MEDIATING EFFECTS ON SNAGS AND ELUCIDATIONS OF UNORGANIZED STREET VENDORS IN TIRUPPUR DISTRICT– AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

Dr.M.Rajapriya

Associate Professor, PG Department of Commerce, Sree Saraswathi Thyagaraja College, Pollachi.

K.Manikandan

Ph.D. Research Scholar (PT), Department of Commerce, Sree Saraswathi Thyagaraja College, Pollachi.

Abstract

Rapid urbanization during the current scenario is causing increase of cost particularly in the urban areas of our country. So, urban centers are incapable to afford employment to all personnel, so they have to find other opportunities for the settlement in unorganised sector. Within this unorganised sector, vendors sell their goods in competitive market. So present study is undertaken to find out street vending and petty trading activities form the essential core of unorganised economic sectors in developing nations. This study has focused problems faced by street vendor in Tiruppur District where more number of street vendors are involving in different kinds of activities. Their problems and possible solutions are also suggested.

Keywords: Street vendor, unorganized sector, Problems, Solutions

1. INTRODUCTION

Street vendor is a person engaged in vending of articles, goods, food items, etc. of everyday use or offering services to the general public in a street lane, sidewalk, footpath pavements, and public parks or any other public place or private areas or from temporary built-up structure. National Policy on Urban Street Vendors defines "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). Street vendors could be stationary and

occupy space on the pavements or other public/private areas, or could be mobile, and move from place to place carrying their wares on push carts or in cycles or baskets on their heads, or could sell their wares in moving buses".

Street vending and petty trading activities form the essential core of informal economic sectors in developing nations. These activities allow individuals to generate income with minimized investments of financial capital and without requiring large quantities of human capital (Michele Companion, 2010). Informal sector constitutes economic activities involving production and distribution of goods and services that are not registered and regulated by the state or local government in context where similar activities are regulated. It is more appropriate to define informal sector in terms of its characteristics and situate street vending. Some of the characteristics of informal sector activities are (Hart, 1973); Small scale, Labour intensive, Low fixed costs, Use of simple technology, Reliance on family labour, Use of personal or informal sources of credit, Non-payment of taxes and Relatively easy to establish or exit and so on

Rapid urbanization during the recent times is causing increase of poverty especially in the urban areas of developing countries. In most cities of India and other developing countries, these urban poor survive by working in the unorganised sector. Poverty and lack of gainful employment in the rural areas and in the smaller towns drive a large number of people to cities for work and livelihood. These people generally possess low skill and lack the level of education required for the better paid jobs in the organized or formal sector. Moreover jobs in organised sector are shrinking due to saturation. Hence even those having the requisite skill are unable to find proper employment. For these people work in the unorganised sector is the only means of survival. This has created rapid growth of unorganised sector in urban areas especially the capital cities. The unorganised sector has formed an important part of economy in many countries, especially in developing countries, and plays a major role in employment creation, production and income generation. The unorganised sector encompasses largely unrecognized, unrecorded and unregulated small scale activities including; small enterprises, household enterprises, self-employed sectors such as street vendors, cleaners, shoe-shiners, hawkers etc.

In the era of globalization, the retail sector is the fastest growing emerging sector after agriculture in India by providing employment. However, besides formal retail chain, small retailing including street vending has been one of the easiest ways to survive for working poor

and is wide spread in the urban unorganised sector. Nonetheless, it is noticed that there has been a phenomenal increase in the number of street vendors leading to an increase in the number of workers in the unorganised sector in India.

2. ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF STREET VENDORS

1) The street vendors lead a very difficult life, the mode of travel or their working hours, it providing hardly any time for rest and for relaxation, which creates adverse effects on their health.

2) Increased traffic affects their mobility on Main Street.

3) Pollution is affecting them in many ways, road widening also effect of street vendors.

4) Harassment from local authorities, policemen and trade associations during vending.

5) Uncertainty and insecurity is the basic problem vendors as their profession is considered illegal.

6) Vendors are not protected by government, NGO's, labour union, Trade associations by any labour laws.

7) They are insecure due to their low income, irregular employment and their sale fluctuation.

8) They are not getting easy financial assistance from bank due to their low income and fluctuation in income and unrecorded income.

9) Vendors needs some market amenities such as water toilet, storage or shades, waste disposal.

10) Sanitation and work place security and infrastructure related works.

3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Bhatt (2013) opined that there is substantial increase in the number of street vendors in the major cities around the world, especially in the developing countries of Asia, Latin America and Africa. As per ILO report 2002 street venders account for 14.6 percent of total non-agricultural employment in south Africa, 9 percent in Guatemala, 8 percent in Kenya, 6 percent in Tunisia

and 1-5 percent in Brazil, Costa Rica and Mexico. Bhatt mentioned that, Street vendors represent about 3 percent of total non-agricultural employment in India.

Brata (2010) looked into the vulnerability of street vendors in Java since the time when Java was hit severely by the economic crisis in 1997/1998 and found that food vendors are more vulnerable than non-food vendor or street vendors who provide services. Brata opined that high vulnerability will decrease the ability of street vendors to preserve their survival ability.

Iwu et al. (2017) studied that food vendors play a critical food safety role in the "farm to plate" continuum that is necessary for the prevention and control of food borne diseases and therefore, any lack of its understanding by the food vendors poses a serious challenge to food safety. The main objective of the study is to assess the knowledge, attitude and hygienic practices of food vendors in Owerri town of Imo State, Nigeria. The study was a Cross-Sectional descriptive design that used a proportionate convenience sampling technique to select 200 food vendors from the three Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Owerri town. Data were collected using a pretested semi-structured interviewer administered questionnaire. Descriptive analyses were done with frequencies and summary statistics. Chi square statistics were computed to determine significant relationships and p value was set at 0.05 significant level. The study concludes that the public health management of food vending services should involve the development of strategies that will equip them with the necessary knowledge and skills to provide vending services in a hygienic and safe manner.

