

# Glitches Faced By Regulated Micro Street Vendors Among Street Vending Business: A Case Study of B.M.C. Vending Zones

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**Abstract**

The micro street vendors, who earn their living by selling a variety of things on the footpath, street corners and in markets especially urban center, said the lockdown had rung the death knell for their business, which was showing signs of recovering even though the number of cases was rising. This study ranges the relative data of micro street vendors. It proclaims all the important information about their organization and continuously evolve with a certain questions about how micro street vendors live and working skills is being governed. So it is being defined in terms of their financial accessing, vending types, bribe for their sustainability in the market, working hours, utilization of public place, legal aspect and facilities available at vending places and their issues. The important and vast elements of this study shows that it has certain limitations where one must not evaluate and create the hindrances in the process of educating one’s mind. So the way goods and services are available, it increased their vulnerability. The micro street vendors of temple city Odisha (Bhubaneswar) are the most under privileged micro street vendors of the informal sector as self-employed personnel.

**Keywords:** MSME, VVIP, Micro Vendors, Vending zone,

**Introduction**

The belief that something small scale is better than a large scale equivalent. The phrase “Small is Beautiful” is a slogan by environmentalists to operate successful outcomes. In the era of modern business exploration, micro enterprise has got its own merits and contribute the skill of rural intellects towards the economics development of country. The socio-economic development of our country depends on role of MSME, which is described as a lubricant for faster growth. India has been a developing country and in the course of its development, it is said that micro business enterprises constitute the major segment of the Indian economy contributing to country’s industrial production, employment generation and exports. It has been proven from following available table:

**Table-1: Demographic, Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Respondents**

| Variable       | Characteristics    | No. Of Respondents | Percentage (%) |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| AGE GROUP      | 20-30 Years        | 24                 | 21.43          |
|                | 30-40 Years        | 76                 | 67.86          |
|                | 40 And Above Years | 12                 | 10.71          |
| Education      | Illiterates        | 17                 | 15.48          |
|                | Primary            | 27                 | 23.80          |
|                | Middle School      | 29                 | 26.19          |
|                | Higher Education   | 23                 | 20.24          |
|                | Graduate           | 16                 | 14.29          |
| Religion       | Christian          | 35                 | 30.95          |
|                | Hindu              | 63                 | 55.95          |
|                | Muslim             | 14                 | 13.10          |
| Marital Status | Unmarried          | 11                 | 9.52           |
|                | Married            | 76                 | 67.86          |



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|                   |                        |    |       |
|-------------------|------------------------|----|-------|
|                   | Widowed                | 20 | 17.56 |
|                   | Divorced               | 5  | 4.76  |
| Income Level      | Below 10,000           | 25 | 22.62 |
|                   | 10000-50000            | 75 | 66.67 |
|                   | Above 50000            | 12 | 10.71 |
| Family Type       | Joint Family           | 39 | 34.52 |
|                   | Nuclear Family         | 73 | 65.48 |
| Structure Of Shop | Motor Van              | 10 | 9.23  |
|                   | Trolley/Cycle/Rickshaw | 56 | 50    |
|                   | Open Space             | 41 | 36.31 |
|                   | Others                 | 5  | 4.46  |

### **Micro business enterprises Micro Street Vendors**

The Government of India has enacted the MSME Act 2006 in terms of micro business where investment for manufacturing sectors towards plant and machinery does not exceed 25 lakhs and service sector towards equipment does not exceed 10 lakhs.

A street vendor is a person who offers goods for sale at large, with or without having a permanent built of structure, to the public. They may be stationery or mobile which means they occupy space on pavement/ basement or other public/private spaces or they move from one place to another by carrying their wares on pushcarts or in baskets on their heads. Far away from history the state of being hood of street vendors has been playing a cardinal role.

