

Result and Discussion

The study impact of globalization on socio-economic status of street vendors was conducted by researcher in major part of Lucknow markets. There are vending activities are performed by respondents. It has been observed that major population of the street vendors is-----it was observed that Lucknow market has mixed nature on part of vendors.

➤ Age

After analyzing the age level of street vendors, it has been observed that percentage of teenagers vendors are 11.5. On the other side, street vendors who are in range of 25 to 35 age group. Their percentage is 38.4 which is highest than all operating street vendors. So there is spat of vending performers can be seen in much extent. It clearly shows that there is much employment problems among youngsters. They are so depressed and ultimately join vending profession

➤ Religion

The conclusion comes out after analysis of the religion wise distribution. Researchers found the backward community is overwhelmingly engaged in vending profession their percentage is higher than other forward and other lower caste.

➤ Gender

The analysis of gender factor shows that male participants are higher than female participants. Their percentage was found 83. Thus result clearly shows that vending market is fully male dominant market. The reason behind less participant of female in vending profession is inequality, harassment and insecurity. They find difficulty in adjustment in vending profession

➤ Caste

After analyzing the data related caste distribution, researcher finds that major population of the street vendors come from backward class community. Their percentage was 59.5 of the total population of street vendors. It shows the dominance of backward class in market. On the other hand, the participation of SC and ST community is small in volume than forward and backward communities. The result shows only 10 percent from upper community is active in vending .it appears that upper community less prefer to vending

➤ Marital status

In research are, the researcher finds that major population of the street vendors is married. The percentage of married vendors was found 68.75. it shows that married persons have advantage of

family support. Their wives play key role in the profession. On the other side unmarried carry maximum burden on his shoulders. They have less support in comparison to married. The researcher in his study area found that widower and divorced are also in vending profession

➤ Migration

The researcher finds in his research area that there is major population of the street vendors belongs to local area of their origin. They are original residents of research area. Their percentage is 62.5. On the rest of vendors are migrants from rural background or nearby towns. The migrated population was observed 37.5 percent. It shows in study area majority of vendors belong to have permanent origin. In urban area the employment problems is still major.

➤ Subsidiary income

With regard to source of subsidiary income, the researcher finds that 61.75 of the street vendors have no other source of income. They solely depend on income derived from vending, which shows vending is primary occupation of majority of the vendors. On the other side, vendors who have source of subsidiary income are 38.5 percent. That is less than the vendors whose permanent income source is only vending.

➤ Family type

The researcher finds that majority of street vendors who belongs to nuclear family. Their percentage is 78.2. It shows that maximum family settlement in the urban area is nuclear family. People like to live independently in nuclear family. This show a vendors are also experiencing change occurring in society.

➤ House structure.

The researcher finds that half of population of vendors spends their life in pakka structure of the house in urban areas. Their population is 54.75 percent. On the other hand rests of vendors were found to live in poor condition in semi finished or makeshift structures. This shows in urban area the housing problem is still big problem to vendors.

➤ House ownership

After analyzing the data of house ownership, the result shows that majority of the vendors have rented residence they face additional financial burden on the other hand they face so many challenges in spite of payment. They frequent face the problem of residence change that gives adverse effect on their business. This percentage is 53.5 on the other hand ownership percentage is 47

➤ Fuel used for cooking

In the research area, it is found that major population of the vendors use kerosene and part of cooking gas as principal source of cooking so they still depend on traditional source of cooking. The kerosene oil users were found 47 percent and cooking gas users 39.75 while rest depend on fuel wood which shows a low penetration of LPG services to most part of vendors in urban area.

➤ BPL card holding

The researcher found in research area that majority of the street vendors carry BPL card. It shows that maximum population of the vendors live below poverty line and they fight for survival their percentage was found 55.5 on the other hand 46.5 population of vendors do possess BPL card and they manage the all food expenditures by themselves and frequently face wrath of price fluctuations of essential commodities.