John Walsh (2010) founded that the common problem faced for vendors involved excess of stock (especially perishable items like fruits and vegetables) at the end of the day. He also pointed out that since some of the goods being traded are seasonal in nature, therefore there is threat of the vendors falling below the poverty line in out of season periods, unless suitable alternatives can be identified and sourced.

Jurdak and Shahin (1999) have examined the computational strategies of ten young street vendors in Beirut by describing, comparing, and analysing the computational strategies used in solving three types of problems in two settings: transactions in the workplace, word problems, and computation exercises in a school-like setting. The results indicate that vendors' use of semantically-based mental computational strategies was more predominant in transactions and word problems than in computation exercises whereas written school-like computational

strategies were used more frequently in computation exercises than in word problems and transactions. There was clear evidence of more effective use of logic mathematical properties in transactions and word problems than in computation exercises. Moreover, the success rate associated with each of transactions and word problems was much higher than that associated with computation exercises. The results of this study suggest that word problems are comparable to transactions in the frequency of occurrence of semantically-based mental computational strategies and in the high success rate associated with them.

Michele Companion (2010) has observed that street vending and petty trading activities form the essential core of informal economic sector in developing nations. Referring to the emergence of petty trading and street vending in Mozambique the author asserts that poverty has deepened as a result of displacement from the civil war, a stagnant internal labour market, the loss of staple crops resulting from the proliferation cassava brown streak disease and 16 draught and a reduction in wage labour opportunities across the border in South Africa. This according to him is channelling men into petty trading activities in larger number. The author has further argued that some coping mechanisms and income generating strategies of female street vendors have been constrained while other opportunities have increased. This study by Michele Companion tries to identify the factors compelling male and female vendors entering the business in Mozambique. Hence the study has direct relevance to the present study in analysing similar problems faced by street vendors in the study area.

4. NEED FOR THE STUDY

Even if the street vendors be a vital segment of the trade and profitable activities in the unorganised sector of our financial system, this unorganized segment of street vendors are facing with numerous challenges in their day to day dealings. Their foremost problems relate to credit and infrastructure insufficiency, lack of appropriate space for exhibit their goods, nuisance by public and police officers, sudden expulsion from their situate of trade, non-gratitude by the government of their business, polluted environment for the vendors etc. These and other problems are faced by the street vendors who add extensively towards the revenue generation and present cost effective services to the poor people and middle class people. Hence, the researcher felt the necessitate for a systematic study of the problems of the street vendors in

Tiruppur District, where there are more than 200 street vendors involved in various vending activities.

5. OBJECTIVES

- To study the mediating effects on problems faced by the Street Vendors in Tiruppur District.
- To identify aminites related to workplace and working hours of the street vendors the study unit.
- To evaluate the various dimension on unorganized street vendors problems
- To offer suitable elucidations to the street vendors to solve their snags.

6. METHODOLOGY

Tiruppur District was formed in February 2009, out of areas from erstwhile Coimbatore and Erode districts. Tiruppur district lies on the western part of Tamil Nadu bordering the Western Ghats and hence the district enjoys a moderate climate. The district is surrounded by Coimbatore district in the west, Erode district to the North and northeast and Karur district in the east and Dindigul district in the south east. To the south, it is surrounded by Kerala state (Idukki District). The district has an area of 5,186.34 square kilometers. A thorough knowledge of the general condition in the study area is quite essential to have better perception and understanding of the findings and to enable the researcher to relate them for similar situation elsewhere. Hence, the details about the study area have been collected and presented. The Population of this around as per estimate and projection, population of Tiruppur District in 2018 is 28.60 Lakhs compared to 2011 census figure of 24.79 Lakhs.

For the purpose of the present study, eight places (clusters), Avanashi, Madathukulam, Palladam, Tiruppur, Udumalpet, Dharapuram, Kangeyam and Vellakovil were chosen in Tiruppur District. Since the total population of the each of the clusters was unknown, a 'quota' was fixed in order to draw a sample. Therefore, we have randomly chosen sample of 200 vendors. Only male vendors are selected. The study used questionnaires and personal interviews as the tool for collecting data. Researcher explained to every one of respondent the objectives of the study and their permission to ask question of questionnaires. Descriptive research cum diagnostic research

design was adopted for this research study. In this research study, both primary and secondary data have collected and used for appropriate manner.

7. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1:Distribution of respondents by their age

S.No.	Age	Respondents	Percentage
1	18-25	20	10
2	25-35	48	24
3	36-40	64	32
4	41 above	68	34
	Total	**200**	**100**

Sources: Primary Data

Age of respondent was mostly above 25 years. 10 % (20) were between 18 to 25 years, 24 % (24) were 25 to 35 years, another 32 % (64) where between 36-40 and remaining all 34 % (68) were above 41 years.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents by their Types of street vendors

S.No.	Type of vendors	Respondents	Percentage
1	Vegetables vendors	96	48
2	Fruits vendors	72	36
3	Other product vendors	32	16
	Total	**200**	**100**

Sources: Primary Data

The street vendors are classified into several categories. In this research, three type vendors were found. They are Vegetables vendors 96 (48%), fruits vendors 72(36 %), and other product vendors 32(16%).

Table 3: Distribution of respondents by their experience in street vending

S.No.	Period of years	Respondents	Percentage
1	More than 8 years	80	40
2	6- 8 years	88	44
3	1 -5 years	32	16
	Total	**200**	**100**

Sources: Primary Data

From the table reveals that respondents by their experience in street vending, they experienced more than 8 years as street vending (40%), Vendors 6 to 8 years 88(44%), 1 to 5years 32 (16%) with reference to above observation the majority of street vendors have more than 8 years of experience which indicates that street vending is their only source of income and

there is no other alternative employment for them. In that case, it is necessary to their improvement and give solutions to overcome their problems.

