Vending Zone	Near Labour Commission office	260ftx8ft	32	44
36	Fruti Vendors Association Vending Zone.	Unit -1	222ftx7ft	37	46
37	Mahila Thana Vending Zone	Do	300ftx6ft	58	46
38	Indian Airlines Vending Zone	Do Near Hat	250ftx7ft	35	46
39	Mahavir Vending Zone (Rasi)	Do	330ftx7ft	54	46
40	Sisubhavan Square Vending Zone	Sisubhavan Square	180ftx6ft	28	46
41	Bajranga Venders Association (Chara)	Unit -2 DurgaMandap	230ftx6ft	46	46
42	Lokanath Vending Zone (Shoes)	Rajamahar Square Unit-2	200ftx5ft	32	46
43	Ellahi Vending Zone (Bedsheet)	Unit-2,Petrol Pump	150ftx5ft	18	46
44	Ashok Nagar Vending Zone	Opposite Sri leather Unit-2	300ftx20ft	75	46
45	MaaTarni Vending Zone	Budha Nagar Kalpana Over Breeze	200ftx6ft	32	48
46	Mellinium Vending Zone	Goutam Nagar	150ftx15ft	27	48
Total				1699	

(Sources-B.M.C. website)

The above table details about the 46 vending zones of Bhubaneswar, along with the word numbers of each vending zone and the number of vendors each vending zone has which adds up to 1699 total number of vendors available in Bhubaneswar.

Review of Literature

The various Indian studies enumerated below covered varied dimensions. By making an in-depth study on the above literature, the researcher found that the earlier studies analysed the functioning of street vendors in different views. Utilizing this research gap, the investigator made a detailed analysis on the socio-economic background and

assessed the quality of life of the street vendor households. In addition to conducive and compulsive factors that led an individual to enter street vending, the pre and post status of street vendors after entering street vending was analysed. A detailed study on work related and general problems faced by the vendors during their course of work were done. Their work performance was also assessed.

Swain P. & Pany T.K. (2018)¹ in his study it is pertaining to the regulated vending zones revolves around the overall growth and development of the Micro-Entrepreneur of the street vending zones. A primary method of research has been followed here to

obtain all relevant data pertaining to the street vending zones at Bhubaneswar, city of Odisha. The rate of availability of goods and services took a drastic hike there in after. This has equally been beneficial to the street vendors as this organized pattern protects them from harassment by the police or other government authority. The foremost objective of the case study is to analyse and interpret the way the business is conducted in a newly developed structure of organizing vendors all around the city. The case study has certain limitations which are to be kept in mind while evaluating it as it could create a hindrance in the process of educating one's mind regarding the vital elements of the case study.

Mazhambe A. (2017)² in his study sought to determine the contribution of street vending to Zimbabwe's economy. This was motivated by the need to have a clear appreciation of the socio-economic benefits that could accrue to Zimbabwe if street vendors were formalised. The results of the study showed that 86.6% of street vendors depended entirely on street vending as their source of income. Further more, the study indicated that street vending contributes to economic development by creating jobs, providing alternative source of income particularly for women and provides low cost products to mainly low-income groups in the city. The study concluded that regulatory authorities and government should put in place legislation and policies that recognise street vendors as key players in the county's national economy.

Yohannes M.A. (2016)³ This study aims to investigate the challenges and opportunities of women participating in the informal sector in Ethiopia with a particular emphasis of street vendors in Arba Minch city. The study found that the major challenges of street vendor's women are refusing to pay, damaging goods, housing problem, looting, bribe payment and conflict from formal traders and others. Despite the fact that street vendor's women are faced with these challenges, they are still optimistic about the business.

Sally R. & Caroline S. (2016)⁵ in his paper synthesizes recent research and evidence on urban policies and local government practices as they relate to street vending, one of the most visible occupations in the informal economy. It presents the latest available evidence on the size, composition and contribution of street vending, and reviews the rich literature on street vending as well as media coverage reflecting the extent of exclusionary policies and practices. While many analyses explore the reasons behind evictions and relocations through case studies, this paper draws on participatory methods and surveys to examine the more "everyday" challenges that street vendors face, even when licensed. The data demonstrate the livelihood impacts of generalized workplace in security, harassment and confiscation of merchandise on street vendors' earnings, assets and time. We briefly explore the models of organizing and policy approaches in Ahmedabad, India and Lima, Peru, where collective action among vendors has resulted in more innovative

policy approaches. We argue that legislative reform and greater transparency in the content and implementation of regulations are needed, combined with the political will to challenge the appropriation of strategic urban spaces by more powerful interests.