➤ Agricultural holdings

The findings related agricultural holding in research area shows that majority of street vendors have not any agricultural holdings. They have no land bank and do not derive any income from agricultural and other allied pursuits. The vendors who have agricultural holdings are found 38.25 percent

➤ Health related problem

In study area, researcher finds that majority of vendors have health related problems. It shows that the responsible factors are their extraneous working conditions and long working hours. There are 53 percent of vendors who have reported have some kinds of health related problems and 47 do have complain of health related problems

➤ Types of health related problems

In the study area, the researcher found that majority of vendors who were reported for health related problems It was found that they suffer from Blood pressure at large. This shows their unsystematic life and burden of tension. 6 percent vendors accepted they have lungs problems due to polluted environment around working place.

➤ Treatment of disease

In research area, it was established that majority of vendors depend on government medical facilities for treatment of their disease. The percent of self treatment and treatment from private hospital and clinics show their weak financial conditions and face financial loss due to time taking treatment in public hospitals. The 7.75 percent takes own treatment.

➤ Belief in God

In the study area, it was found that majority of vendors expressed believe in God. This shows that they are still bound with traditional social stratification.

➤ Belief in superstition

In study area, the research finds that 67.75 vendors do have any belief in superstition. They show they are more aware and sincere. Only 39.28 still have belief in superstition

➤ Belief in inter caste marriage

The data collected on perceptions of respondents in study area show that 88 percent vendors expressed their disapproval for inter caste marriage so it shows they still follow their tradition in spite of changing social pattern. Only 11.25 percent vendors do have any objection in inter caste marriage.

➤ Member of Social organization

In the study area, it was that 54.75 percent of vendors have social connectivity through membership of social organization. While the 48. Percent are not members of any social organization. It was found they are socially organized. Most of vendors have joined their community organization and they regularly participate in meetings and other occasions. They accept they get support from their community based organization.

➤ Reason for choosing vending

After analyzing the data on reasons for coming into vending profession, it was found that lack of other employment opportunity has been major cause for choosing vending about 57 percent vendors have chosen vending profession driven by unemployment. The 23 percent have chosen to support family and rest have come into vending profession to earn extra income

➤ Years engaged in vending

In the research area, the researcher finds that majority of vendors who engaged in vending has been operating from 6 to 10 years. Their percent was found to be 25.75. Most of vendors have established themselves in street vending profession. They have been doing street vending for long time.

➤ Distance between home and vending place

Having analyzed the responses given by street vendors on distance between home and vending place, it was found that maximum street vendors generally travel 3 to 5 k.m. to reach vending places. They commute to the market location by their own means of transportation and other use

public transportation system to arrive at vending place. It was found the number vendors who possess their own source of transportation are less. The use of public transportation in congested city area most of time leads to delay to arrive at vending place resulting in monetary loss to vendors.

➤ Initial investment

With regard to data collected on initial investment made by street vendors, it has been concluded that initial investment varies with different nature of business undertaken by vendors. Majority of street vendors made investment between 5000 to 10000 on raw materials and other fixtures and fittings. These investments were largely sourced by their own funds. The initial investment required purchasing cart for display of wares, to get constructed the wooden outlet and other necessary items. There is recurrence expenditure on maintenance of wear and tear of these items due to prevailing insecurity on street.

➤ Daily sale

In a study, majority of street vendors have daily sale range between 100 to 300. Their daily sale is largely determined by number of factors such as available stock at hand, vending location, vending hours, and frequency of customers. The variations in daily sale also depends nature of business of vendors and available rivals in market. The vendors responded that regular eviction drive and other clean city projects are responsible for random fluctuations in daily sale.

➤ Business duration

After analyzing, majority of vendors were found to get engaged in vending business for a year. They deal in same articles round the year. Generally vendors dealing in non perishable goods and service providers do the same work throughout the year. In a lean business seasons, they find difficulty in support of family. Some vendors agreed that they do not stay engaged in same profession round the year. They are generally perishable goods dealers because sale of perishable goods are more subjected to market demand..

➤ Working hours

Most of street vendors were found to work for more than 9 hours in day. They come in market at their vending place in morning and stay all day. They prepare their wares and selling items. Majority of vendors wind up at late evening and return home. It appears that vendors spend long stretched working hours on street where they are prone to number of threats and insecurity.

➤ Break from vending

After analyzing, it was found that majority of street vendors operate for an entire month they seldom take off from vending. In case of any emergency, they take off from vending because they highly depend on daily earning for their survival and they avoid taking unnecessary off. Vendors rendering services are found to take one or two off in a month.