Table 4: Distribution of respondents by their workplace amenities

S.No.	Workplace amenities	Respondents	Percentage
1	Adequate space	72	36
2	Evictions	48	24
3	Poor sanitation	52	26
4	No proper place	28	14
	Total	**200**	**100**

Sources: Primary Data

Around all street vendors are lacking with core amenities. The respondents 36 % (72) have opined there is an adequate space in the market, 24 % (48) have opined evictions, 26 % (52) have opined poor sanitation and 14 % (28) have opined there is no proper place. By this observation there are issues regarding adequate space, poor sanitation at workplace.

Table 5:Distribution of respondents by their demand

S.No.	Demand	Respondents	Percentage
1	Good demand	108	54
2	Average demand	72	36
3	Poor demand	20	10
	Total	**200**	**100**

Sources: Primary Data

From the table reveals that the 54 percent of respondents acquired good demand for their product, 36 percent of respondents have acquired average demand for their product, 10 percent of respondents have opined poor demand. Average or poor demand might be due to low standards and their might be competition of middle class permanent vendors and shops. All vendors are acknowledge that they receive co-operation from Corporation, Municipality and Panchayat authorities for vending business but they unable to provide sufficient amenities to their workplace.

Table 6: Distribution of respondents by their working hours

S.No.	Working hours	Respondents	Percentage
1	6 hours	104	52
2	7 to 10 hours	80	40
3	More than 10 hours.	16	08
	Total	**200**	**100**

Sources: Primary Data

From the analysis made, the working hours are estimates, 52 percent of 104 respondents are working for 6 hour per day. 40 percent of 80 respondents are working for 7-10 hours and more than 10 hours working by 8 percent of 16 respondents.

Table 7: Distribution of respondents by their intoxication habits

S.No.	Intoxication Habits	Respondents	Percentage
1	Smoke (Beedi/cigarette/Tobacco mildew)	144	72
2	Alcohol	40	10
3	None	32	08
	Total	**200**	**100**

Sources: Primary Data

From the observation table, the intoxication habits of vendors are explained smoke (beedi/ cigarette/ tobacco mildew) consumes by 72 percent of 144 respondents, 10 percent of 40 respondents consumes alcohol, 8 percent of 32 respondents do not have intoxication habits.

Table 8: Distribution of respondents by their daily income

S.No.	Daily income	respondents	Percentage
1	Between 100 to 200 rupees	52	26
2	200 to 300 rupees	80	40
3	More than 300 rupees	68	34
	Total	**200**	**100**

Sources: Primary Data

From the table, 26 percent of 52 respondents' daily income is between 100 to 200 rupees. Between 200 to 300 rupees daily income of 80 respondents and their percent is 40. They earn 34 percent and number of respondents is amounted to 68, who earn more than 300 rupees.

Factor analysis for Problems faced by Street Vendors

Factor analysis is most often used multivariate technique of research. Factor analysis is applicable when there is a systematic interdependence among a set of observed variables. Factor analysis used to resolve a large set of measured variables in terms of new variables is subjectively determined by the researcher. Since factors happened to be linear combinations of data, the coordinates of each variable is measured to obtain what are called factor loadings. Such a factor loading represents the correlation between the particular variable and the factor, and are

usually place in a matrix of correlations between the variables and factors. Factor Analysis was primarily used for data reduction in this study. The purpose of data reduction is to remove redundant (highly correlated) variables from the data file, perhaps replacing the entire data file with a smaller number of uncorrelated variables.

For data reduction, the principal components method of extraction used by finding a linear combination of variables (a component) that accounts for as much variation in the original variables as possible. It then finds another component that accounts for as much of the remaining variation as possible and is uncorrelated with the previous component, continuing in this way until there are as many components as original variables. Usually, a few components will account for most of the variation, and these components can be used to replace the original variables. This method was used to reduce the number of variables in the data file.

Factor analysis for Satisfaction Level

The KMO value is 0.500 which is the minimum prescribed and hence further analysis is possible. Normally, 0<KOM<1 If KMO >0.500, the sample is adequate. Here KMO=0.675 which indicates that the sample is adequate and we may proceed with the factor analysis.

Table 9: KMO and Bartlett's Test for reliability

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.675
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	261.678
	df	190
	Sig.	.000

Taking a 95%, level of significance, α =0.05 the p-value (sig) of 0.000<0.05, therefore the factor analysis is valid. As p< α, we therefore reject the null hypothesis (H0) and accept the alternate hypothesis (Ha) that there may be statistically significant interrelationship between variable. The Kaiser-Meyer Olkin (KMO) and Bartlett's test measure of sample adequacy was used to examine the appropriateness of factor analysis. The approximate of chi-square is 261.678 with 190 degrees of freedom, which is significant at 0.000 level of significance. The KMO statistic of 0.675 is also large (greater than 0.50). Hence factor analysis is considered as an appropriate

technique for further analysis of the data. Factor analysis is considered an appropriate technique for analyzing the correlation matrix (Hair et al., 1998; Malhotra et al., 2006).

Table 10: Communalities for problems faced by Street Vendors

	Initial	Extraction
HEALTH PROBLEMS		
Hyper Acidity	1.000	.621
Blood pressure	1.000	.661
Hyper Tension	1.000	.664
Urinary Infections	1.000	.668
FINANCE PROBLEMS		
Problem in getting minimum profit	1.000	.676
Exploitation by money lenders	1.000	.638
Levy of fine by municipal authorities	1.000	.691
Levy of fine by police	1.000	.607
MARKETING PROBLEMS		
Stiff competition	1.000	.623
Bargaining	1.000	.722
Fluctuation of Price	1.000	.674
No Goodwill	1.000	**.489**
PLACE PROBLEMS		
Reduction in quality of wares	1.000	.632
Problem of storage/stock	1.000	.636
No place to dispose waste	1.000	**.477**
Shrinking space	1.000	.686
SOCIAL PROBLEMS		
Disrespect from public	1.000	.698
Hostile co-workers	1.000	**.480**
Getting cheated by public	1.000	.714
Bribes by local men	1.000	.663

 Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Common variance can be described as the variance in a variable that is collectively shared among all other variables under study. The difference or variance depends on variable's association with all other variables under investigation. The communality values of variables are

showing shared variance among the variables as embodied by the extracted factors (Hair et.al. 2009). The value exhibited by the communality is a useful metrics of indicting the variance showcased by an individual variable. A superior communality number showcases a higher degree of variance derived by the factor solution. Small communality number exhibits that the said variable is analytically independent and cannot be clubbed with rest of the variables. The statistical thumb rule indicates that communalities with a value of less than 0.5 should be removed for further analysis.