Nasibu (2015)⁴ Street vending business like another informal business is important to the livelihood of many less educated Tanzanians. It acts as a substitute of employment for those who lacked such opportunity in formal sector due to low level of education or lack of sufficient capital. However, the street vendors face many challenges due to the absence of supportive laws, regulations, and policies of the government; as a consequence their contribution to the income poverty reduction is minimal. In order to strengthen the role of street vending business in income poverty reduction the Tanzanian government should develop supportive policies, laws, and regulations that address the informality and illegality of street vending business.

According to this view informal firms are actually or potentially extremely productive, but held back by government taxes and regulations as well as by the lack of safe property rights and access to finance. If such barriers were lowered, street vending business would register and take advantage of the benefits of their formal status. Currently the government of Tanzania is using millions of money to pay police and security guards to remove street vendors in Dares Salaam city, such amount of money could be used to make street vending business be meaningful for income poverty reduction.

Objectives of the Study

The primary objectives of the Research paper are:

1. To understand socio-economic status of street vendors.
2. To identify issues and challenges of street vendors of B.M.C.
3. To suggest different strategies for solving the problem of street vendors.

Research Methodology

The data were collected through structured questionnaires and personal interviews of 100 street vendors. The study is a comprehensive towards the broad understanding of socio-economic status of street vendors to form into one in the process of urban development in BBSR. It also looked into challenges faced by street vendors in the light of existing policies and land use so that these policies could be used for better management of street vendors. The understanding of the existing situation of vendors is expected to give detailed practical solutions of the whole process of integrating of vendors in a fast growing city like BBSR. The well-known locations of street vending were identified through personal visit and discussions with the official's of the Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation. A local level strategy for the integration of vending is intended through local level planning where the research study was carried out in the BMC and from the new ODISHA market targeting street vendors on skilled basis, market traders and

former market traders. This study is based on the views of different types of vendors that include:

1. Florists
2. Photographers
3. Fish and meat sellers
4. Travel and Transport agents
5. Readymade and Garment shops
6. Fruits and Vegetables vendors
7. Electronics items
8. Office stationary items
9. Small hotel and tea shop

Data Analysis

Age

There are different ages of street vendors in

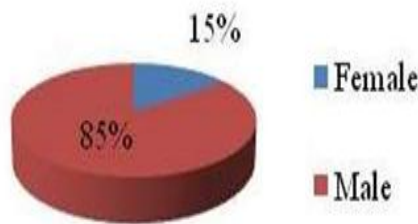


Figure- 1: Gender Classification in Vendors

Vending zone which considered, was mostly above 25 years. 10 % (10) were between 18 to 25 years, 24 % (24) were 25 to 35 years, another 32 % (32) were between 36-40 and remaining all 34 % (34) were above 41 years.

Types of Vendors

Vegetables seller 24(24%), fruit seller 18(18 %), readymade garments 16 (16%), travels and transportation agency 19 (19%), meat and chicken shop 13(13%) and others 10 (10%). How long working as street vendors spent more than 8 years as vendors 40(40%), Vendors 6 years 44 (44%), 1 to 5 years 16 (16%). With reference to above observation, the majority of street vendors spent more than 8 years which indicates that street vending is their only source of income and there is no alternative employment for them. In that case, it is necessary to improvement and ways to overcome their problems.

Workplace Amenities

Around all street vendors are lacking with core amenities in which without them, staying and working at the market will be challenging what are the problems encountered at the market. All the respondent responded this question 36 % (36) said there is an adequate space in the market 14 % (14) said evictions, 26 % (26) said poor sanitation and 14 % (14) said there is no proper place. By this observation, there are issues regarding adequate space, poor sanitation at work place.

Vendors

Those who consume alcohol and smoke-Beedi/cigarette, apparently 72 (72%) of street vendors face many health issues.

