Chapter V

Findings, Recommendations & Conclusions
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

Street vendors have always been an important part of human society, and they are selling goods for cheaper rate to the people. So, some of the people are purchasing the goods often. Their role is growing continuously with development, industrialization and economic restructuring. The working patterns of street vendors are required to perform multiple actions. Being simultaneously confronted with the multiple demands of workplace and living places, street vendors have to face the problem of working times. At living areas in addition to biological functions, there are other duties, which they have to perform because of the prevailing cultural norms and value. Difficulty arises because often divergent and working patterns make demands on the street vendors without taking into consideration of their physical capability, energy, endurance and time, which are certainly finite. The current study was carried out with the intention to find out the living conditions and working patterns among street vendors in Tiruchirappalli City. The summary of the findings is given below in this chapter and based on the results suitable recommendations are suggested.

5.1 FINDINGS RELATED TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

More than half of (54.5%) the respondents are male. Less than one third of (28.2%) the vendors belongs to the age group of 41-50. More than half of (68.5%) respondents are married. One third of the vendors are not having children. Vast majority of the (91.9%) responders’ mother tongue is Tamil. More than half of the (66.9%) respondents belong to Hindu religion. Less than half of (48.7%) the vendors belongs to Backward Community (BC). More than half of (39.3%) the vendors are living in rural areas. Half of the (50%) respondents had studied below 5th standard. Majority of the respondents (72.4 per cent) are not interested in education. Majority of the 72.1 respondent’s home is not near to the school. Hence,
they don’t wish to provide education. Vast majority, 81.8 per cent of the respondents are affected economically. So they break providing education. Vast majority of the (97.1%) respondents are having voter card. Vast majority of the (92.2%) respondents are having ration card. More than half of the (68.2%) respondents are not having PAN card. Majority of the (70.1%) respondents are having Aathar card. More than half of (67.2%) the respondents do not have postal account. More than half of (68.5%) the respondents are living in a single family system. Less than one third of the (28.6%) respondents are having 4 family members. Less than half of the (48.7%) vendor’s family member’s monthly earning is between Rs. 5001 and 10000. Half of the respondents (50.3%) family member’s monthly expenditure is Rs. 5001-10000.

5.2 FINDINGS RELATED TO LIVING CONDITIONS

More than half of the (58.8%) respondents are having own house. Nearly half of the (44.2%) respondents are living in cottage house. Vast majority of the (97.7%) respondents are having electric facilities. Majority of the (79.5%) respondents are having toilet facilities. Vast majority of the (78.6%) respondents are having bathroom facilities. More than half of (68.8%) the respondents are having water facilities. More than half of the (66.6%) vendors are having drainage facilities in their street. More than half of the (76.6%) vendors are having kitchen facilities. More than half of the (65.9%) vendors are using gas for cooking. Majority of the (86.7%) respondents are using the mixer machine. More than half of the (64.6%) respondents are using refrigerator. Vast majority of the (85.4%) respondents are using fan for air circulation. Majority of the (72.1%) vendors are using washing machine. More than half of the (55.8%) respondents are using land phone for communication. Vast majority of the (90.9%) vendors are having television. Majority of the (79.9%) vendors are watching cinema for entertainment at theater. Vast majority of the (88.6%) vendors are watching the TV programs. More than half of the (64.3%) respondents spent their leisure time with friends.
Vast majority of the (88.6%) vendors watch comedy programs. Majority of the (80.8%) vendors are watching the tragedy programs. Vast majority of the (86.7%) vendors watch family oriented serials.

More than half of the (54.2%) vendors are watching the sports programs. More than half of the (66.6%) vendors’ current need is house. More than half of the (66.6%) vendors’ urgent need is their children’s education. Vast majority of the (94.8%) vendors want money. More than half of the (61.4%) vendors are using bicycle. More than half of the (64.3%) vendors are using bike. Vast majority of the (92.5%) vendors are gathering information through Television. Majority of the (80.5%) vendors are gathering information through radio. More than half of the (64.6%) vendors are daily gathering information from news paper. More than half of the (76.0%) vendors are gathering information from friends. More than half of the (76.6%) vendors are using their cell phone for communication. Nearly majority of the (76.3%) vendors are using corporation water for drinking purpose. More than half of the (54.9%) vendors satisfied with their house status.

