

A Study on the Awareness of BPMP Street Vendors Towards Government Schemes in Bengaluru

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Abstract: Street vendors are individuals who offer products or services to be purchased to people in general without having the permanent place to carry on the business activities. The street vendors generally have mobile stall or temporary static structure. The literature suggests that street vendors in the rural district play an active role in the empowerment. The study is about the extent of awareness that the street vendors has regarding the government policies for the welfare and development of street vendors. The study is focused in finding out the present situation of street vendors in Bengaluru and the awareness they have regarding the policies and benefits provided by the government. The study finds out that majority of the respondents are less educated which makes them less aware regarding the schemes and policies that the government has framed out for the benefit of street vendors.

Keywords: Street vendors, BBMP, empowerment, policies.

1. Introduction

Street Vending is an overall ponder and the most clear piece of the easygoing division. Like other easygoing part, Street Vending is depicted by low element of compensation, straightforward of entry, freely utilized and it incorporates huge number of people. In urban territories and towns, a considerable number of people, get their living by moving wide extent of goods and organization in the city. Notwithstanding a general conviction that street circulating will die down as economies make and pay rise, it is extremely augment in various spots. Street shippers are basic bit of the easygoing part in the country. It is evaluated that around 80 percent of the masses are possessed with street vending. Women shape a significant area of street appropriating in basically every city. Street vending isn't only a wellspring of autonomous work to the poor in urban regions and towns yet also an approach to give "moderate" and what's more "useful" organizations to a lot of the urban people. Street vendors are mostly the people who can't have ordinary positions in the beneficial formal division due to their low component of guidance and aptitudes. They endeavour to deal with their livelihoods issues through their own little cash related resource. They are the guideline apportionment channel for a considerable combination of consequences of step by step usage like normal items, vegetables, readymade pieces of clothes, shoes, family gadgets, toys, stationery, papers and magazines, and so on. In the event that they by one way or

another figured out how to be slaughtered from the urban markets, it would provoke an extraordinary crisis for sustenance farmers, and moreover little scale organizations which can't stand to retail their things through exorbitant dissemination arranges in the formal territory. The essentialness of this fragment can't be undermined, especially considering that the lawmaking body does not be able to offer occupations to numerous jobless and underemployed people in India. Without a doubt, even the corporate region can ingest only an unassuming degree of our developing work drive. When all is said in done work in the formal zone is truly declining. This infers a large number individual in India need to fight for them. People in the easygoing division ought to be asked to create and flourish if the assemblies need to decrease joblessness and destitution in our country. They contribute gigantic employment in neighbourhood money related advancement and enhancement of the urban economies. Open specialists considered street vendors as an inconvenience and as encroachers of walkways and pavements and don't respect the beneficial organizations that street vendors provide for the general open of the world. Street vendors give noteworthy union to the urban masses while making out a living through their own one of a kind endeavour, compelled resources and work. Street vendors have been asking for protection from metro workplaces and the state government so they can get their work without fear.

2. Literature review

- Gayatri Patnaik (January 2016) – in her paper "women empowerment in India: through Panchayati Raj system" says that women empowerment is a process which gives a recognition to the women to participate in the societal development through political institutions and human dignity. Indian constitution has provided the opportunities for the women to participate at the grass root level through Panchayati Raj system under article 40. Women's involvement is important in the development of the society. Indian women have made much progress in the past century by occupying higher positions. India is ahead of

America in this aspect.

- Dr. Maralinga k (2014) in his paper "women empowerment through panchayat raj institutions" states that women's contribution in politics is essential for preservation of their rights and autonomy. To supply opportunities for women to engage in decision-making procedure troubled with women issues. Accordingly, the author evidently states that policy for women empowerment aims at active contribution of women in the decision-making course. The empowerment of women in politics does not end when they are located in authority but it is a start where the decisions are taken intelligently and democratically by the decision bodies.
- Subhankar Mondal & Pijush Kanti Ghosh research scholar, Dept. Of rural development & management, University of Kalyani, wb, Dr. Sudipta Sarkar asst. Professor, Dept. Of rural development & management, University of Kalyani, contribution of women in Panchayati Raj and decentralized planning: a study in Sagar block south 24 Parganas district of West Bengal, October 2014, states that, women constituting to have of the inhabitants of India is an essential part of the social arrangement largely for the reason that of their involvement to socio-economic expansion. Contribution of women in political procedure is required for socio-economic progress. The communities in India does have a sturdy division between men and women in the aspects of defining their roles and responsibilities, benefits, privileges, opportunities, control and decision making. Also in many parts of the country, it has been seen that designated women are not given due admiration and suggestions not being measured.
- Suchitra das, women participation in Panchayati Raj: a case study of karimganj district of Assam, July 2014 states that the absolute contribution has yet not been achieved but still it not be mistreated that they are flattering more lively in duties exterior their home. They do have a say to the expansion of their village and the nation by participating in the panchayat. They must make sure absolute involvement in democracy. Organizing camps, programmes in television, radio can make clear to them on their rights in the structure of panchayat and other institutions of rural women in democracy.