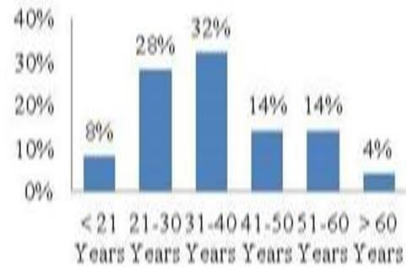


Figure -2: Age of Vendors

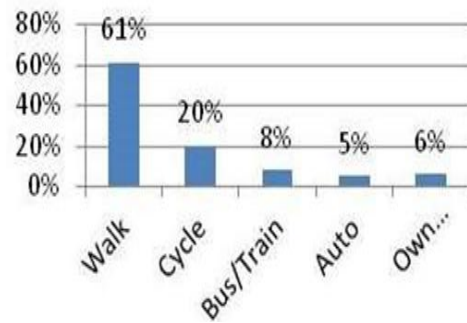


Figure- 3: Mode of Travel to reach workplace

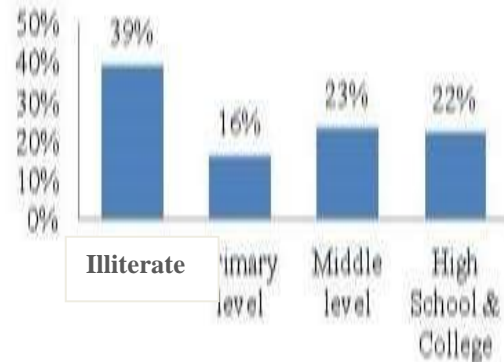


Figure- 4: Education Level of Street Vendors

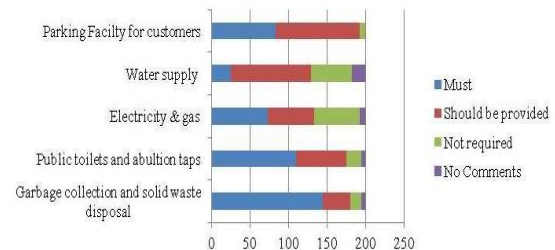


Figure-5: Requirement of Infrastructure Facilities near Vending Zones

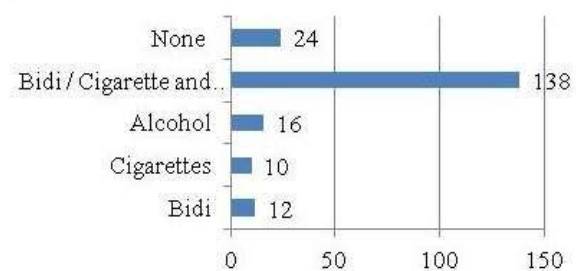


Figure-6: Vendors who Smoke Tobacco and Consume Alcohol

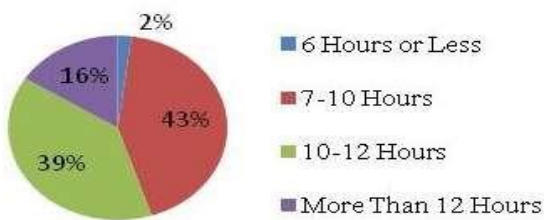


Figure-7: Working Hours (Except Transportation and Preparation)

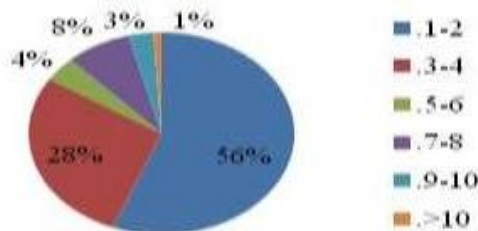


Figure-8: Family Size of Street Vendors

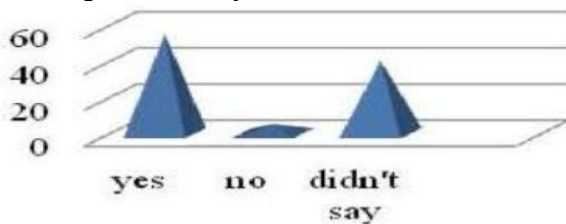


Figure-9: Health Impacted by Pollution Problem Faced By Street Vendors

Most of these problems are result of non-consideration of street vendors while planning urban streets or land-use planning. Socio-economic condition of the street vendors for developing a strategy, targeting various issues and challenges faced by vendors for its inclusion into formal planning process of urban transportation infrastructure and land use with objectives to analyse 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.

Despite their contributions, street vendors face many challenges, are often overlooked as economic agents and unlike other businesses, and are hindered rather than helped by police and municipal policies. Some of the important issues and challenges of street vendors are discussed below.