5.3 MAJOR FINDINGS RELATED TO WORKING PATTERNS

Less than half of the (21.8%) vendors are selling vegetables. Nearly majority of the (75.3%) vendors are continuing as vendors. Less than half of the (45.5%) vendors are doing a particular job for 6 to 10 years. More than half of the (53.6%) vendors are selling goods in bus stand side. More than one third of (34.7%) the vendors are selling the goods in sitting styles. Less than one third of (27.3%) the vendors are daily travelling for 26-30 km to purchase the goods. More than half the (56.8%) respondents are working for 7 days/ week. More than half of the (64.3%) respondents are working from 7am to 9pm. Less than half of the (45.5%) respondent’s daily income is between Rs. 100 and 200. More than half of the (51.6%) respondents do not have sufficient income to run their family. More than half of the (65.9%) respondents are getting loan from bank, friends and relatives.
More than half of the (64.3%) vendors chose this occupation from their family. Majority of the (87.0%) vendors are not having permanent job. Hence they are selecting this job. Less than half of the (44.4%) vendor’s opinion about the city corporation performance is neutral. Less than half of the (49.4%) vendor’s perception of the state governmental performance is neutral. Less than half of the (41.6%) vendor’s perception of the central government performance is neutral. A very few of the (16.2%) vendors are differently abled persons. More than one third of the (32.1%) vendor’s opinion about the weather conditions is neutral. More than half of the (52.9%) vendor’s opinion about the customer performance is bad. More than half of the (57.1%) vendor’s opinion about the society status is good. Less than half of the (40.6%) vendors are expecting good future from this occupation.

5.4 FINDINGS RELATED TO PUBLIC ISSUES

More than half of the (58.4%) vendors are facing problems with permanent shop owners. More than half of the (63.3%) vendors are facing problems from police personnel. More than half of the (55.5%) vendors are facing problems from local politicians. More than half of the (56.5%) vendors say that their customers are bargaining. More than half of the (56.2%) vendors are facing problems from the civil authorities.

5.5 FINDINGS RELATED TO HEALTH PROBLEMS

Half of the (50.6%) vendors are affected by health problems through their occupation. Majority of the (72.1%) vendors are affected by respiratory problems. More than half of the (65.9%) vendors are affecting with stomach pain. More than half of the (68.8%) vendors are affecting with skin problems. More than half of the (67.5%) vendors are affected from other health problems likely, headache, fever, blood pressure, etc. Less than half of the (46.8%) vendors are using alcohol after their business time. More than half of the (57.8%) vendors are not smoking. Majority of the (76.6%) vendors are not using Pan masala. More than half of the
(69.2%) vendors are having Tamil Nadu government health insurance card. More than half of the (59.7%) vendors take treatment from self. Vast majority of the (96.1%) vendors are taking treatment in government hospital.

5.6 FINDINGS RELATED TO SOCIAL RELATIONSHIP

More than half of the (52.6%) vendors are against the caste system. Majority of the (79.2%) vendors give equal respect to women. More than half of the (60.1%) vendors are accepting the inter religion marriage. More than half of the (69.5%) vendors are accepting the inter cast marriage.

5.7 FINDINGS RELATED TO POLICY RELATED ISSUES

More than half of (58.1%) the vendors do not know that their occupation is informal business. More than half of (64.0%) the vendors do not join the vendors association. Half of the (50.0%) respondents know about the street vendor’s act 2013. Majority of the (73.1%) vendors are not having legal cases.

5.8 FINDINGS RELATED TO HYPOTHESES

Hypothesis 1

There is a significant association between the gender and the type of vendors.

