

Recommendations, Summary Gain and Scope of Further Research

7.1 Recommendations

Taking age into consideration in vending profession, it is found that the teen agers who are engaged in vending profession to support their family income. There should be provision to stop entry of teenagers in this profession and encourage them for acquiring education and provide other skill training to make them better future.

The government and NGOs should take responsibility to check teen agers vending to save their childhood. The support should be provided to make them responsible citizen.

In the study are, it is found that mostly work force engaged in vending duration is either illiterate or less educated. It clearly shows that this is one of major reasons for accepting street vending as livelihood. Due to illiteracy, they are unable to get other more skilled jobs.

The government and NGOs should come forward to increase rate of literacy among urban poor checking the dropout rates so that they get proper education required for better job opportunity.

The vending profession in urban area provides a great deal of employment opportunities to large number of migrated population who come to city either due to pull or push factors. It increases massive burden on urban economy. In rural areas, random fluctuations in agriculture and lack of other regular employment have increased migration rate in recent decades. The migrated population comprising of unskilled or low skilled is exerting undue pressure on urban infrastructure. There should be provision for checking unnecessary migration from rural areas. This can be done providing incentives to alternate employment opportunities at village level.

In the study are, it has been found that street vending is main occupation to major part of urban poor and low socio-economic section of society. They have no other source of subsidiary income. In lean seasons, they face difficulty to run family. The government should give proper recognition to street vending profession and increase other source of income to them.

In the vending profession, it has been seen that nuclear family play more active role than joint family. In the maximum cases, it is found that equally spouse bears responsibility of undertaking vending activities in different ways. They find less time to share with family. The government and NGOs should run programs to provide employment at their home such as promotion of domestic enterprises which would help to earn extra income along with performing household responsibility.

Street vending is strenuous jobs subjected to high degree of physical and manual exertions. These factors are leading to breeding of number of diseases among street vendors. They have been found inflicted by different ailments such as hypertension, blood pressure, diabetes, lung problems etc. hectic vending schedule and time consuming formalities of government hospitals are hurdles to take treatment of government facilities.

The government should issue health cards to these vendors for getting facilities of cheap treatment of any ailments. This would encourage efficiency of street vendors

In Lucknow city, majority of street vendors operate on street in open. They generally deal in different nature of business in open. They display their selling wares on footpath or street. They are vulnerable to road accidents and their wares are also face regular damage by animals, nature and men. In such a case, they bear huge financial loss.

They have no insurance against these damages. The government should provide insurance to them and their articles taking some contributions on part of vendors. This would instill spirit of entrepreneurship among them

Majority of street vendors have no electricity at vending place. They solely depend on street light or other sources of light. The absence of proper lighting facility causes adverse effect on their earning capacity. In absence of proper lighting, they have to wind up early in evening which adversely affects their sale.

The government should make proper arrangements of electricity of other alternate sources of lighting to them so that they operate as per as their wish.

In this study, it has been observed that about 90 percent street vendors perform at insanitary working place. This is major problem of street vendors. They are forced to work in unhygienic environment which is responsible for various health issues. There should be proper arrangement for maintenance of cleaning and dumping of waste materials at vending place

In study area, it has been observed that majority of street vendors have no accessibility of safe drinking water at vending place. They use contaminated water either for drinking purpose or for preparation purposes which is harmful for both street vendors as well as customers consuming their products.

The government should install water kiosks at vending place for providing safe drinking water.

It is found that saving level among street vendors is very low. Those who are capable for saving some amount generally keep their savings with themselves or in chit fund schemes. In case of

fraudulent chit fund schemes, they heavily suffer. Even under Jhan Dhan scheme, they have saving bank accounts but these bank accounts are not regularly operated due to either absence of savings, illiteracy of street vendors or complex banking formalities.

The government should make provision for collection of saving at their vending place which would channelize their savings into productive sources and encourage saving among them. This collection service can be provided by account holding banks or other governmental agencies.

The level of organization at local level among street vendors is almost absent in study area. This shows their weak bargaining power. In absence of organization at local level, their problems and difficulties are not properly addressed and they are unnecessarily exploited. They should be encouraged to form organization. In this direction, initiative can be taken by municipal authority.

