

A Study of Women Food Vendors on Streets at Thane. Special Reference to Lockdown Period from March 2020 To July 2020

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Abstract:

This paper showing impact of lockdown on their day to day earning of livelihood. Recent research and evidence on urban food vendors next to Thane station street food were drastically affected by this pandemic period of nearly 6 months as they relate to street vending women's. One of the most visible occupations in the informal economy. This paper draws on participatory methods and surveys to examine the more "everyday" challenges that street vendors face at the crucial time like lockdown period for survival even when licensed.

Key words: street vendors, business, difficulty, lockdown, particular area

Introduction:

The study proposes a model for street vending business operations and its interventions that can lead to poverty reduction. Women entrepreneur has two function within limited of freedom and has to choose from Limited opportunities. Key element of successful entrepreneurship is to make a choice from those are available and act upon the choices incrementally. Every women entrepreneur has to accept and deal with problems as an ongoing process for no matter how hard he she tries sooner than later problems catch up with him her.

It is difficult to separate the women entrepreneur from her other business specially the problems as to whether it is the problem of the business or the individual. All the respondent in this study were investigated and interviewed as well as who were observed it was found that they are from middle class family and Marathi speaking except one or two sample found to be speaking south Indian language, most of them doing this business for family support in this lockdown period. Not highly educated they were guided by their friend's and relatives to start business.

Objectives:

- 1) To study socio economic background of vendors
- 2) To study the impact of lockdown on their occupation
- 3) To find out total sales during lockdown

Methodology:

The present study is conducted on the street vendors at Thane station who were selling of breakfast time. The street vendors working at the before and after lockdown period i.e. 2020. The sampling was done from that particular area nearly 24. We have used method like observation, interview, questionnaire etc. close ended and open ended question were be asked by the researcher.

Hypothesis of the study

H1: lockdown period is very crucial and unfavorable as far as business is concerned.

H2: Low mobility of public leads to less income from the business.

Analysis:

Street vendor's women's are usually concerned with confrontation with local authorities, and at the end they lose their products and money. This study is basically concerned with exploring the approaches of street vending women's business operation and conceptualizes the best mode of operation for successful income poverty reduction as well as in unavoidable circumstances. It is carried out by reviewing previous studies relating to SVB and the micro informal business sector in general.

Table showing no. of sample size in study region nearby Thane station area.

Sample size	Before lockdown	Lockdown period
Thane station	75	24
Total	75	24

(Source: Primary Data)

Above table is showing pre and post street vendors were doing business 75 before lockdown and 24 at the time of lockdown period.

Table no.1 Educational Status of Respondent (women street vendors)

Education	No.of Respondents	Percentage%
Below SSC	11	45.8
SSC	9	37.5
HSC	2	8.3
DEGREE	1	4.2
OTHERS	1	4.2
Total	24	100

(Source: Primary Data)

Above table reveal that the educational status of the respondent 45.8 percent was not completed SSC followed by 37.5 percent done SSC. Only one seen done with graduation among all the respondent.

Table no. 2 Dependent members in the family of (women street vendors)

No.of members	No.of Respondents	Percentage
2 to 4	19	79.2
4 to 6	3	12.5
6and above	2	8.3
Total	24	100

(Source: Primary Data)

In above table it is found that majority of respondent having 2-4 dependent in their family as dependent.

Table no. 3 Selling food items by each respondents

Name of food items	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Kanda Poha Upama, Sheera	15	62.5
Misal, Puri Bhaji, Vada Pav	3	12.5
Medu Vada, Idli, Dosa	4	16.7
OTHERS	2	8.3
TOTAL	24	100

(Source: Primary Data)

In above table by comparing each respondent major food found i.e. Kanda Pohs, Upama, Sheera sold by the vendors followed by Idli Dosa , Medu Vada respectively

Table no.4 Daily earnings of respondents

Daily Income	No. of Respondents	Percentage
100 – 200	16	66.7
200 - 300	7	29.1
300and above	1	4.2
Total	24	100

(Source: Primary Data)