### **Background of study**

Bhubaneswar is literally known as "The City of temples" which was designed by German architect Otto Konigsberger in 1946. It is soon going to become one of the smartest cities in India which is already planned like any other cities. As per its wealthy greenery and an efficient civic body, it has ranked among top 100 list cleanest cities of India by swachh survekshan 2017. Like any other smart cities, it has come into views as a major center for IT industry, higher education and advanced medical care. Cardinal part which makes Bhubaneswar one of the fastest developing cities, is booming of metals and mineral processing in recent years. In Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation (BMC), there are 46 vending zones and 1699 established vendors. According to its strong, civic activism and historic tradition, it emphasizes the better life for all its citizen. From its inception as a notified area committee to municipality (respectively in the year 1948-1979-1994) then to a corporation, BMC as a route used in mountaineering may having great deal paths and still is growing from strength to strength.

### **Objective of the Study**

The basic objectives this paper are:

1. To recognize the challenges of micro street vendors of vending zone.
2. To assist the street vendors by suggesting different strategies through Government.

### **Review of Literature**

The miscellaneous Indian studies determine the amount of varied dimensions. Through the particular literatures study, the researcher found that the earlier studies meant to resolved the functioning of street vendors in different prospective. The socio-economic and quality life of street vendors household was analyzed by the researcher through their research process. In value added to instrumental and compulsive factors an individual entered the street vending when he analyzed the pre and post status of street vendors. Thereafter during their course of action they faced general problems and went through a detailed study where there work performance was assessed.

**Swain P. & Pany T.K. (2018)<sup>1</sup>** in this paper synthesizes issues and challenges of micro retailers in Odisha. It presents the issues and challenges faced by micro street

vendors in Odisha. Even when licensed, street vendors face everyday challenges which is examined by a survey. While there are many to explore or analyzed the reasons behind the evictions and relocations through the case study, this is the paper what exactly draws on participatory methods. Some general issues do impact on the livelihood of street vendors like generalized work place insecurity, harassment and confiscations of merchandise where the data mainly focus on demonstrate their earning, assets and time.

**Swain P. & Pany T.K. (2018)<sup>2</sup>** in their study, it relates to the overall growth and development of the micro entrepreneur of street vending zones. In Bhubaneswar, the temple city of Odisha there has been followed a primary method of research of street vending zones. The organized pattern of street vendors has given benefit as well as protects from harassment by the police or other government authority.

**Begari (2018)<sup>3</sup>** Issues and Challenges of the Weekly Market Street Vendors in Telangana: A special reference to Hyderabad, in India, informal region is playing a sizeable role due to the fact ninety three in keeping with cent of employment group of workers is from informal region and only 7 according to cent of employment of team of workers is from formal area or prepared region. The hawkers and avenue providers, one of the vital a part of the city informal sectors, accounted for two 0.33 of the metropolis's employment in India. The road carriers are not recognized and regulated by state, and therefore, they do not get any support from government to operate their activity. They face several problems like harassment and pressure by police department, municipality authorities, local leaders and market contractors or rent seekers. In this scenario, the objectives of the study are to investigate the issues and challenges of weekly market street vendors in Hyderabad. The study is based on secondary as well as primary data. **Khadar (2016)<sup>4</sup>** Street vendors are mainly those who are unsuccessful or unable to get standard jobs. This segment of the city poor attempts to explain their tricky through their own inadequate income. Different other actions of the urban residents they do not request that administration generate works for them, or hold in begging, theft or extortion. Women vendors receive level less; these persons work for ended 10 hours in a day under difficult situations on the street and are above the continuous threat of exclusion. A study of avenue providers in Mumbai conducted by way of Women's University and ILO confirmed that an overwhelming majority of them suffered from ailments related to pressure hyperacidity, migraine, high blood pressure, lack of sleep, etc.

**Yohannes M.A. (2016)<sup>5</sup>** this study aims to investigate that how does the women participation in informal sector in Ethiopia creates the challenges as well as opportunities street vendors in Arba Minch City. Damaging the goods housing problem, looting, bribe payment, conflicts from formal traders, refuse to payment and others kind are some major problems of women street vendors. Despite of all the problems they faced still they are optimistic about their business. There must be legislative reforms, greater transparency in the content required and important regulations are needed. Along with this, political will must enhance their powerful interest in urban area.

