



RESEARCH ARTICLE

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STREET VENDORS ACT FOR SUSTAINABLE GROWTH OF LOW INCOME GROUP: A STUDY IN BILASPUR CITY OF CHHATTISGARH STATE

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ABSTRACT

This research paper critically examines the Street Vendors Act, its implementation, and the income generation for street vendors in urban settings. Street vending is an integral part of the informal economy, contributing to livelihoods and urban dynamics. However, street vendors often face numerous challenges, including harassment, lack of legal recognition, and limited access to basic amenities. Through a comprehensive literature review, the paper investigates the historical context, legal provisions, and policy frameworks surrounding street vending and the Street Vendors Act. Additionally, empirical data from surveys, interviews, and case studies are utilized to evaluate the practical implementation of the Act in selected urban areas. The findings of this research provide valuable insights into the strengths, weaknesses, and overall impact of the Street Vendors Act. These insights can inform policymakers, urban planners, and stakeholders in formulating effective strategies to support street vendors, enhance their socio-economic conditions, and facilitate their integration into the formal urban economy.

INTRODUCTION

Street vendors are individuals or groups of people who engage in the selling of goods, services, or food items in public spaces, streets, sidewalks, or other designated vending areas. They operate in open-air settings, typically without a fixed physical establishment like a shop or store. Street vendors offer a wide range of products, including clothing, accessories, food and beverages, crafts, household items, and various other goods. Street vending is a common form of self-employment and livelihood for many individuals around the world, contributing to the local economy and the vibrancy of urban and rural areas.

Classification of street vendors

- Hawkers
- Food Vendors
- Mobile Cart Operators
- Street Performers
- Handicraft Sellers
- Newspaper or Magazine Sellers
- Flower or Garland Sellers
- Shoe Repairers

Street vendors Act 2014: The Street Vendors Act, officially

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known as the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014, is a legislation enacted by the Government of India to provide a legal framework for the protection and regulation of street vendors in urban areas. The act aims to ensure the livelihood security of street vendors, protect their rights, and promote the orderly management of street vending activities.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In his 2008 paper titled "Street Vendors: Urban Problem and Economic Potential," the roots of the street vending phenomenon were discussed by Harlan Dimas, and several street vending management solutions were suggested based on best practices followed around the world. The paper titled "Fighting Poverty from the Street – A Survey on Street Food Vendors in Bangkok" by Narumol Nirathron (2006). The paper titled "An economic analysis of street food vendors with special reference to Durgigudi street, Shivamogga city" was conducted by Sharath A.M (2016).

Objective of the study

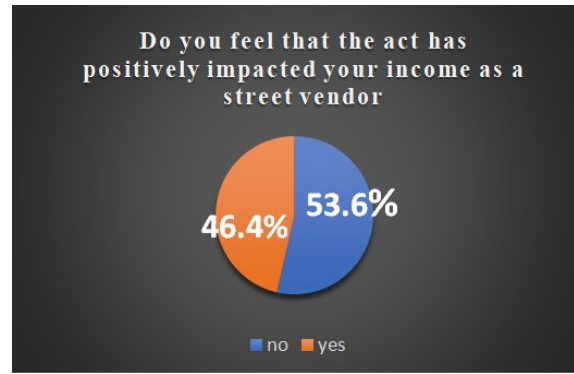
- To assess the impact of the Act on the livelihoods of street vendors.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of the Act in protecting the rights of street vendors.

- To contribute to the knowledge and awareness about the Street Vendors Act.

METHODOLOGY

Area of the study: For the research the area that has been selected is balodabazaar, Bilaspur, Durg and Raipur from the state of Chhattisgarh. The question has been asked from question schedule.

Population size and sampling: The population of Baloda bazaar, Raipur, Bilaspur and Durg of the state of Chhattisgarh were selected. To be more specific population involved in vending business were selected.



Source: Primary data

Table 1. Finding correlation between Street vendors act and their income generation

Types of vendors	Income (rs)	Mid value	No. Of persons	Number of persons aware
Mobile operator, shoe repair ,street performers	5000 – 10000	7500	17	8.5
Newspaper sellers	10000 - 15000	12500	25	12.5
Hawkers	15000 - 20000	17500	38	19
Flower sellers	20000 - 25000	22500	23	11.5
Food vendor	25000 - 30000	27500	56	28
Handicraft	30000 - 35000	32500	44	22
Total			200	