Child Labour

Child Labour, being one of the many reasons that stand as an obstacle to the social development, has been forbidden in India since 1986 as per the Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act (CLPR). However, when the matter comes to the vending zone retailing business, it affects the retailers. The retailers, as they can't keep child workers, are sometimes facing problems as it becomes difficult for them to

manage everything starting from preparing their products/customer handling to selling/ delivering the product to the customer's address. Child workers, considering their age, are quite active by both brain and body, do a lot of things that help the retailers in many ways. Also, when it comes to payment and faithfulness, the child workers are the first choice for the retailers as they are available at a cheaper price. The Act creates a great hindrance.

Involvement of Family Member

The vending retailers involve their family members in the business to cut down the payment so that they can save more money and also the family members are far more trust worthy. Nevertheless, this affects the educational and social life of the children of the family if they are involved in the business, the health of the family members if the women of the family are involved as they do not get enough time to take care of their own people. With such problems, when the vending zone retailers try to keep their business running, they face issues, sometimes serious issues that do not come into picture.

Unhygienic Environment

Due to various factors like deposit of rain water at a place that is not cleaned properly, sewage leakage, not cleaning the area properly after meat/fish sellers sell at road side, people urinating outside because of unavailability of public toilets near some vending zone areas, dumping of the household waste products on road side and so many other issues create a very unpleasant and unhygienic environment. The customer do not come or reduce the frequency of coming if they do not find the surrounding environment hygienic for which the retailers sometimes change their place or clean their surrounding with their own money and effort. The BMC do not take proper care of vending Zones for waste management.

Wastage Product

Dumping of waste products is also one more problem the vending retailers face on a daily basis. There are two sides of it. First, when people throw garbage outside especially near the vending zone area, it creates an unhygienic environment which to avoid and to keep the places clean, retailers clean the places with their effort. Second, the retailers themselves face problems to dump the waste products. Sometimes when the BMC don't show up to take the daily garbage, the retailers throw it at a particular place to avoid any kind of problems to the people living in the city and to throw such wastes, they travel to a place keeping all the waste products in a truck. This adds more effort and cost to their business.

Parking Problem

Poor parking facility is also one reason for the retailers facing a slow down of business. Customers do not prefer to come to those shops that do not provide proper parking facilities. Even though there are paid parking areas, they are not within a walkable range for some vending zone areas.

Harassment of BMC, Police, Tax Authority

After every possible way to run their

business and maintain a smooth income, the retailers face harassments from BMC, Police, and Tax Authorities. They hand over a chunk of their monthly money to BMC and Police as a bribe. When they deny, their carts gets moved to some place or gets seized and they are threatened towards the cancellation of their licenses. Being helpless, they bribe such officers. Sometimes BMC and Tax Authorities conduct surprise raids. During festivals and Diwali, when the business of the retailers goes up, the extortion of police and BMC also raises up. A retailer when asked once said, "Cops work in shifts, so I have to pay them all else they threaten to confiscate my cart". They are also harassed by local dons

Finance Issue / Loan

No matter what the banks and commercials announce, but taking a loan for business/ startup is not an easy task. It may seem very simple; however, it brings a lot of hurdles that need to be resolved. The retailers spend a significant amount of their time, effort, and money to face the issues like Rejection Process in the first stage itself, Need for collateral, Credit score issues, Verification Process, Enormous paperwork, Non-refundable processing fee, Lack of promise, Interest rate options, and so on. After facing all the hurdles, when finally they get loan and start business, sometimes they face an increase in the interest when they delay in returning the loan amount because of slow business due to certain factors.

Customer Response

In today's world, where there are numerous shops available to purchase, retailers think and act smart to keep their customers happy. Despite of all the effort, the vendors lose their customers because of environmental issue, poor parking. The customer pursues their near dear ones not to shop from a particular shop which badly affects the business of street vendor.

Rainy Season

Weather and environment play an important role in certain business, especially in retail vending. During rainy days, the percentage of customers coming to shops significantly goes down that affects the business. Also a heavy and continuous rain leaves an unclean and unhygienic surrounding for which customers do not prefer to come.