➤ Reason for break

Reasons for break from vending generally involve the personal health problems, taking care of ailed family members and visiting native place. The majority of vendors responded that their own health issue is major issue for taking rest from vending otherwise they avoid to closure. In case of social unrest or other encroachment drives they are forced to follow closure.

➤ Place of selling articles

It was found in study area most of vendors sell their articles and render services in open either on footpath or temporary shelter. They display their wares in a cart or pavement in market. They said they are facing space problems due to growing new entrants in market and some time sharing space results in conflict among them. In a prominent market they pay some amount for enjoying the particular space.

➤ Purchase of stocks

After analyzing the responses on purchase of stocks, it was concluded that majority of street vendors purchase their stock making spot payments in within Lucknow area. Some vendors coming from outskirts of city purchase the stocks nearby place on cash payment. The vendors who purchase the stocks both cash and credit are low in numbers. They have to keep ready cash for making purchase of stock and in absence of supply of stock on credit basis is major hurdle for their expansion of business.

➤ Storage of the articles

It was found that around 80 percent street vendors take back their unsold articles to home due to absence of proper storage facility. They use cart and other means to carry back unsold articles. This crates additional exertion on their efficiency. Some vendors told they use storage facility on making payment in a given market but this facility is not available in all markets in Lucknow.

➤ Type of customers

Majority of vendors have floating customers. The percent of street vendors who have regular customers is less in comparison to vendors who have irregular customers. Vendors selling

perishable goods service providers have more regular customers compared to non perishable goods dealers.

➤ Relation with customers

In analysis of relation with customers, it was found that majority of street vendors have average relation with customers. Some of them have maintained good relation with customers and try to keep good rapport with customers because they think it would help in keeping flow of customers.

➤ Source of lighting at vending

Majority of vendors use have no electricity connection at vending place. At evening, they use street light or other source for lighting. Other street vendors use chargeable lantern as source of lighting. The scarcity of lighting exerts negative impact on sale. They are not treated as legitimate operators so they are mostly ignored by public official.

➤ Hygiene at vending

Majority of street vendors have complain there is no proper arrangement of maintenance hygiene at vending place. No adequate care is given by local authority for cleanliness of street and waste disposal. The prevalence of unhygienic poses a threat of falling ill and ultimately depresses their earning.

➤ Source of drinking water at vending

In a city area, it was found at vending place there is no reliable source of safe drinking water for vendors. The hand pumps have lying dry for long due to decline water table in city area. They have to manage themselves for drinking water. In absence of facility they are forced to drink contaminated water.

Findings Related to Hypothesis

- It was found that in study are impact of globalization significantly varies according to socio-economic status of street vendors working in Lucknow city. The street vendors belonging to above vulnerable socio-economic status has perceived high impact of globalization than street vendors belonging to poor and vulnerable socio-economic status.
- The impact of globalization between street vendors engaged in different nature of business significantly varies. The artisans have perceived high impact of globalization than service providers and vendors selling articles of others.

- It was observed that impact of globalization does not differ significantly according to age groups of vendors. The all age groups engaged in vending have perceived impact of globalization without any major difference
- In study area, after analyzing the significance difference between impact of globalization and socio-economic status of street vendors , it has been established that street vendors above vulnerable socio-economic status have perceived high impact of globalization compared to vulnerable and poor socio-economic status .
- The impact of globalization between male and female street vendors-The male and female perception on impact of globalization shows significant difference in impact of globalization as per gender. It was found that there is no significant association in impact of globalization between male and female street vendors.
- Impact of globalization and marital status in a study area it was found after conducting chi square test between impact of globalization and marital status of street vendors. It was observed there is no significant difference in impact of globalization between vendors belonging to different marital status.
- Impact of globalization and educational attainment- The association between impact of globalization and educational attainment of street vendors do not show any significant difference. Majority of vendors are illiterate and they low education level they have perceived almost equal level of impact of globalization.
- Impact of globalization and source of subsidiary income the, analysis of impact of globalization on street vendors who have subsidiary source of income or who have no subsidiary source of income have found that there is significant difference in impact of globalization between street vendors. The vendors who have no subsidiary source of income have perceived relatively high impact of globalization
- Impact of globalization and vending duration the association between impact of globalization and vending duration is found significant. The chi square test shows that there is significant difference in impact of globalization and vending duration of street vendors. The vendors performing round year have perceived height impact of globalization compared to vendors doing on seasonal basis
- Impact of globalization and income level the test of association between impact of globalization and household income of vendors was found significant. The street vendors

have house hold income between 8000 to 12000 range and above 12000 have perceived high impact of globalization than households having lower income range.