3. Statement of the problem

A large array of research exists on the outcome those street vendors in Indian society as a major tool of entrepreneurial for the empowerment. The literature suggests that street vendors in the rural district play an active role in the empowerment. In fact, in at least some states vendors are assigned based on precise criteria that could affect rural district outcomes. Through this

research, I will study the extent of awareness that the street vendors have regarding the government policies for the welfare and development of street vendors. Street vendors is not randomly empowered in Karnataka; hence by directly comparing society whether or not available to the street vendors. As an initiative to modernize the street vendors there are Conservative street vendor's constituents; balance sheet, cartridges and meetings, habitually transport only wide-ranging evidence. The leading of these difficulties apprehensions the circumstance that you are an exclusive individual, as is your companion. Consequently, all-purpose material unaided will frequently be of diminutive cost as soon as one tries to recognize, progress or excluding their affiliation. This is why conformist vendors supplies so often fail to in fact provide assistance to persons who wish to find or figure a contented connection. This awareness is essentially very unpretentious and organises the working of the street vendors in an acceptable way.

A. Significance of the study

From the research I would find out the changed procedures to empower the vendors with the relatives of counselling collections. However, the cause of the study is to find out the awareness of the street vendors and how it largely hinge on upon its executing development, socio-economic and radical circumstantial and appearances of selected vendor's governments in the pastoral quarter. Aspects such as the arrogance and intent of demonstrative womanhood in the direction of the commencement of innumerable progress computer scientist and dimensions in construction energies in relating altered slices of the boulevard vendors backing by the acquaint with programmer that also stock same copious in enlightening the station of womankind senates in the public wards of Bangalore.

4. Research objectives

1. To analyze the present situation of street vendors in Bengaluru.
2. To know the role of Government in Empowering street vendors.
3. To study the awareness level of Govt. Schemes and its impact on Empowerment of street vendors.

5. Operational definition

A. Street vendor

A street vendor is a person who offers goods or services for sale to the public without having a permanently built structure but with a temporary static structure or mobile stall (or head-load).

B. Vendor Empowerment

Manufacture of a milieu for mankind where they can make judgments of their specific for their special reimbursements as well as for the world. Increasing and civilizing the community,

Table 1
Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	male	150	37.9	37.9	37.9
	female	246	62.1	62.1	100.0
	Total	396	100.0	100.0	

Table 2
Educational Qualification

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Illiterate	61	15.4	15.4	15.4
	went to school but no certificate	109	27.5	27.5	42.9
	primary ed.	137	34.6	34.6	77.5
	secondary ed.	65	16.4	16.4	93.9
	PUC	24	6.1	6.1	100.0
	Total	396	100.0	100.0	

monetary, radical and permissible asset of the street vendor, to safeguard equal-right to vendor and to brand them self-confident enough to privilege their truths.

C. Economic Empowerment

It is the size of street vendors to partake in, underwrite to an advantage from progress developments in conducts that distinguish the responsibility of their donations, deference their self-possession and make it conceivable to exchange a just circulation of the doles of progress.

D. Social Empowerment

It is unwritten as the progression of unindustrialized a sagacity of self-government and self-possession, and interim discretely and communally to revolution community associations and the foundations and addresses that dismiss reduced publics and possess them in shortage.

6. Methodology

The present study is an empirical investigation based on example beneficiaries of SHGs in Bengaluru. At hand study is based on both secondary and primary data and a systematic random sampling method has been adopted for the survey. The primary data has been collected from the wards near Hebbal, Bengaluru.

7. Sources for data collection

The dimensions of the study are focused on the level of awareness regarding the benefits, policies and schemes of government amongst the street vendors in selected regions of Bengaluru. The study needed to ascertain existing knowledge regarding the Empowerment of vendors. Therefore, the study required both primary and secondary data.

A. Primary Data & Tools

Primary data is collected from a selection of target respondents based on research brief consisting of street vendors through different sets of structured questionnaires for each of the segments.

B. Secondary Data

A survey of the existing literature was necessary to identify

and ascertain from Govt. reports and the various dimensions of vendor Empowerment. The survey looked into Govt. Schemes, documentation, research papers, and publications, Reports journals, publications, websites, and books to obtain necessary information and understanding.

Sampling procedure: The study covers the entire city of Bengaluru.

Sample size: The sample size is comprised of 396 beneficiaries from 198 wards of BBMP. From each ward two street vendors will be selected for the study.

8. Data analysis and Interpretation

Statistical techniques and tools like Averages, Anova, have been used for the analysis of the collected data. Tables and charts were used to interpret the data.

It can be analysed from the Table 1, that majority of the respondents are female.

The Table 2 shows that majority of the respondents have qualified primary education.

Table 3
Nature of business

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	permanent shelter	55	13.9
	temporary shelter	73	18.4
	no shelter	101	25.5
	roadside walk	74	18.7
	Peddler	41	10.4
	Hawker	37	9.3
	cart seller	15	3.8
	Total	396	100.0

The Table 3 shows that majority of the respondents are carrying out their business activities by having no proper shelter.