Table 11: Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	1.559	9.171	9.171	1.559	9.171	9.171	1.395	8.204	8.204
2	1.489	8.760	17.930	1.489	8.760	17.930	1.327	7.806	16.011
3	1.367	8.042	25.973	1.367	8.042	25.973	1.285	7.557	23.568
4	1.300	7.647	33.620	1.300	7.647	33.620	1.285	7.557	31.125
5	1.248	7.344	40.964	1.248	7.344	40.964	1.284	7.555	38.680
6	1.189	6.996	47.960	1.189	6.996	47.960	1.269	7.464	46.144
7	1.067	6.276	54.236	1.067	6.276	54.236	1.251	7.356	53.500
8	1.027	6.043	60.279	1.027	6.043	60.279	1.089	6.406	59.905
9	1.005	5.914	66.193	1.005	5.914	66.193	1.069	6.287	66.193
10	.989	5.817	72.010						
11	.877	5.156	77.166						
12	.820	4.822	81.989						
13	.743	4.372	86.361						
14	.636	3.743	90.104						
15	.628	3.694	93.798						
16	.550	3.234	97.032						
17	.505	2.968	100.000						

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

The Total Variance Explained table shows how the variance is divided among the 17 possible factors. Note that nine factors have eigenvalues (a measure of explained variance) greater than 1.0, which is a common criterion for a factor to be useful. When the eigenvalue is less than 1.0 the factor explains less information than a single item would have explained. The best nine-

factor solution by "rotating" nine factors. Because we specified that we wanted only nine factors rotated, only nine will be rotated, as seen on the right side of the table under Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings.

Table 11 contains information regarding 17 possible factors and their relative explanatory power as expressed by their eigenvalues. There are total nine factors having eigenvalues more than 1. Hence, researcher has retained these nine factors for further study. Total variance explained by the nine factors is 66.193 percent. This is a fair percent of variance to be explained and assumes appropriateness of the factor analysis.

Scree Plot

The scree plot graphs the Eigenvalue against the each factor. We can see from the graph that after factor 9 there is a sharp change in the curvature of the scree plot. This shows that after factor 9 the total variance accounts for smaller and smaller amounts.
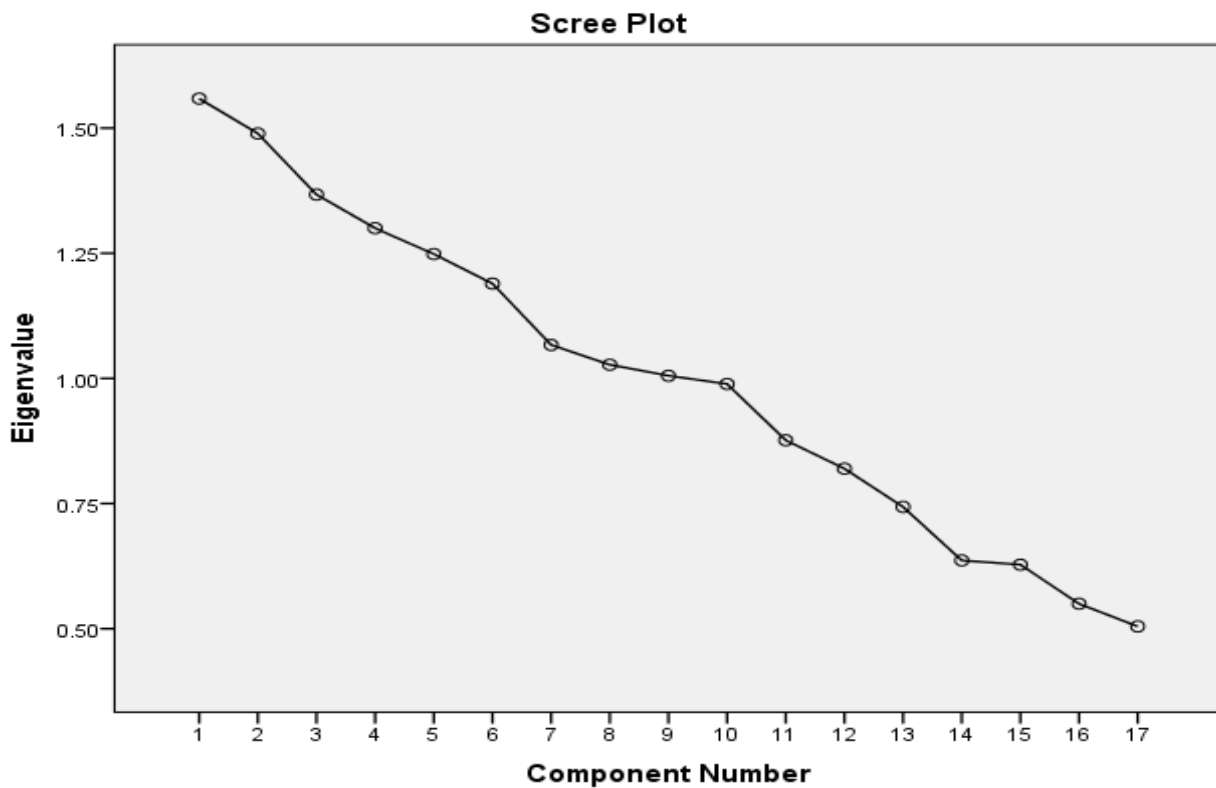
Table 11: Rotated Component Matrix[a]