Drinking Water

Drinking water, being considered as one of the precious life providing element, is very important for health. The road side food vendors, being very aware of it, prepare food with drinking water. Customers avoid coming to the shops if they don't find drinking water in the shops. So the retailers bring drinking water in tanks and barrels from a distance for which they are spend extra money. If drinking water will be available for the street vendors, it will help them in running their business smoothly. There is no water supply connects for vending zones.

Basti Area/ Slum Area

Most of the street vendors live in basti/slum areas. This affects their children's future, level of thinking, and life style which they sometimes ignore

for the sake of money. Even if they get help from government and build a living house, they prefer to rent it and live in slum area to save money. There should be some kind of awareness program and action which will help them to come out of such mentality.

Security Issues at the Time Movement of VVIP

Before and during the VVIP movement, the nearby permanent shops are advised to close and the temporary retailing shops are moved for which they face business loss. Bhubaneswar, the city of temple and Capital of Odisha is a place to visit for top delegates not only from India, but from other countries as well. When Prime Minister, President, and other Ministers visit, the street vending shops are closed by BMC to keep the area less crowded and disturbance free so that the ministers can travel hassle-free, however, this affects the business of the vendors. Similarly during the world famous Rathayatra (Car Festival), lakhs of people come to Puri; they go via Bhubaneswar. As the airport is located in BBSR and BBSR railway station is the junction, before certain days of this auspicious festival, a significant number of Brahmins, who themselves worship Lord Jagannath at Puri, conduct a celestial march as per ritual. These create a huge traffic and to avoid any kind of mishap to happen, BMC orders the vendors to close the shops and the temporary shops are moved away from their places. As the world Hockey championship is to be conducted in BBSR, visit of sports personnel and management to BBSR has increased significantly for various official reasons, also to widen the roads during the time of hockey championship; Govt. has decided to move away the road-side street vendors. Again to settle their shops down, they are spending so much of time and effort. If this can be managed in a differently better possible way without closing, a day for them will not go on a loss.

Future Aspects

The Street Vendors of B.M.C do not see a secured future especially old age security and safety related to health, accidents, and children education. Though there are various schemes available in the market, the cost is on a higher side. If BMC could provide the above mentioned facilities for the registered retailers, life would be easy and safe for them.

Strategies to Overcome The Challenges

For the development of Bhubaneswar city with better road infrastructure facility and enhance the image of the city, the street vendors act 2014, Policy guidelines for Street Vendors/ Hawkers 2014, Urban Local Bodies Department needs to be implemented in Bhubaneswar. Along with the implementation of Street Vendors Act, Right to earn livelihood should be protected. Government should frame laws to protect street from anti-social elements. Vending zones to be identified in old city areas and new site on the periphery of the existing municipal boundary must be identified by the urban planners to formally include street vendors in planning process. Vendors should form association and forward applications for registration of all existing vendors to district

administration in fair and transparent manner. District administration should issue vending license and proof of identity to carry out vending in specific areas thereby making the vending legal. Skill training and credit facilities to be made available to street vendors for initial investment. Schemes like pension, health care etc. should also be extended to street vendors. Each ward should have town vending committee, which in turn would be responsible to form a location centric policy, keeping the National Street Vendor Policy as a guiding tool.

District administration should identify parking site near the vending zones to make vending more natural. Vending zones and parking sites can be run by Public Private Partnership (PPP) modes in the entire city. Unemployed youth, NGO's and trusts need to be encouraged to manage parking at the busy places. District administration should provide permanent sheds for vendors with proper shades with minimum facilities such as first aid, drinking water, toilet etc. Garbage collection and solid waste disposal, public toilets, electricity, gas and water supply network, on-site storage facilities should also be provided as and where possible (CUE Report, 2014). Below points are a brief on providing solutions:

1. There should be a law from govt. pertaining to the minimum age criteria after which the vendors can keep the younger people on paid jobs. There are certain children who are badly in need of the basic needs, if such children are fit and willing to work, then govt. should analyze and allow the vendors to give them paid jobs if they are willing to.
2. If the family members are involved due to any reason, then there should be certain help from govt. for the educational growth of children and any kind of health related plan for the family members.
3. BMC should make a rule that on a daily basis the waste products from these shops are taken away by the municipal workers to avoid unpleasant and unhygienic environment. Some kind of cleaning program should also be arranged from BMC on a regular basis.
4. Govt. should provide well planned places and sheds so that there will be place for customers to park their vehicles.
5. Strict actions should be taken on the BMC personnel and police who ask for bribes. Police should be strict towards the local goons who take money from these vendors forcibly.
6. Planned drainage system should be provisioned so that rain water will be drained easily.
7. Banks should be motivated by govt. to provide the eligible vendors hassle-free loan.
8. Authorities should provide license to the vendors so that they can be protected by harassment and eviction by local authorities.
9. Some street food vendors who have not received any formal training need to be trained by experts.
10. Skill training and credit facilities to be made available to the vendors.