## Methodology

The data are the most important part of any analytical research method. This research paper is based on primary data. Though there are two categories of micro street vendors like organized and unorganized micro street vendors, the research scholar took only organized micro street vendors because his solicitude was to go into complete details of their challenges, issues, unshielded and uncertainty. With the help of structured questionnaire and personal interviews researcher collects the data of 150 respondents from which he found only 38 respondents data which not required of full filling the research. The data are collected through taking about 112 respondents. From various categories, organized micro street vendors drawn from sample selection proportionate method to stratified the data. This research paper involved both qualitative and quantitative data. Somewhere existing policy and using of land could be used for betterment of micro street vendors. The data are analyzed through nominal scale and simple percentage table and charts. In fast growing city like Bhubaneswar the detailed practical solution are expected to understand and integrate the existing situations of street vendors. The different types of organized micro street vendors deals with different product. Such are

1. Florists
2. Non veg items (fish, egg, chicken, mutton etc.)
3. Toys and stationery

4. Clothes  
5. Fruits & Vegetables, etc.

This contains the demographic profile of regulated micro street vendors. This sections presents the demographic profile of the respondents including age, sex, and group, education, marital status, and religion, number of children and family size and migration status.

**Table-2: Demographic, Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Respondents**

| Variable          | Characteristics        | No. of Respondents | Percentage (%) |
|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| AGE GROUP         | 20-30 Years            | 24                 | 21.43          |
|                   | 30-40 Years            | 76                 | 67.86          |
|                   | 40 And Above Years     | 12                 | 10.71          |
| Education         | Illiterates            | 17                 | 15.48          |
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| Religion          | Christian              | 35                 | 30.95          |
|                   | Hindu                  | 63                 | 55.95          |
|                   | Muslim                 | 14                 | 13.10          |
| Marital Status    | Unmarried              | 11                 | 9.52           |
|                   | Married                | 76                 | 67.86          |
|                   | Widowed                | 20                 | 17.56          |
|                   | Divorced               | 5                  | 4.76           |
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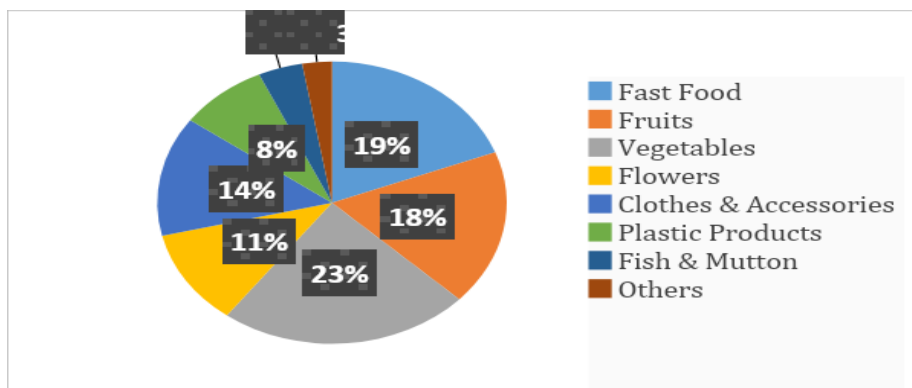
From the above table, there are 24 (21.43%) respondents are between 20-30 years of age category, above 40 years are 12 (10.71%) and 76 (67.86%) respondents are between 30-40 years. Mentioning the educational qualification of the respondents, it was quite surprising to know that 23 (20.24%) have finished their higher education and about 16 (14.29%) have degree certificates with them. It was also revealed that 17 (15.48%) were coming under the illiterate zone and 27 (23.80%) have completed their primary level education and 29 (26.19%) have reached to the middle school level. The respondents about 12 (10.71%) are earning above RS 50000/- and 75 (66.62%) are earning between Rs 10000/- to Rs 50000/- and 75 (66.62%) are earning between Rs10000/- to Rs50000/- and 25 (22.62%) are earning below Rs10000/-.