- Impact of globalization and house structure it was found that there is significant difference in impact of globalization and house structure of street vendors where they live. The street vendors living in pakka and semi finished house structure have perceived relatively high impact of globalization then
- Impact of globalization and agricultural holding the association between impact of globalization and agricultural holding is found significant. The street vendors who have not agricultural holdings have relatively high impact of globalization then street vendors possessing some agricultural holding
- Impact of globalization and caste the chi square test to find significant difference in impact of globalization and caste distribution of street vendors revealed that there is no significant difference in impact of globalization between street vendors belonging to different caste.
- Impact of globalization and health problems the chi square test conducted to explore impact of globalization and health problems shows that street vendors suffering health related problems have perceived high impact of globalization than street vendors who have not reported any health related problems
- Impact of globalization and treatment of disease the examination of impact of globalization and use of service for treatment of disease shows that there is significant difference in impact of globalization and availing treatment facilities by street vendors. Street vendors utilizing the both government and private treatment services have high impact of globalization.
- Impact of globalization and saving after analyzing the globalization and saving of street vendors, it was found that there is significant difference in impact of globalization and saving of vendors. Street vendors who set aside some fund as saving have high impact of globalization then street vendors who do not save.
- Impact of globalization and loan the association between impact of globalization and loan liability of street vendors shows a significant difference. Street vendors who have loan liability have high impact of globalization then who do not have any loan liability. It shows that indebted vendors perceived relatively high impact of globalization.

- Impact of globalization and satisfaction with business the chi square test of association between impact of globalization and satisfaction with business are found that street vendors who are unsatisfied with their profession have perceived high impact of globalization in comparison to those who expressed satisfaction.
- Impact of globalization and religion wise examination of significant difference in impact of globalization has revealed that there is no significant difference in impact of globalization between street vendors.
- Impact of globalization and migration the chi square test was applied to find any significant difference in impact of globalization and migrants and non migrants' street vendors. The result of significant test shows that there is significant difference in impact of globalization and street vendors who have migrated and who are non migrants. The migrated street vendors have perceived high impact of then who is non migrant's globalization
- Impact of globalization and family type the association between impact of globalization and family type of street vendor, it shows that there is significant difference in impact of globalization and family type of street vendors. The street vendors adopted nuclear family type has perceived relatively high impact of globalization.
- Impact of globalization and family size after analyzing the impact of globalization and family size of street vendors., it was found that there is significant difference in impact of globalization between street vendors who have different family size. The street vendors, who have large family size, have perceived high impact of globalization than street vendors who have small family size.
- Impact of globalization and house ownership- The finding of significance result test between impact of globalization and house ownership shows there is significant difference in impact of globalization between street vendors according to their house ownership. The street vendors who live in rented house have perceived high impact of globalization.
- Impact of globalization and BPL card having analyzed the chi square test for examination of significant difference in impact of globalization between street vendors as per their BPL card hold, it was found that there is significant difference in impact of globalization

between street vendors . The street vendors who have no BPL cards have perceived high impact of globalization.

- Impact of globalization and fuel for cooking- The finding of significant association between impact of globalization and use of fuel for cooking by street vendors shows that there is significant difference in impact of globalization street vendors who use different sources of fuel for cooking.
- Impact of globalization and believe in inter caste marriage. After analyzing the significant association between impact of globalization and belief in inter caste marriage the result shows that the difference in impact of globalization and belief in inter caste marriage in not significant.
- Impact of globalization and superstition the exploration of significant difference between impact of globalization and belief in superstition was found that there is no significant difference in impact of globalization and belief in superstition of street vendors.
- Impact of globalization and member of social organization the significant result between impact of globalization and membership of social organization shows that the there is significant difference in impact of globalization between street vendors who have social organization membership and who do not have membership of social organization.