It has been found that street vendors are frequently subjected to harassment by municipal drive, police and local goons. In name of city beautification and other infrastructural expansion, they are driven out from vending place marking no vending zone. This is sheer breach of right to work. The government should provide them safety cover by recognizing them and allotting proper working place in city. Vending protection livelihood act should be implemented at city level.

Majority of vendors have debt liability either for business purpose or personal motive. They are under trap of unauthorized money lenders. The major part of their earning is used to pay interest on borrowed amounts which adversely effects their saving and other necessary expenditures. In absence of adequate security, they have no access to credit from banks. Malpractices prevalent in various micro finance credit agencies have confined loan facilities to small part of vending population.

Banks should provide non discriminate productive loan facilities on easy terms to street vendors in order to free them trap of crooked moneylenders.

Street vending should be regularized making state level legislation. This would help to regulate street vending providing security and safety to vendors.

Artisans engaged in street vending should be provided adequate financial and other marketing support so that they can compete with changing market environment and other organized sellers.

Government should encourage training and skill formations to unskilled or low skilled street vendors so that they can upgrade their vending business.

Street vendor's participation in various city development projects should be ensured so that feasible urban development projects can be implemented without adversely affecting them.

Since in vending profession, large number comes from low social class and economically down trodden they face discrimination from other forward class and nearby organized sellers. The government should enforce law to prevent their discrimination

Female street vendors regularly reel under threat of physical assaults at vending place. They can be shifted to other safe employment activities from vending profession with help of NGOs engaged in women empowerment.

Majority agricultural laborers and marginal famers migrate to city in lean seasons and to earn extra income to support of family. They generally live in temporary makeshifts and their living condition is very low. The government should provide them accommodation through various welfare schemes

In order to encourage saving habit among street vendors, various small saving schemes can be run by government.

Government should develop storage, marketing and other facilities at local market level to encourage entrepreneurship among vendors

Since street vending is a major source of self employment for poor section of community, success of self employment is determined by various pro social skills. Personality development will help greatly to deal with customers.

The challenges and problems of street vendors should be brought into policy discussions meant for urban planning so that adequate attention can be paid to their problems and difficulties.

In era of globalization, increased operations by domestic and foreign organized retailing business in urban are, has triggered the cut throat competition in domestic market. They are richly endorsed with resources and marketing strategies which have a adverse impacts on vending business. These vendors should be immunized by competition of big retailers.

Various welfare schemes are run by government at centre and state levels for increasing welfare of poor and economically weaker sections of society. The access and utilization of these schemes by street vendors is at very low level. A proper implementation of these schemes would improve their socio-economic status.

A part of street vendor's population still depends on bio fuel and kerosene for energy purpose in urban are. They face difficulty in getting subsidized kerosene from fair price shops and are

compelled to subscribe cooking gas at high price. The government should provide gas connection to these vendors which would be beneficial for government and environment as well as.

A vending zone should be allotted to street vendors near potential market with all basic facilities. Government should make process of issuing license for vendors in easy format so that they can operate without any hindrance.

Government should open more primary health centre and dispensaries for providing cheap medical facilities to poor street vendors.

Government should promote to set up small scale enterprises in urban area for absorbing migrated population.

The propensity to consume of durable goods by street vendors is very low, even majority of vendors do have basic amenities like electricity connection, drainage facilities, toilet and piped water. The government should provide these facilities to these vendors in order to improve their socio-economic status

Government should resolve the problems of migrants workers engaged in street vending who leave their place of origin. In absence of required documents such as birth certificate, caste certificate, ration cards other entitlement of identity; they face problems in availing various government welfare facilities at working place

The quota of economically weaker sections in city private school needs to be strictly implemented so that street vendors can provide qualitative education to their children.

Government should ensure speedy disbursement of short term credit facilities to micro entrepreneurs engaged in street vending for expansion of their business

Globalization has led to emergence of various negative impacts on unskilled or low skilled working population increasing skill premium for skilled work force, increasing level of competition, and generating random market fluctuations. With the globalization effect, vendors engaged in dealing articles using tradition skills such as wooden work, earthen wares, iron melting, mat etc face tough competition from organized counterparts.

The government should develop cluster program to conserve and promote these domestic articles manufactured by using traditional skill.

The globalization has led to more impact on socio-economic status of above vulnerable street vendors in dual ways. On one hand, it has increased pressure on household earning and on the other hand, it has increased cost of living fuelling inflationary trend.