	Component								
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**
Hyper Acidity	-.090	.174	-.102	.044	.009	.330	-.677	-.035	-.115
Blood pressure	-.139	-.122	-.038	-.093	-.013	.090	.122	.813	-.108
Hyper Tension	.434	-.353	.061	-.020	.022	-.405	-.271	.038	-.193
Urinary Infections	.476	.225	-.356	-.342	.256	-.010	.249	.102	-.067
minimum profit	-.087	.771	-.002	-.198	.102	-.057	-.066	-.054	-.016
money lenders	-.047	.081	.011	.027	.021	.205	.719	.048	-.040
municipal authorities	.157	-.181	-.045	-.054	-.008	.795	.006	.034	-.075
fine by police	.155	.436	.090	.403	-.199	-.189	.278	-.004	-.294
Stiff competition	.008	-.031	-.037	.011	-.051	-.044	.048	-.036	.909
Bargaining	-.275	-.351	-.003	.471	.471	.118	.075	.075	.005
Price Fluctuation	.011	-.292	-.372	-.302	.147	-.436	.088	-.127	-.059
quality of wares	**.795**	-.089	-.014	.162	-.029	.184	.033	-.112	.035
storage/stock	.043	.096	-.105	-.020	.790	-.095	-.017	.071	-.029
Shrinking space	-.044	.009	.803	-.109	-.075	-.062	.102	.066	-.048
Disrespect public	.132	-.121	-.150	.735	-.026	-.003	-.024	-.064	.024
cheated by public	.389	.199	.264	.105	.188	-.088	-.121	.531	.269
Bribes by local men	.116	-.038	.494	-.220	.505	.119	.038	-.280	-.031

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 15 iterations.

The above matrix gives the correlation of the variables with each of the extracted factors. Usually, each of the variables is highly loaded in one factor and less loaded towards the other factors. To identify the variables, included in each factor, the variable with the value maximum in each row is selected to be part of the respective factor. The values have been highligtened in each of the rows to group the 17 variables into 9 core factors.

Thus, after rotation, Factor 1 accounts for 8.20% of the variance; Factor 2 accounts for 7.80% of the variance; Factor 3 accounts for 7.55% of the variance; Factor 4 accounts for 7.55% of the variance. Factor five accounts for 7.55% of the variance. Factor 6 accounts for 7.46% of the variance. Factor 7 accounts for 7.35% of the variance. Factor 8 accounts for 6.40% of the variance. Factor 9 accounts for 6.28% of the variance. All the nine factors together explain for

66.19% of the variance in Problems faced by street vendors. Factor analysis has been carried out to identify the various dimensions of the problems factors. The percentage variance of the 17 factors has been carried at nine factors having Eigen value greater than 1.0 are extracted. And the nine factors have registered 66.19 per cent of variance of the factors considered for the research. Then the varimax factor loading is also worked out.

Table 12: Component Transformation Matrix

Component	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	.229	.557	.161	-.604	.306	-.295	.234	.070	-.074
2	.680	-.411	-.368	.058	.438	-.179	-.068	-.008	.034
3	.382	.065	.473	.346	.077	.458	.418	.340	.004
4	-.477	-.387	.180	-.265	.657	.239	.000	.157	.082
5	.259	.155	.361	-.106	.077	.332	-.772	-.232	-.046
6	-.012	.283	-.642	-.146	.058	.651	.061	.037	-.232
7	.078	.060	-.136	-.213	-.185	.112	-.117	.331	.870
8	-.126	.245	-.117	.307	.153	-.251	-.389	.729	-.214
9	-.152	.445	-.088	.519	.458	-.061	.043	-.398	.359

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
 Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

The factor solution was derived from the component analysis with VARIMAX rotation of the 15 cement attributes listed for the purpose of the study. The cut –off point for interpretation purpose is +0.50 for the taken sample size. Factor 1 has five significant loadings; factor 2 has five significant loadings, factor 3 has two significant loadings while factor 4 has two significant loadings. For the purpose of naming the factor, factor 1 was designated as most preferred freshness and similarly factor 2 as strength, factor 3 as setting time while factor 4 as price

Structural equation modelling (SEM)

Structural equation modelling (SEM) has been used to test the measurement and structural models. SEM is a group of statistical models that try to explain the relationships among multiple variables. It estimates a series of separate but interdependent multiple regression equations

simultaneously. The advantage of SEM over other comparative tools is that while multiple regression, factor analysis, multivariate analysis of variance, discriminant analysis, each can examine only a single relationship at a time, SEM can examine a series of dependence relationships simultaneously.

Another key feature of SEM is that the unobserved concepts, also called latent constructs can be represented by observable or measurable variables. This type of representation has the advantage of improving statistical estimation, better representation of theory and directly accounting for measurement error.

Confirmatory Factor Analysis

After identifying the constructs and their respective explaining variables, a measurement model has been developed as shown in figure 8.1. After developing the above measurement model, using Amos 20, a confirmatory factor analysis has been carried out to find out the strength of variables in explaining the related construct. After performing CFA, constructs demonstrated good reliability with most factor loading scores ranging from 0.76 to 0.84 all of which were greater than the lower limit of 0.7

Hyper Acidity

The co-efficient of hyper acidity is -.182 and it represents the partial effect of hyper acidity on necessity holding others such as blood pressure, hyper Tension, urinary Infections, minimum profit, money lenders, municipal authorities, fine by police, Stiff competition, bargaining, price fluctuation, quality of wares, storage/stock, shrinking space, disrespect public, cheated by public, and bribes by local men. The estimated positive sign implies that such effect is positive the Health Problems would increase by -.186 for every unit increase in hyper acidity and this co-efficient value is significant at 1% level.