The result shows that less than half of the male vendors are continuing as vendors. Chi-Square ($X^2$) value shows insignificance i.e., $p>0.05$. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted (Table: 4.43).

Hypothesis 2

There is a significant association between the gender and their selling areas.

The result shows that nearly one third of the male vendors are selling their goods in bus stand side. Chi-Square ($X^2$) value shows significance $p<0.05$. Hence,
the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted (Table: 4.44)

**Hypothesis 3**

There is a significant association between the gender and daily income.

The result shows that more than half (56.4%) of the female vendors are daily earning Rs.100. Chi-Square ($X^2$) value shows significance ($p<0.05$). Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted (Table: 4.45).

**Hypothesis 4**

There is a significant association between the types of vendors and their selling areas.

The result shows that less than one third (28.5%) of continuing vendors are selling their goods in bus stand side. Chi-Square ($X^2$) value shows insignificance ($p>0.05$). Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected (Table: 4.46).

**Hypothesis 5**

There is a significant association ($H_{1}$) between the working experience and health problems.

The result shows that nearly one fourth (25.3%) of the vendors are affected by health problems. Chi-Square ($X^2$) value shows insignificance ($p > 0.05$). Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected (Table: 4.47).

**Hypothesis 6**

There is a significant difference between the gender and problems faced by vendors from permanent shop owners.
“z” test result explains that mean rank is greater than (mean rank =158.33) female vendors ($p>0.05$). Hence, alternative hypothesis is rejected, null hypothesis is accepted (Table: 4.48).

**Hypothesis 7**

There is a significant difference between the gender and problems faced by the respondents from police personnel.

The result clarifies the mean rank of 172.80 of the female vendors 172.80 ($p<0.05$) Hence, alternative hypothesis is accepted, null hypothesis is rejected (Table: 4.48).

**Hypothesis 8**

There is significant difference between the types of vendors and awareness about the street vendor’s policies.

It is found that the variable showed the significant difference ($p<0.05$) between types of vendors and street vendors’ policy. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected, alternative hypothesis is accepted (Table: 4.49).

**Hypothesis 9**

There is a significant difference between the types of vendors and joining the vendors association.

By computing the statistical inference, it is found that the variable showed the significant difference ($p<0.05$) between types of vendors and joining vendor association. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected (Table: 4.49).
**Hypothesis 10**

There is a relationship between the daily income and working hours.

By computing the R square value, 0.018 was recorded and the significant value was recorded as 0.136. The result shows that $p>0.05$. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted (Table: 4.50).

**5.9 FINDINGS OF MIXED METHODS (QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE FINDINGS)**

The researcher used mixed methods to study the living conditions and the working patterns of street vendors. The data collected for the semi structure interview was scheduled for quantitative method and used format questions for qualitative method after analyzing the result is discussed in chapter IV. The quantitative and qualitative results are mixed and it follows the way of Convergence and divergent findings.

**5.10 CONVERGENCE FINDINGS**

- Both quantitative and qualitative finding shows that the home specialties are satisfied with the vendor’s opinion.
- Majority of the respondent stated that the customers are bargaining with them on the quality of goods.
- Vendors get money from self help group to run their family and business.
- Nearly half of the vendors’ daily earning amount is between Rs.201 and 300 per day.
- The mixed finding shows that the respondents are facing problems from the police personnel.
- A very few of the vendors are affected by health problems through other street vendors in business (working in the dust environmental).
Both of the analysis clearly explains that the respondents’ opinion about city, state and central government performance to the street vending policies is satisfactory.

The vendors are daily traveling for 4 to 5 km from their home to working place.

5.11 DIVERGENT FINDINGS

- Both of the result shows that the male and female expect to change the street vendors’ policies (registration systems) to be helpful to the new vendors.
- The types of goods wise vendor’s daily income and bribes to the police personnel are differing.
- The quantitative and qualitative result of the social relationship is not equal based on their community level.
- The vendors’ gathering of information is contrary from quantitative and qualitative findings.
- The street vendors are taking treatment from different organization for their health problems.