**Table-3: Distribution of Organized street vendors by Type of Business**

| Types of Vending Shops       | No. of Respondents | Percentages (%) |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Fast Food                    | 19                 | 16.67           |
| Fruits                       | 17                 | 15.48           |
| Vegetables                   | 23                 | 20.23           |
| Flowers                      | 11                 | 9.53            |
| Clothes & Accessories        | 13                 | 11.90           |
| Plastics products            | 8                  | 7.14            |
| Fish and Mutton              | 15                 | 13.10           |
| Cosmetics & Decorative Items | 4                  | 3.57            |
| Others                       | 2                  | 2.38            |
| Total                        | 112                | 100             |

From this table, the researcher has chosen only 9 category of vending shops for my convenience and the members also distributed according to the majority of the vending shops. In that, vegetable vendors seem to be more 23 (20.23%) shows the need for public usage. Fast Food vendors 19 (16.67%) indicate the quantity of the consumers are more. Fruits vendors 17 (15.48%), Fish and Mutton vendors 15 (13.10%), clothes & accessories 13 (11.90%), Flowers 11 (9.53%) show the remarkable earning ways of the most vendors. Though the plastics products 8 (7.14%), cosmetics & decorative items 4 (3.57%) and also other items 3 (2.38%) are less in number show the less usage of public. Most of the respondents are middle class educations. So it is very difficult to know the beneficiary given by government for improvement, policy and guidelines. The maximum respondents are Hindu. Most of the respondents are married.

**Chart-1: Distribution of organized street vendors by type of business.**



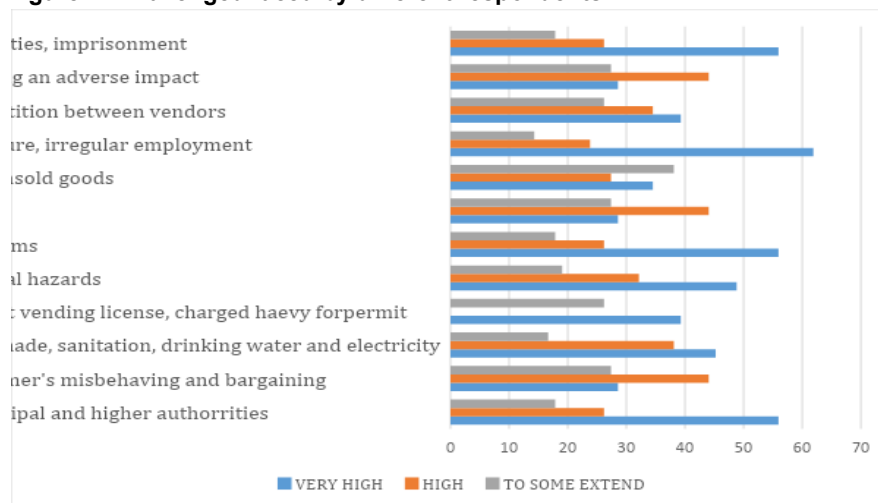
### PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF MICRO REGULATED STREET VENDORS

Below the table indicates the basic problems and prospects of micro street vendors. It also contains how the vending does not help to improve the standard of living of vendors. Many challenges are faced by street vendors as fear of municipals and higher authorities, fear of customer's misbehaving and bargaining, inadequate shade, sanitation, drinking water & electricity, difficult to get a vending license, charged heavily for permits and health problems.