Blood Pressure

The co-efficient of Blood Pressure is .146 and it represents the partial effect of Blood Pressure on necessity holding others such as hyper acidity, hyper Tension, urinary Infections, minimum profit, money lenders, municipal authorities, fine by police, Stiff competition, bargaining, price fluctuation, quality of wares, storage/stock, shrinking space, disrespect public, cheated by public,

and bribes by local men. The estimated positive sign implies that such effect is positive the Health Problems would increase by .146 for every unit increase in Blood Pressure and this co-efficient value is significant at 1% level.

Table 13: Structural Equation Model (SEM) Analysis for Conceptual Framework with Diagrammatic Representation
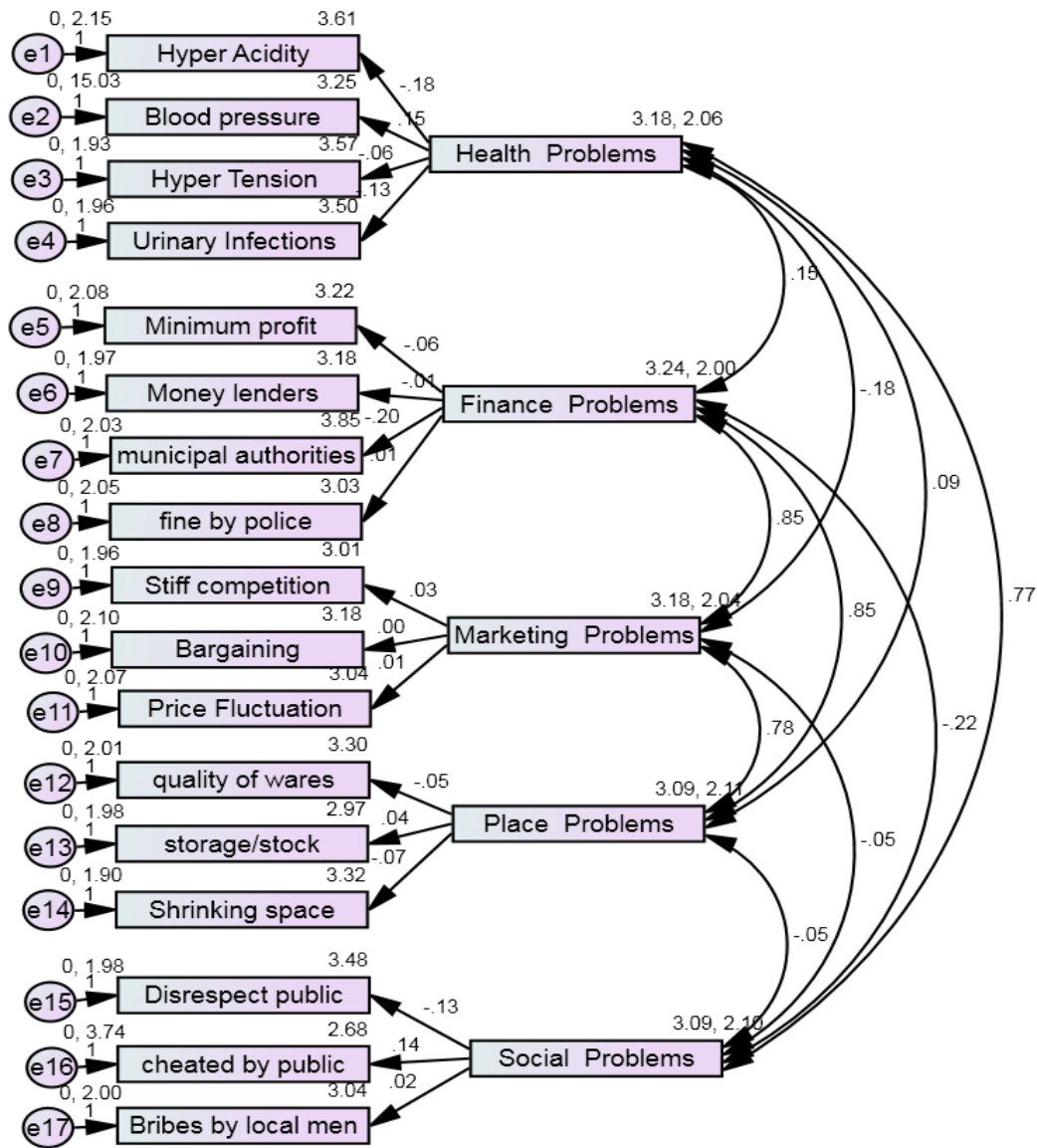
Table 14: Structural Equation Model Analysis for Dependent Variable

			Co-efficient		S.E	t Value	P Value
			Un Standardized	Standardized			
Health Problem	<---	Hyper Acidity	-.182	-.176	.072	-2.522	.012
Health Problem	<---	Blood pressure	.146	.054	.191	.762	.446
Health Problem	<---	Hyper Tension	-.055	-.057	.069	-.806	.420
Health Problem	<---	Urinary Infections	-.127	-.129	.069	-1.834	.067
Finance Problem	<---	Problem in getting minimum profit	-.059	-.057	.072	-.809	.418
Finance Problem	<---	Exploitation by money lenders	-.011	-.012	.070	-.163	.871
Finance Problem	<---	Levy of fine by municipal authorities	-.203	-.197	.071	-2.839	.005
Finance Problem	<---	Levy of fine by police	.012	.012	.072	.164	.870
Marketing Problem	<---	Stiff competition	.032	.032	.069	.457	.647
Marketing Problem	<---	Bargaining	.005	.005	.072	.068	.946
Marketing Problem	<---	Price Fluctuation	.013	.013	.071	.178	.859
Place Problem	<---	Reduction in quality of wares	-.053	-.054	.069	-.766	.444
Place Problem	<---	Problem of storage/stock	.041	.042	.069	.600	.549
Place Problem	<---	Shrinking space	-.066	-.070	.067	-.985	.325
Social Problem	<---	Disrespect from public	-.132	-.134	.069	-1.913	.056
Social Problem	<---	Getting cheated by public	.142	.106	.095	1.505	.132
Social Problem	<---	Bribes by local men	.018	.018	.069	.254	.800

Hyper Tension

The co-efficient of Hyper Tension is -.055 and it represents the partial effect of Hyper Tension on necessity holding others such as blood pressure, hyper acidity, urinary Infections, minimum profit, money lenders, municipal authorities, fine by police, Stiff competition, bargaining, price fluctuation, quality of wares, storage/stock, shrinking space, disrespect public, cheated by public, and bribes by local men. The estimated positive sign implies that such effect is positive the Health Problems would increase by -.055 for every unit increase in Hyper Tension and this co-efficient value is significant at 1% level.