The government should provide coverage of various welfare schemes to these vendors in order to withstand the negative impacts of globalization.

The sellers of non perishable goods and service providers are coping with more burnt of globalization. The flood of qualitative articles by multination companies has diverted large part of urban population to these stores from vending corners. These have adversely affected their earnings and in turn their socio-economic status. These vendors should be supplied adequate resources to survive in market.

In globalization period, the rapid expansion of physical infrastructure in urban area has created the problem of space for these street vendors. They face encroachment drive and other displacement actions launched by public authority. The government should provide them proper place for their occupation on equality of right to work.

In globalization period, as result of integration of domestic market to international market, increase in level of efficiency and improvement in quality of products and services have become center stage of business tactic at all levels, Street vendors generally acts as marketing agents between various domestic small scale enterprises and ultimate consumers. They create self employment for themselves and act backward linkages to these home based business entities. The support by government to these small scale domestic enterprises would help to sustain employment to people carrying these enterprises and further employment to street vendors marketing these products.

7.2 Summary and Gains

The study is conducted to know about socio-economic status of street vendors operating in urban informal sector in post globalization period and to ascertain the impact of globalization on their socio-economic status. The city of Lucknow is taken for study where 400 samples of street vendors are taken for research and exploration of various socio-economic characteristics along with problems. The total samples are divided into three types of street vendors like artisans, service providers and sellers of perishable and non perishable goods. After collection of required data from sample street vendors in respective markets, the impact of globalization on their socio-economic status is measured. Following hypothesis related to research study have been taken to

statistically prove. The validity of any exploratory quest largely depends on research design, tools and technique adopted to carry research. The core objective of any research study in domain of social sciences test the validity of any event taking rational interpretation and scientific deductions. For this exploratory research, tools and techniques taken to achieve objectives of this study, have complied the research ethics and met the ends of research. Efforts have been made to use the SES and global impact scale with greater exactitude. Following objectives have been achieved using validated methods.

- 1) To study the present socio-economic status of the street vendors in context of globalization.
- 2) To examine impact of globalization on their socio-economic status.
- 3) To study the challenges and problems of street vendors in respect of vending.

- 4) To make necessary suggestions and recommendations for improvement of their socio-economic status in light of above mentioned objectives.

H0: There is no significant difference in impact of globalization between street vendors having different socio-economic status.

H1: There is significant difference in impact of globalization between street vendors having different socio-economic status.

H0: There is no significant difference in impact of globalization between street vendors having different age, caste, religion, gender and income level.

H2: There is significant difference in impact of globalization between street vendors having different age, caste, religion, and gender and income level

H0 There is no significant difference in impact of globalization between street vendors of different nature of business and vending duration.

H3 There is significant difference in impact of globalization between street vendors of different nature of business and vending duration.

H0: There is no significant difference in impact of globalization between street vendors in respect of saving and not saving.

H4: There is significant difference in impact of globalization between street vendors in respect of saving and not saving.

H0: There is no significant difference in impact of globalization between satisfied and unsatisfied street vendors with business.

H5: There is significant difference in impact of globalization between satisfied and unsatisfied street vendors with business.

The primary data regarding various variables of socio-economic features and perceptions on globalization have been obtained using comprehensive questionnaire after taking purposive sampling method. The chi square test is applied to test the significance of results. The study is concluded under the title of impact of globalization on socio-economic status of street vendors in Lucknow city of U.P. the study aims to explore various aspects of globalization and other associated factors with the impact of globalization. Various related variables are identified and cross tabulation of data is done

The socio-economic variables such as age, gender, educational level, family size, migration, and income level etc are undertaken for study in respect of impact of globalization. The result of cross tabulation and other findings reveal many facts and realities about the impact of globalization on socio-economic status of street vendors working in urban informal sector.

The New Economic Policy which was launched in India in period of nineties which is also known as new economic reforms policy. This policy has been game changer of Indian economy and given advent of globalization in Indian economy. In the Indian economy, all monetary, fiscal and other reforms were adopted keeping in view the objectives of structural adjustment programs. The phenomenon of globalization can be understood as social and economic dimensions. It is felt that socio-economic pattern of individuals is affected by impact of globalization. Thus, it provides clue to researcher to keep in the process of research and enquire socio-economic status of respondents. The researcher the researcher finds in his study that the

impact of globalization has affected respondents. The cross tabulation clearly shows that respondents who are above vulnerable socio-economic status have perceived relatively high impact of globalization than other respondents. It is precise that socio-economic status of respondents working as street vendors is likely associated with impact of globalization there is association between two variables. The hypothesis that socio-economic status of respondents is affected by impact of globalization is proved.