Table 4
Income generated on a weekly basis

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	below 3,000	137	34.6
	3,000-6,000	170	42.9
	6,000-9,000	72	18.2
	more than 9,000	17	4.3
	Total	396	100.0

The Table 4 shows that majority of the respondents earns between 3,000-6,000 on a weekly basis.

Table 5
Are you a part of street vendor's union?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	202	51.0	51.0	51.0
	2	194	49.0	49.0	100.0
	Total	396	100.0	100.0	

Table 6
If yes, what are the benefits derived

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	-	184	46.5	46.5	46.5
	job security	41	10.4	10.4	56.8
	Insurance	82	20.7	20.7	77.5
	Problems are easily solved	63	15.9	15.9	93.4
	easy to communicate to govt.	26	6.6	6.6	100.0
	Total	396	100.0	100.0	

Table 7
Awareness about recent monetary scheme by government

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	123	31.1	31.1	31.1
	2	273	68.9	68.9	100.0
	Total	396	100.0	100.0	

Table 8
How frequently does the BBMP conduct surveys?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Monthly	45	11.4	11.4	11.4
	Quarterly	134	33.8	33.8	45.2
	once in 6 months	134	33.8	33.8	79.0
	once a year	83	21.0	21.0	100.0
	Total	396	100.0	100.0	

Table 9

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
1	31	3.3548	.81928	.14715	3.0543	3.6554	2.00	5.00
2	49	3.2531	.92446	.13207	2.9875	3.5186	1.80	5.00
Total	80	3.2925	.88128	.09853	3.0964	3.4886	1.80	5.00

H₀: There is no difference on government awareness between male and female.

H₁: There is difference on government awareness between male and female.

Table 10

Anova

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.197	1	.197	.251	.618
Within Groups	61.159	78	.784		
Total	61.355	79			

The Table 5 shows that out of 396 respondents 51.0% of the respondents are not a part of street vendors union. It can be said that there is almost equal ratio of the respondents to be a part of the street vendors union.

The Table 6 states that the respondents who are a part of street vendors union believe that by being a part of street vendors union, their problems are easily solved. 46.5% of the respondents are not a part of any street vendors union.

From table 7 it is evident that the majority of the respondents i.e. 68.9% of the respondents are not aware about the recent changes and benefits that the government has initiated for the benefit of street vendors.

The Table 8 show that the in some of the wards the BBMP conduct surveys once in 6 months and in some on quarterly

basis.

As per table 9 and anova results table 10, there is no statistically significant difference in the mean values between male and female street vendors on government awareness. Hence the null hypothesis namely "There is no difference in government awareness between male and female." is accepted because the significance level is .618 is more than .05.

Table 11
Suggestions and expectations from government of Karnataka

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	more funds	148	37.4
	Training	102	25.8
	regular surveys	108	27.3
	5	38	9.6
	Total	396	100.0

The Table 10 states that 37.4% of the respondents suggest and expect the government of Karnataka to provide more funds to the respondents.

9. Findings and suggestions

A. Findings

- Majority of the respondents were female.
- The education qualification of majority of the respondents is till primary education. It is so because the government of India provides funds for primary education.
- Nature of the business of majority of the respondents is Temporary shelter with 33.3%, No shelter with 53.3% and Road sidewalks with 73.3%. Hence, it is evident that the respondents prefer to carry out their business by using the above mentioned methods.
- Majority of the respondents earn less than 6000 on a weekly basis. The income generated is different from the profits earned. 6,000 is the amount of the income which the respondents use to carry out daily business activities.
- From the 30 respondents only 7 respondents are a part of street vendors union. It is because of the lack of awareness of the street vendors about such unions. It is also a factor that the respondents are less aware of the government schemes. The 7 respondents which responded positively for the question states that they are a part of street vendors union due to the reason that they can easily talk about their needs to government through these unions.
- There is no difference on government awareness between male and female. The level of awareness is same amongst both male and female as stated in table 9.2.
- Majority of the respondents are not aware of the changes in monetary policy and benefits that the government of Karnataka provide to the street vendors.
- The majority of the respondents expects and suggests the government of Karnataka to provide more funds so that they can easily carry out their business activities.

B. Suggestions

- BBMP should encourage street vendors to be a part of the street vendor unions so that the unions can provide awareness and education about government schemes.
- BBMP should register the street vendors and provide them the certificate of vending or the license to distribute the funds fairly.
- BBMP should conduct surveys related to street vendors more regularly.

10. Conclusion

The street vendors play an immense role in the building the urban culture. Street vendors are considered to be the business of the informal sector. A huge amount of work has been put into understanding and analyzing the sector that really suits for the street vendors. However, we can say that the country is still a long way back in understanding this concept mainly due to the economic factors, political factors and social importance. The government should provide the legal spaces and the authority to the street vendors so that they can be officially registered and treated as legal businesses. The government also need to understand that the educational qualification of street vendors is not so good thus the government should try to simplify the rules and regulations that can help the street vendors to carry on the occupation with freedom and dignity.

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