5.12 REVIEW DISCUSSION

Bhowmik, K (1988) conducted the study on “socio-economic status of street vendors in seven cities in India”. The researcher collected 350 samples from Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhubaneswar, Calcutta, Imphal, Mumbai and Patna. This study revealed that the street vendors had earned daily around Rs.50- 100 by male and Rs.35- 40 by female street vendors. According to this presents study, more than half of the vendors’ daily earning amount rs.201- 300.

Patricia H, et al. (1996) “Childcare Needs of female Street Vendors in Mexico City”, 426 street vendors have been chosen on multi-stage cluster sampling in four of the administrative districts of Mexico City and investigated on strategies...
developed by female street vendors in Mexico City. The result shows that 19% of the children were affected by respiratory infections transmitted through their mother and particularly mother having worked in street vending during her last pregnancy and the child is less than one year old also being affected. The researchers recommended to the female street vendors to avoid this type of work. The result of current study showed that 27 per cent of the vendors are being affected by respiratory problems.

Balasubramanian, B and Srinivasan, R. (2012) ‘Being powerless’ or ‘To be empowered’: A Case of Women Street Vendors at Thanjavur, 68 women street vendors were chosen for sample in Thanjavur. Correlation and regression analysis were performed on the data. The study on women in Street Vending profession at Thanjavur revealed that the poor economic condition of women engaged in Street Vending. The study suggested that there is a possibility to see some good future to this community, if they follow certain regularization as suggested in the National Policy on Urban Street Vendors, 2009. This current study analysed the street vendors’ policy 2004 to compare with the street vendors act 2014. The street vendors’ act 2014 is giving effective protection for the female street vendors.

A paper work on “Capability Approach to Street Vendors in Vietnam” done by Ly Nguyen (2005) to identify the capability of street vendors in Vietnam. 78 vendors were chosen at Vietnam city through the random sampling method using capability approach. The researcher found that street vending is associated with intrusion upon public space, obstruction of traffic, inadequate or questionable hygiene and nutrition, improper waste disposal and tax evaders due to the lack of regulation. This study recommended that the policy makers should also keep in mind the need for the consideration of policies to enhance vendors’ other capabilities and freedoms, besides economic freedom, including education, health and social security. The 2014 street vendor’s policies are giving some tax relaxation
in our country. These policies received very low amount of the registration fee from street vendors. So, Indian government also has to provide more facilities to improve street vendor’s daily livelihood.

Ikechebelu, G. O. (2008) analyzed the paper work on “Problem and consequences of sexual abuse on juvenile female street hawkers in two urban cities in Nigeria”. This study explains the problems and consequences of sexual abuse on female street hawkers in two urban cities of Nigeria. The researcher found that Child Labor, Sexual harassment, Sexual abuse and Lack of Awareness among the female hawkers are very high and the same time risk factors also are contributing in huge level. This present study examined that there was no sexual abuse affected the female street vendors in Tiruchirappalli City. Hence, the government of Tamil Nadu should give high safety and security facilities to the people.

5.13 SUGGESTIONS TO THE STREET VENDORS

They should inculcate the habit of savings to improve their economic conditions. The common people can provide good ideas and suggestions to improve the quality of goods. Their psychological health and physical health are seemed to be taken care of and the business that they expanded with their environmental factors, and social relationship to develop their standard life. The working patterns of the Street Vendors are using various types of safety equipments that are developed for their business. The vendors must join any one of the vendors association. This is helpful during the accident time. The street vendors should be using storage facilities for the preparation of goods. The vending organization should conduct meeting and discuss the street vendor’s problems in particular district with the collectors or corporation commissioner.