11. Schemes like regular health check-up or health care should also be extended to vendors. Vendors should be encouraged to go for health Insurance plans with the supports of Govt.
12. In cities, there must be a vending committee that should take care of vending issues.
13. Authorities should provide permanent sheds for vendors and minimum facilities such as first aid, drinking water, toilet, garbage collection and solid waste disposal etc.

Suggestion and Recommendation

The researchers of this study offer the following recommendations to develop vending sector and to upgrade the vendors' socio-economic status:

1. This study shows that most of the street vendors don't get pure drinking water as they dwell in slums of the Bhubaneswar city. So the Govt. should supply pure drinking water;
2. Government should either provide interest free loan to the street vendors for constructing hygienic toilet or ensure proper drainage system to their living area;
3. Government should provide free medical treatment to the vendors;
4. Introduction mass education program is desirable for the improvement of the present educational status of vendors;
5. Arrange comprehensive publicity for making the street vendors aware of the necessity of their children's education and in the school more facilities such as scholarship, free book, lunch, Tiffin etc. may be introduced to encourage them to school;
6. Government should also provide them with interest free house loan facility;
7. They should be rewarded for their contributions to the economy and environment of our country; Comprehensive publicity should be arranged to change the attitude of the general public towards the street garment vendors.

Findings and Conclusion

The Street Vendor Act 2014 aims to protect and promote a favourable environment for the street vendor's livelihood and protection. After the law came into force on 1st May 2014, BMC is making sure that they abide to all the regulations. There are still some vendors who are not aware of such rule and the benefits they can grab as per the above act. There must be a law awareness program from BMC to help each and every vendor being aware of the same. The street vendors are in need of the support in the area of market access, vocational and life skills development for the enhanced employability and improving working conditions. The researchers observed that the street vendors are working longer hours in a day to increase their income and in return, are getting affected by so many diseases because of less sleep, overstress and not having healthy food due to which their health is getting deteriorated day by day. They are down with various skin diseases and stomach problems. Forty percent of the respondents are selling their goods nearby bus stand which is an air polluted area. Due to inhaling such polluted air,

they are getting affected by lungs problems. Hence, they require immediate health awareness programs, health check-up on a timely basis, and treatment if required. The researchers recommend the local vending committee and local government authority should start uniform system for the permanent vendors. It is necessary that the Street Vendors should get license and therefore the researchers suggest them to register for the same. Therefore, they have to use the safety equipment like covers, stored water and frame glass in order to preserve the products. This would improve the street vendor's livelihood and health.

The collection of comprehensive data is quite essential for a proper planning of street vendors' livelihood and health. The research model considered for the survey was aimed at addressing the concerns of the multiple stakeholders and collecting data that would incorporate these findings. This survey revealed that the major obstacles to create a better livelihood of street vendors are motorists and traffic. Thus, it is necessary to consider how best to accommodate street vendors before any eventuality occurs. The street vendor survey clearly showed that the income of these sellers keeps them entrenched in poverty. The government must be cognizant of this fact while creating policy. The emancipation of the poor is the leading principle for any government, and street vendors must be considered in this category. This study reveals that the best way for the planners to address this issue is to formalize the street vendors by issuing licenses. This will go a long way in giving these workers a space within the legal framework, as well as easing the regulation of street vendors for the government itself. Finally, it is necessary to recognize their rights as citizens and provide basic amenities for them to carry on a livelihood that significantly contributes to the working of the Indian economy.

Street Vendors are contributing to the well being of the urban and rural population by providing the goods and products in nearby places and at affordable rates. The contribution of street vending is important to the labour market and to the overall economy as well. This study investigated the 100 street vendors randomly selected in Bhubaneswar to address the problems faced by them. Through direct interview, the study found that most of the respondents are facing problems by police personnel, climate change, and health conditions. Government is bringing good policies for street vendors; however they are not aware of such policies.

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