Urinary Infections

The co-efficient of Urinary Infections is -.127 and it represents the partial effect of Urinary Infections on necessity holding others such as hyper acidity, hyper Tension, Hyper Tension, minimum profit, money lenders, municipal authorities, fine by police, Stiff competition, bargaining, price fluctuation, quality of wares, storage/stock, shrinking space, disrespect public, cheated by public, and bribes by local men. The estimated positive sign implies that such effect is positive the Health Problems would increase by -.127 for every unit increase in Urinary Infections and this co-efficient value is significant at 1% level.

Minimum Profit

The co-efficient of Minimum Profi is -.059 and it represents the partial effect of Minimum Profi on necessity holding others such as hyper acidity, blood pressure, urinary Infections, Hyper Tension, money lenders, municipal authorities, fine by police, Stiff competition, bargaining, price fluctuation, quality of wares, storage/stock, shrinking space, disrespect public, cheated by public, and bribes by local men. The estimated positive sign implies that such effect is positive the Finance Problems would increase by -.059 for every unit increase in Minimum Profi and this co-efficient value is significant at 1% level.

Money Lenders

The co-efficient of Money Lenders is -.011 and it represents the partial effect of Money Lenders on necessity holding others such as blood pressure, hyper Tension, urinary Infections, minimum profit, hyper acidity, municipal authorities, fine by police, Stiff competition, bargaining, price fluctuation, quality of wares, storage/stock, shrinking space, disrespect public, cheated by public,

and bribes by local men. The estimated positive sign implies that such effect is positive the Finance Problems would increase by -.011 for every unit increase in Money Lenders and this co-efficient value is significant at 1% level.

Municipal Authorities

The co-efficient of Municipal Authorities is -.203 and it represents the partial effect of Municipal Authorities on necessity holding others such as blood pressure, hyper Tension, urinary Infections, minimum profit, money lenders, hyper acidity, fine by police, Stiff competition, bargaining, price fluctuation, quality of wares, storage/stock, shrinking space, disrespect public, cheated by public, and bribes by local men. The estimated positive sign implies that such effect is positive the Finance Problems would increase by -.203 for every unit increase in Municipal Authorities and this co-efficient value is significant at 1% level.

Fine by Police

The co-efficient of Fine by Police is .012 and it represents the partial effect of Fine by Police on necessity holding others such as blood pressure, hyper Tension, urinary Infections, minimum profit, money lenders, municipal authorities, hyper acidity, Stiff competition, bargaining, price fluctuation, quality of wares, storage/stock, shrinking space, disrespect public, cheated by public, and bribes by local men. The estimated positive sign implies that such effect is positive the Finance Problems would increase by .012 for every unit increase in Fine by Police and this co-efficient value is significant at 1% level.

Stiff competition

The co-efficient of hyper acidity is .032 and it represents the partial effect Stiff competition on necessity holding others such as blood pressure, hyper Tension, urinary Infections, minimum profit, money lenders, municipal authorities, fine by police, hyper acidity, bargaining, price fluctuation, quality of wares, storage/stock, shrinking space, disrespect public, cheated by public, and bribes by local men. The estimated positive sign implies that such effect is positive the Marketing Problems would increase by .032 for every unit increase in Stiff competition and this co-efficient value is significant at 1% level.

Bargaining

The co-efficient of Bargaining is .005 and it represents the partial effect of Bargaining on necessity holding others such as blood pressure, hyper Tension, urinary Infections, minimum profit, money lenders, municipal authorities, fine by police, Stiff competition, hyper acidity, price fluctuation, quality of wares, storage/stock, shrinking space, disrespect public, cheated by public, and bribes by local men. The estimated positive sign implies that such effect is positive the Marketing Problems would increase by .005 for every unit increase in Bargaining and this co-efficient value is significant at 1% level.

Price fluctuation

The co-efficient of Price fluctuation is .013 and it represents the partial effect of Price fluctuation on necessity holding others such as blood pressure, hyper Tension, urinary Infections, minimum profit, money lenders, municipal authorities, fine by police, Stiff competition, bargaining, hyper acidity, quality of wares, storage/stock, shrinking space, disrespect public, cheated by public, and bribes by local men. The estimated positive sign implies that such effect is positive the Marketing Problems would increase by .013 for every unit increase in Price fluctuation and this co-efficient value is significant at 1% level.

Quality of wares

The co-efficient of Quality of wares is -.182 and it represents the partial effect of Quality of wares on necessity holding others such as blood pressure, hyper Tension, urinary Infections, minimum profit, money lenders, municipal authorities, fine by police, Stiff competition, bargaining, price fluctuation, hyper acidity, storage/stock, shrinking space, disrespect public, cheated by public, and bribes by local men. The estimated positive sign implies that such effect is positive the Place Problems would increase by -.182 for every unit increase in Quality of wares and this co-efficient value is significant at 1% level.

Storage/Stock

The co-efficient of **Storage/Stock** is .041 and it represents the partial effect of **Storage/Stock** on necessity holding others such as blood pressure, hyper Tension, urinary Infections, minimum profit, money lenders, municipal authorities, fine by police, Stiff competition, bargaining, price fluctuation, hyper acidity, **Quality of wares**, shrinking space, disrespect public, cheated by

public, and bribes by local men. The estimated positive sign implies that such effect is positive the Place Problems would increase by .041 for every unit increase in **Storage/Stock** and this co-efficient value is significant at 1% level.