**Table-3: Problems Faced by Organized Street Vendors**

| Different Challenges faced by street vendors               | Very High   | Moderate High | Low         |
|--|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Fear of Municipal and Higher Authorities                   | 63 (55.95%) | 29 (26.19%)   | 20 (17.86%) |
| Fear of customer's misbehaving and Bargaining              | 32 (28.57%) | 49 (44.05%)   | 31 (27.38%) |
| Inadequate shade, Sanitation, Drinking water & Electricity | 51 (45.24%) | 43 (38.10%)   | 18 (16.66%) |
| Difficult to get vending license, charged heavy for permit | 44 (39.29%) | 39 (34.52%)   | 29 (26.19%) |
| Environmental Hazards                                      | 55 (48.81%) | 36 (32.14%)   | 21 (19.05%) |
| Health Problems  | 63 (55.95%) | 29 (26.19%)   | 20 (17.86%) |
| Eviction   | 32 (28.57%) | 49 (44.05%)   | 31 (27.38%) |
| Wastage of unsold goods                                    | 39 (34.52%) | 31 (27.38%)   | 42 (38.10%) |
| Feeling insecure, Irregular Employment                     | 69 (61.90%) | 27 (23.81%)   | 16 (14.29%) |
| Heavy Competition between different vendors                | 44 (39.29%) | 39 (34.52%)   | 29 (26.19%) |
| Online Shopping an Adverse Impact                          | 32 (28.57%) | 49 (44.05%)   | 31 (27.38%) |
| Bribes, Penalties, Imprisonment                            | 63 (55.95%) | 29 (26.19%)   | 20 (17.86%) |

Figure-1: Challenged faced by different respondents



The above figure shows the respondent’s challenges that they experience in their daily life cycle. It is a very high challenge to more than half of the respondents 63 (55.95%) and 29 (26.19%) of them felt as high challenge and the rest 20 (17.86%) of them are facing it to low (some extent). It would be by drunkard persons, who try to harass them by words and action, even bargaining make them hurt mentally. It is a very high challenge 31 (28.57%) respondents and 49 (44.05%) of them felt the roadside one cannot expect the above said amenities, rather can be provided if they are placed in a fixed place. And so it is very high challenges around 51 (45.24%) respondents and 43 (38.10%) of them felt the as high challenges and the rest 18 (16.67%) of them are facing it low. License is a prerequisite for the vending that’s why It is very high challenges to most of 55 (48.81%) respondents and 36 (32.14%) of them felt as high challenge and rest 21 (19.05%) of them are facing it low. Health problems like eosinophilia, dengue, fever, cough, stomach ache, malaria, lung, diseases due to over dust etc. are very common among these vendors. It is very high challenges 32 (28.57%) respondents and 49 (44.05%) of them felts as high challenges and the rest 31 (27.38%) of them are facing it very low. Types of vending taken for the study show the goods are liable for wastage, if not sold at the required time. That is the reason, it is a very high challenges to 39 (34.52%) respondents and 31 (27.38%) of them felt as high challenges and rest 42 (38.10%) of them are facing it to low. The growing big departmental store, online shopping, delivery of goods at doorsteps, credit system and such causes naturally would bring the feeling of insecure and unemployment in the mindset of women vendors. That is the reason, it is a very high challenges to 69 (69.90%) respondents and 27 (23.81%) of them felt as high challenges and rest 16 (14.29%) of them are facing it to low. Women street vendors are not facing challenges from outside only, but also internal challenges especially when their goods are in very low demand due to low standard and selling the goods at low price to manage the competition between vendors and between wholesale and retails shops. So it is a very high challenges to 44 (39.29%) respondents and 39 (34.52%) of them felt as high challenges and rest 29 (26.19%) of them are facing it to low. It is a very high challenges to 32 (28.57%) respondents and 49 (44.05%) of them felt as high challenges and rest 31 (27.38%) of them are facing it to low. It is a very high challenges to more than half of the respondents 63 (55.95%) and 29 (26.19%) of them felt as high challenges and rest 20 (17.86%) of them are facing it to low. Most of the street vendors fear for permanent establishment permission given Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation authority.

**Suggestion and Recommendation**

- For the development of vending sector and to upgrade their socio-economic status, the researcher of this study offer the following recommendations:
1. Govt. should supply pure drinking water so that the street vendors won’t get through the slums water.
  2. Govt. should provide them the interest free loan, constructing hygiene toilet and proper drainage system to their living area.
  3. Free medical treatment should be provided by the govt.
  4. Govt. should introduce mass education programed for the improvement of the present educational status of vendors.

**Conclusion**

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