In above table it was observed that 66.7 percent respondent earn daily income between 100-200 hardly 29.1 percent earn between 200-30 and 4.2 percent found rarely earn above 300 respectively

Table no 5 Duration of work spend by women street vendors

Timing spend in hours	No.of Respondents	Percentage
2 – 4	17	70.8
4 - 6	2	8.3
6 – 8	5	20.9
Total	24	100

(Source: Primary Data)

Table no 6 Respondent face Loss or Profit in Lockdown period

Period of Lockdown	No.of Respondents	Percentage
LOSS	19	79.1
PROFIT	5	20.9
Total	24	100

(Source: Primary Data)

Above table indicate that 79.1 percent street vendors were suffering from heavy losses some of them faces wastages of food because unsold at the time when study was being conducted.20.9 percent shows little bit profit in this condition.

Table no 7 Age Structure of Respondents

Age year	No.of respondents	Percentage
20-30	5	20.9
30-40	4	16.6
40 and above	15	62.5
Total	24	100

(Source: Primary Data)

Most of the respondent found in this research having 40 plus age followed by between 30-40 age.

Table no.8 Showing Sales of respondent during, after and before lockdown period

Income earned	Before	During	After
100-200	Nil	16	16
200-300	5	7	7
300-400	3	1	1
400 and above	16	NIL	Nil

(Source: Primary Data)

As far as sales is concern total 16 respondent earn 100-200 rupees during and after lockdown and facing losses due many reasons like lack of commuters and other public near the vicinity station at the time of time period under taken for research.

Table no.9 showing facilities provided by local self-government

Facilities	Respondents	Percentage	Total
1) Place	Nil	Nil	24
2) Licensed	1	4.1	23

(Source: Primary Data)

Above table depicting that the respondent not having licenses and proper place to set up stall except one in the overall respondent.

Conclusion:

While studying street vendors specially women's in nearby thane station there were more than 24 and above women's have started doing this kind of work due to many reason like loss of job, no job as well as no other substitute for survival with 4 to 5 members are dependent some time single parents this various causes lead to start this kind of business but at the time of lockdown it was difficult for them to earn cost to cost before lockdown they could earn more than present period.

There were many factors as far as lockdown is concern loss of mobility of commuters, trespasser, regular travelers etc. showing drastic effects on their sell and profit as well as survival of family. Street vendor's contribution to urban life go beyond their own self-employment they generate demand for a wide range of services provided by other informal workers including transport worker tea seller.

Market total security guard recycler and authors also generate demand for services for it by formal sector public and private sector including transportation formal shops and supply from home they sold their goods the supreme court of India has noted that from of consumer point of view Street vendors considered a threat to the comfort and convenience of the general public by making available ordinary articles of everyday use for a comparatively laser price this is a particular important role for the urban poor who cannot afford to shop at supermarket significantly there is also evidence of the role played by informal food vendors in urban food security how does an insecure workplace impact.

Street vending livelihood on an everyday basis and how to Street vendors respond to explore this question this section examines a qualitative data from the safety three sectors study of the driving forces behind working condition and informal economy the study expose

Street vending City even the word speed documentation of exclusionary policy described above we begin the analysis by assessing references to four issues related to go back to the workplace harassment merchandise complication and women in informal employment globalizing and organizing is a global distraction for network that seeks to improve the status of the working poor woman in the informal economy through building stronger organization .

Suggestions:

- The state has recently announced a stimulus package of INR 5000 crore for nearly 50 lakh vendors
- The vendors need income support to be able to restart work, and if they are not able to do so, how will they return the loan. In the face of the ever-changing crisis, vendor organizations have to step forward and advocate for vendors to be provided the resources they need to be able to resume their livelihoods. To this end, vendor's organizations could consider the following for an advocacy agenda:
 - Ensuring hygiene and social distancing at sites of vending: The government needs to take steps for provision of running water and soap/sanitizers for street vendors at their place of work. Additionally, vendor organizations should work with food safety authorities in the country to train vendors (especially cooked food vendors) in ways to maintain hygiene while working.
 - There is need to recognition of business
 - Expecting positive help from government

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