The street vendors are co-operating towards the government policies and programs. The common people should avoid bargaining to the vendors. The
differently abled street vendors should join the normal person. So, harassments will be avoided. Mostly they should take the treatment in the government hospital; this has to be done for improving their savings. The female vendors should properly use the latrines. Water becomes more crucial for food vendors as they use it for washing the used dishes or the wares they sold. Sanitation is mostly wanted by women vendors as they could not ease themselves at open public places. Such women frequently suffer from kidney diseases (S. K. Bhowmik & Deb dulal Saha (2012). It should be done to avoid stone in kidney. Entertainment is very important to improve their psychological level.

5.14 SUGGESTIONS TO GOVERNMENT

The Government should give proper ID cards to the Street vendors and should provide commercial building to Street Vendors for monthly rent and open in some eminent streets. Government should take some action against those people, who harass them in their life (especially police personnel). Their working patterns are very danger to their body (due to climate conditions). Hence, the government should provide special Health schemes, Welfare schemes and Livelihood programs for the Street Vendors. The social media and news papers are keenly concentrating on the Street Vendor’s protection measures. So, the municipal corporation has to conduct awareness campaign to street vendors in the city. Vast majority of the respondents are doing the business for a whole day, so local government can suggest uniforms for the vendors.

5.15 CONCLUSION

Street Vendors are the integral part of human society. These people are to be looked after by the individuals, group and communities. Even though they have this type of occupation, their day to day life is not safe. Government should take active roles to implement the policies effectively which they have made. Hence, the government should look in to the problems of the street vendors in each and every
corner of life. The Street Vendor Act 2014 aims to protect and promote a conducive environment for the street vendor’s activities and livelihood. Indeed, the Tiruchirappalli Corporation street vendors are yet to follow the street vending Bill. The researcher found that the street vendors are working for long hours in a day and are affected by some diseases and their health condition is getting deteriorated day by day due to skin allergy and stomach diseases. So, they are immediately taking treatment in the hospitals. It would improve the street vendor’s livelihood and their working patterns. As professional social workers, it is our duty and obligation to work for the well being of the Street Vendors.

5.16 SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTION

Researcher analyzed the street vendors’ living conditions and working patterns in Tiruchirappalli City. The current study identified the street vendors’ working patterns and their problems. This study is related to society, so the researcher suggested the following for social work intervention and to develop their quality of life.

They are,

**Social Case Work:**

- Exactly 50 per cent of the vendors studied below 5th standard. The vendors’ age group is between 40 and 50 years. During their childhood, they faced economic problems and they are not aware of the importance of education. The social workers may advise the street vendors that our Tamil Nadu government provides free education and also scholarship. So in that case, many vendors can motivate for higher education.

- 31.3 per cent of the vendors are having bank account. Nowadays, bank account is very important to save their money. The social workers may
encourage the vendors to deposit their money in post office savings account and bank account. They can also tell the importance of savings.

**Community Organisation:**

- 88.6 per cent of the vendors are interested in watching the comedy programme through television during their leisure time. This comedy programme may relax them from family and job stress. Comedy stories may improve their mental health.

**Counselling:**

- 43 per cent of the vendors are suffering from health problems through their business. The problems include headache, fever, body pain, skin allergy and stomach problems. The social workers may give counseling to individual street vendor and advise the importance of hygienic like drinking filtered hot water and using of body lotion.
- 46 per cent of the male vendors are addicted by alcohol. Some street vendors’ nature of job is too hard and made them tension. Due to this reason they are addicted by the drug. Individual counseling to the affected street vendors may be given by the social workers and they may also relieve from that addiction by informing the de-addiction centres.

**Group Work:**

- 50 per cent of the vendors are not interested to know the street vendors’ policy. They did not join in the street vendors’ association because they are not interested to know about the policies. The importance and advantage of the street vending policies may be explained the social workers to the street vendors to join the association.
5.17 SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The following suggestions offer scope towards further research.

- Further study may identify the advantages and disadvantages of street vendor policies provided by the Government.
- A research may be conducted to investigate the street vendors’ psychosocial problems in the field of social work.
- A similar study can be made especially to identify the daily activities of street vendors in Municipality, District, State and Nation wise.
- A separate study can be conducted to investigate the problems of women street vendors.