Table 2. Now the coefficient of correlation will be calculated as follows

X (in hundreds)	dx from 200	d ² x	Y	dy from 14	d ² y	dx dy
75	-125	15625	8.5	-5.5	30.25	687.5
125	-75	5625	12.5	-1.5	2.25	112.5
175	-25	625	19	5	25	125
225	25	625	11.5	-2.5	6.25	62.5
275	75	5625	28	14	196	1050
325	125	15625	22	8	64	1000
Total	0	43750		17.5	323.75	3037.5

X = mid value of income, Y = No. Of vendors aware about the street vendors act

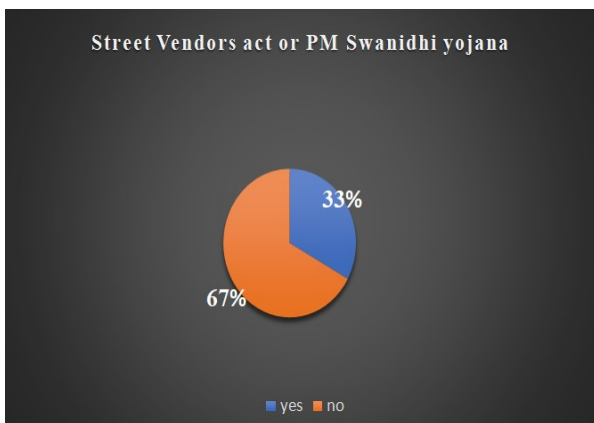
The prime objective of the study was to know about the street vendors Act and how much street vendors are satisfied with the services provided by the government. For this purpose a sample of 200 street vendors were selected and questions were asked to them through personal interaction.

Hypothesis

Ho: There is significant impact of street vendors act on the income generation of Street vendors.

H1: There is no significant impact of Street vendors Act on the income generation of street Vendors.

Data analysis and Interpretation



200 responses

Interpretation: Here, from above pie chart it is clearly visible that 67% vendors are not aware about the Street Vendors Act and 33% vendors are aware about this Act. It is true that this Act is made for street vendors but only few people know about the Act.

Interpretation: In the first pie chart it is shown that whether the street vendors know about the Act or not and majority have said that they don't know about the Act. In the above pie chart it is shown that only 46.4% people who know about the act have positive income effect and remaining 59.6% street vendor's income has not affected by the Act.

Where,

N = Number of pair of observations

$$r = \frac{N \sum dx dy - \sum dx \cdot \sum dy}{\sqrt{N \sum dx^2 - (\sum dx)^2} \sqrt{N \sum dy^2 - (\sum dy)^2}}$$

- $\sum dx$ = Sum of deviations of X values from assumed mean
- $\sum dy$ = Sum of deviations of Y values from assumed mean
- $\sum dx^2$ = Sum of squared deviations of X values from assumed mean
- $\sum dy^2$ = Sum of squared deviations of Y values from assumed mean
- $\sum dx dy$ = Sum of the products of deviations dx and dy

$$\sum d2x = 43750, \sum dx = 0, \sum dy = 17.5, \sum d2y = 323.75, \sum dx dy = 3037.5$$

$$r = \frac{3037.5 \times 6 - (0 \times 17.5)}{\sqrt{[43750 \times 6 - (0)^2][323.75 \times 6 - (17.5)^2]}}$$

$$r = \frac{18225}{\sqrt{[262500] \times [1942.5 - 306.25]}}$$

$$r = \frac{18225}{\sqrt{429515625}}$$

$$r = \frac{18225}{20725}$$

$$r = 0.8$$

Interpretation: There is strong correlation between income of the street vendors and the awareness of street vendors act.

CONCLUSION

- From the above study it can be said that most of the street vendors doesn't know about the Street vendors Act or PM Swanidhi Yojana and even those who know about this Act doesn't know the facilities and benefits provided by this Act. Majority of the vendors who are in the vending business from the long term didn't have vendors Licence as mentioned in the Street Vendors Act.
- Only a few street vendors get the increment in their business with facilities provided in the vendors Act. Government provide many schemes and release many Acts in the field of business but only few get implemented. According to my analysis in this research paper most of the districts in Chhattisgarh state doesn't have implementation of this Act ,due this the street vending business lacking on the facilities and resources provided by government

- The government should raise an awareness about the street vending Act to the street vendors and make them understand the facilities and resources provided by this Act because we can see in the correlation that those who aware about this act or As the awareness of street vendors act increases , the income of the street vendors also increases.
- Due to unawareness of the Street vendors Act they faces many issues with municipal council because they ask them to pay unofficial charges and if they do not pay unofficial charges they have relocate or evict their business. Government should give more valuable recognition to the street vendors and should assure the implementation of this Act and investigate the Process so the vendors do not have to pay unofficial charges.
- We accept the Null hypothesis (Ho) there is a significant impact of Street vendors Act on the income of street vendors.

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