The implementation of globalization policies in India took one and half decade. It has exerted negative impact on socio-economic status of respondents. It has severely hit development and welfare of the respondents. The ideology and concept of globalization depend on profit making. The market is governed by philosophy of globalization and which ignores social problems and social issues confronted by entire economy. The weaker and marginalized sections of society are victimized and face lots of problems related to socio-economic issues. They are segregated from all rights and make efforts to arrange their livelihood by own. It is said that globalization is a destinations of various opportunities but it is only false dream unless some changes are made in present policies of globalization.

The globalization promotes globalized business opportunities and on the other hand, it is responsible for creation of unemployment and other problems, especially for artisans, service providers and sellers dealing in perishable and non perishable goods in street vending profession. The various challenges have emerged for them in post globalization period. Globalization has also stemmed socio-economic inequalities and hit the opportunities of employment and structure of social, cultural and political agenda in context of India. The globalization has also changed the face of social justice, particularly in India in post globalization period. There is prevalence of discrimination and other disparities at low level of society. Globalization has brought number of fundamental changes in policy framework in respect of India and is skillfully using developing nations and taking benefits at expense of them. Developed nations are interfering in formulation of economic policies of developing nations. They regularly tamper with policy drafts of developing countries for making their policies for serving their ends only. The sole objective of developed nations has been to garner profit utilizing the physical and monetary resources spread across borders. Array of worldwide trendy products are manufactured in developed nations therefore, they are fully familiar how to manipulate the world demand of their products using sophisticated business intricacies. They are richly endowed with pecuniary and other skilled

workforce and are capable of using these dexterously to tame developing nations. The developing nations are bound to act either willingly or reluctantly as per directions and instructions imposed on developing nations in name of granting of financial and technical assistance. The scarcity of capital and low scale manufacturing production on part of developing nations has rendered them helpless to heavily rely on these bounties coming from developed nations. These are major hurdles in way of self reliance of developing nations because they have no other option but to mutely comply with developed nations.

The global integration of world economies has been not any unknown event. There are number of chronological accounts of cross border trade and overseas commerce taking place in past can be easily traced number of literatures available there are striking differences between phases of globalization took place in different layers of history. Industrial revolution and other inventions during imperial period sped up oversea transfer of mercantile goods from various drivers of industrial revolution nations to other less chartered territories of world. The novel phase of globalization post communist era is greatly apart from earlier phases of globalization in terms of volume of international trade and commerce. The origin of WTO has led to notable changes in power sharing of world trade concentrating larger share in hands of rich countries of world. The facilitation of free trade under banner of WTO exhorted pressure to break open tariff and non tariff barriers on part of developing countries. Interestingly, free trade is assumed to bring worldwide prosperity without any discrimination. The series of reductions in tariff and non tariff barriers led to scramble for oversea expansion of profits by multinational corporations of developed nations. All bilateral and multilateral negotiations concerned to trade and other issues come under purview of WTO which provides simultaneous opportunities for resolving these issues. It has been evident that economic policies of developing countries have been shaped with help of policies and regulations of WTO in maximization of profits of developed countries.

Many companies and corporations have expanded their overseas business rapidly after substantial reduction of tariff and non tariff barriers. WTO also deals with rules and procedures on intellectual, property and investment related bilateral and multilateral issues so that higher rate of economic growth can be achieved. For this purpose, globalization has considerably helped in augmenting economic power in hands of Trans National Corporation commonly known as TNCs. In globalization period, TNCs are most benefited organizations. Trade and

policies implemented under wave of globalization have led to cascading impacts on small farmers because they have small land banks. They possess scarce resources to cope with emerging challenges coming out from global integration and find stiff competition from transnational entities on domestic soil.