Shrinking Space

The co-efficient of **Shrinking Space** is -.066 and it represents the partial effect of **Shrinking Space** on necessity holding others such as blood pressure, hyper Tension, urinary Infections, minimum profit, money lenders, municipal authorities, fine by police, Stiff competition, bargaining, price fluctuation, hyper acidity, Quality of wares, **Storage/Stock**, disrespect public, cheated by public, and bribes by local men. The estimated positive sign implies that such effect is positive the Place Problems would increase by -.066 for every unit increase in **Shrinking Space** and this co-efficient value is significant at 1% level

Disrespect public

The co-efficient of **Disrespect public** is -.132 and it represents the partial effect of **Disrespect public** on necessity holding others such as blood pressure, hyper Tension, urinary Infections, minimum profit, money lenders, municipal authorities, fine by police, Stiff competition, bargaining, price fluctuation, hyper acidity, Quality of wares, **Shrinking Space,** disrespect public, cheated by public, and bribes by local men. The estimated positive sign implies that such effect is positive the Place Problems would increase by -.132 for every unit increase in **Disrespect public** and this co-efficient value is significant at 1% level.

Cheated by public

The co-efficient of **Cheated by public** is .142 and it represents the partial effect of **Cheated by public** on necessity holding others such as blood pressure, hyper Tension, urinary Infections, minimum profit, money lenders, municipal authorities, fine by police, Stiff competition, bargaining, price fluctuation, hyper acidity, Quality of wares, **Disrespect public,** disrespect public, cheated by public, and bribes by local men. The estimated positive sign implies that such effect is positive the Place Problems would increase by .142 for every unit increase in **Cheated by public** and this co-efficient value is significant at 1% level.

Bribes by local men

The co-efficient of **Bribes by local men** is .018 and it represents the partial effect of **Bribes by local men** on necessity holding others such as blood pressure, hyper Tension, urinary Infections, minimum profit, money lenders, municipal authorities, fine by police, Stiff competition, bargaining, price fluctuation, hyper acidity, Quality of wares, **Cheated by public,** disrespect public, cheated by public, and bribes by local men. The estimated positive sign implies that such effect is positive the Place Problems would increase by 018 for every unit increase in **Bribes by local men** and this co-efficient value is significant at 1% level.

8.SUGGESTIONS

- Authorities frequently should provide certificate of vending to the vendors so that they can be protected from harassment and eviction by local authorities and personnel.

- Authorities should create awareness about method, procedure, rules and regulations of street vending to protect street vendors for payment of fines and penalties.

- Concerned authorities create awareness for free vending zones and restricted zones. It will protect street vendors to face the stiff competition and manage their place related problems.

- Vending Committee and trade associations have regulated the market price. It protect the street vendors to avoid public bargaining and price fluctuation problems.

- Authorities should provide material storage place or Godown. It will protect the street vendors from storage and stock related problems.

- Vending committee and various trade associations should take care of vending activities. It should implement in organized manner. This will protect the street vendors from cheated by public.

- Authorities should provide permission to build at least temporary sheds. It will protect by street vendors for reduction of their quality of wares.

- Street vendors should take necessary training and use proper equipments to offer hygienic products to the public. It will be protected from disrespect from public.

- Bankers should provide short term loans to street vendors with low interest. It will protect by street vendors from exploitation of money lenders.

- Concerned authorities should give freedom to street vendors to sell their products. It will protect the street vendors to get minimum profit.

- Some street vendors are food vendors, they have not received formal training as they are less educated while selling ready food. Local authorities should have to provide training to those vendors.

- Capacity building programs, skill training and credit facilities to be made available to the street vendors.

- Schemes like regular health checkup or health care and pension should also be extended to street vendors.

- In town there must be a vending committee they should take care of vending issues.

- Authorities should provide basic facilities such as first aid, drinking water, toilet, garbage collection, solid waste disposal and provide lightings to necessary places.

- A wide and holistic move toward is needed to simplify the problem of street vendors. While formulating town procedures it is necessary to take into account the rights of vendors to community place for exact purposes such as parks and gardens for vending.

- The study has exposed that authorities should provide communal toilet facilities for the street vendors in the areas of their vending operations. This facility will reduce health related problems of street vendors.

- NGOs and voluntary associations should try to create awareness among the street vendors about their rights and explaining cause and effects for consumption of intoxicated products.

9. CONCLUSION

In conclusion it can be whispered that though India has witnessed an amplified in street vendors, the government is apathetic to specific needs of this sector. Street vendors perform an vital role in offering services to the city population especially the poor. The street vendors' offerings are unfortunately barely ever documented by the government. As an alternative the government is more often than not aggressive to them. This is a consequence of a wider concern relating to the unorganised sector as a entire. In most Asian countries the unorganised sector is extremely huge and it comprises the stronghold of the financial system. Unfortunately, instead of recognizing their assistances to the economy, the government is not motivating the street vendors. Street

Vendors are contributing to the wellbeing of the urban and rural population by providing the goods and products at cheaper rates. The contribution of street vending is important to the overall economy and labour market. This study investigated the 200 respondents of street vendors selected in Tiruppur district to address the problems faced by them. Through direct interview, the study found that most of the respondents are faced problems by **(SEM Analysis) Hyper Acidity, Levy by Municipal Authorities, Bargaining, Shrinking Space, and Disrespect by Public.** Government offers street vending policies for street vendors; however the street vendors are not conscious of such dogmas.

10. IMPLICATIONS

On the basis of conclusions obtained through study results it is recommended that the Government should provide permission at least to build temporary sheds and place for the businesses run by unorganized sector professionals. The government should effectively implement existing rules and regulations regarding unorganized sector

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