Most of small farmers are facing problems of producing crops, because all resources are briskly diverting towards MNCs from their possession. Free trade policies indeed are not free policies but these are corporate managed policies which are totally against the poor. They are not for welfare of poor. The conditions of poor are too miserable to survive. WTO policies of free trade have been greatly failure to promote welfare of marginal part of society. So, globalization is a big setback to poor clearly indicating negative outcome of globalization for poor. It seems globalization is not a balancing policy arbitrarily inclined more in favor of developed nations where as poor and marginalized laborers are worst hit. It has failed to create job opportunities on large scale particular unskilled and low skilled work force in developing countries employing world resources equally. The World Bank report says near about 40 % people in developing countries has witnessed a decline in their incomes since globalization has stirred. It was perceived that their income would increase in globalization phase. But in reality, it has contributed in reinforcing poverty and starvation in third world. That significantly beckons harsh reality of globalization.

Globalization sharply paints somber picture of inequality and biasness fostering widening gap between prosperity and adversity between developed and developing nations. People frequently raise voices against process of globalization and stage demonstrations against prejudice policies of WTO. Recently, it has been observed in France. World Bank report, 1997 cast light on poverty level in world. It pointed out that poverty level in developing countries was 1.31 billion in 1993 while it was estimated around 1.23 billion in 1987

7.3 Conclusion

The research study aiming to explore diversified characteristics related to socio, economic status and of street vendors operating in Lucknow city along with impact of globalization has led to exploration of some of uncharted dimensions of socio-economic status in respect of globalization. it was observed that sample respondents taken for study in research area are still deprived of number of basic amenities in globalized era reflecting miserable conditions of street vendors.

In the research study, the researcher adopted various methods to record necessary information related to socio-economic status of street vendors and impact of globalization on various socio-economic features of street vendors. The structured questionnaire and analytical tools were applied to rationally test the hypothesis.

In the study, average age of respondents is 35 years which shows that most of them in middle age groups. They are married and bearing household responsibilities by street vending business. The association between impact of globalization and age group was found not significant.

The advancement of any society is predominately reflected by educational attainment possessed by people living in society. The phase of globalization has led to flood of educational facilities both in public and private sectors in developing nations. But in case of street vendors, the study revealed that this section of self entrepreneurs is still stigmatized by poor educational level which is major cause for their poor socio-economic status.

The earning level has a significant part in determining the economic status. In case of street vendors, large part of sample taken for study solely contributes house hold income of sample respondents.

The researcher finds that in vending profession, there is majority of male vendors which clearly shows male dominance street vending in Lucknow city. The impact of globalization and gender wise association was found not statistically significant.

The researcher finds in his study area that there is majority of nuclear family system prevalent among respondents. There is more preference to have nuclear family system in city environment which exhibits increasing trends of individuality and consumerism.

The researcher finds in research area that majority of street vendors are either illiterate or have low educational attainment. That is one of major compelled factors for coming into vending profession. They have been drop outs for variety of economic, social and personal reasons. Education is very vital tool for economic empowerment

The researcher observed in his study that majority of street vendors still live in poor and vulnerable socio-economic conditions. Many of them have been formerly unskilled laborers who are using subsidized government services with BPL card. They have perceived relatively low impact of globalization than other street vendors having no BPL card facilities.

The researcher observed in his study that government health system is hit by polices of globalization. It is found that low income group is forced to resort private treatment. Thus, they

are bearing extra financial burden. The association between impact of globalization and treatment of disease was found statistically significant.

It was assumed that in post globalization period, the socio-economic status has improved but result of cross tabulation shows that street vendors having above vulnerable socio-economic status have influenced much in comparison of poor and vulnerable socio-economic status of street vendors.

7.4 Scope of further Study

Street vendors operating in rural areas can be taken for further study

Market wise comparison between street vendors can be taken for study

Mobile vendors can be taken for study

7.5 Limitations of Study

Basically, this study was based on exploration of socio-economic features of street vendors operating in Lucknow City and correlation between socio economic features and their perceptions on globalization. Proper care and cautions were taken to minimize the possible errors. Some limitations are given below

The area of study was taken Lucknow city due to time and financial limitations.

The street vendors working in weekly markets were not taken into study; those vendors who operate in daily market on fixed locations were taken into study

The mobile vendors have not been taken into study

It was challenging for researcher to derive information on various socio economic features concerned with vendors

The exploration of their perceptions on impact of globalization has also been challenging task for researcher.

Taking the sample respondents from different chosen markets may have some prejudice on part of researcher.

Time and fiancé have also been matter of constraint to conduct study in a given stipulated period.