

Vendors on the Streets: Their Situation and Issues (With Special Reference of Lucknow District, Uttar Pradesh)

Amrendra Pratap Singh

Ph.D Scholar, Department of Economics, Dr. Shakuntala Misra National Rehabilitation University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India

Corresponding Author: singh.amrendrabalia@hotmail.com

Date of Submission: 15-6-2021

Date of Acceptance: 21-7-2021

ABSTRACT

Vending on the street is a worldwide fact and the most able to be seen component of the casual economy. Street vending, like other informal sectors, is characterised by low pay, ease of entrance, self-employment, and a huge number of individuals. Millions of individuals make a livelihood selling a variety of products and services on the street in cities and towns all over the globe. Despite the popular assumption that street selling would decline as the economy improves and wealth rises, it is on the rise in many areas.

Because of their poor level of education and abilities, street sellers are often individuals who are not capable to get usual employment in the remunerative recognized sector. They attempt to address their financial issues by relying on their own limited financial resources. They are primary sharing route for a wide range of the daily-use goods, such as fruits, vegetables, ready-to-wear clothes, home appliances, stationery, toys, newspapers, magazines and shoes among others. If they be removed from the urban marketplaces, it would create serious problem for vegetable and fruit growers and small-scale businesses that couldn't afford to sell their goods via the formal sector's costly distribution networks. The significance of this industry can not be overstated, particularly given the government's inability to offer employment to India's millions of jobless and underemployed citizens. Even the corporate sector can only absorb a small part of our growing workforce. Overall, employment in the official sector is decreasing, leaving the majority of Indians to fend for themselves. If governments wish to decrease unemployment and poverty in our nation, they should support people in the informal sector to develop and thrive. They play an important part in the economic development and growth of local economy. Municipal authorities see street sellers as nuisances and the encroachers on sidewalks pavements and they are unappreciative of the important services that the street vendors offer to the world's common public. Vendors on the street offer essential services to urban people while surviving on their own business, limited resources, and labour. The state government and municipal authorities have been asked to provide security for street sellers so that they may make a living without fear.

Keywords: street vendors, uttar pradesh, lucknow

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Vendors on the Street

Street sellers fall under the category of entrepreneurs since they plan a business endeavour and take on the risk. They provide a significant contribution to overall economics activity and supply the different products and different services.

Street sellers are classified as micro entrepreneurs, according to the National Policy on Urban Streets of 2009. It gives a detailed picture of the street sellers' actions and motives. They said that the general public places a great deal of trust in these street sellers to meet their everyday requirements. Thus, street selling is not just seen as a source of income for them, but also as an unavoidable component of the metropolitan populace. Among the many issues they face, unemployment and poverty are major concerns. As a result, it is essential to safeguard the rights of these impoverished individuals, which is the state's duty under the NPSV (National Policy on Street Vendors). They providing appropriate trainings and education. They will be able to develop their business abilities, allowing them to raise their income and live a better life.

1.2 Concept of Street Vending

Hawkers, Street traders, sidewalk merchants and other peddlers are all terms used to describe the street sellers. The words used to describe them are determined by the period or location in which they operate. Their applications differ depending on the location and area. Their terminology varies from state to state and nation to country as well. Customers may

evaluate the product based on their economic and social circumstances, and street vendors serve as distributors of products and services at reasonable prices.

McGee (1973) classified merchants into three categories based on their location:

- Market vendors and bus terminal vendors are examples of vendors that sell into all locations where some people gather, such as the marketplaces and bus terminals.
- Street vendors are those who sell their wares on the street. Congestion and blockage are issues with this kind of vendor.
- In a bazaar, there are vendors who offer their wares.

A bazaar is a periodic / seasonal market, where merchants sell their wares on the public or private properties. Street vendors according to the National Commission on Labor are self-employed individuals in the informal sectors who provide their services for the purpose of selling their all goods and all services into the streets exclusive of having a permanent built-up structure. The street vendors can refer to merchant established slow down, such as kiosk, vendors who work from semi-established slow down, such as cartons, collapsing table, collapsible stands wheeled push trucks which are removed from the streets and stored during the night, merchants who offering from all the set area without a long structures, show their stock on fabric, plastic sheets and portable sellers those walk the streets.

An road business is defined as "a man who offers merchandise or administrations available for purchase to the general public without having a long-term developed structure but with an impermanent static structure or portable slow down," according to the National Policy for Urban Street Vendors of 2004. (or head stack). Road vendors may be stationary, having space on the asphalt or other public or private lands, or movable, travelling from place to place carrying their wares on push trucks, cycles, containers on their heads, and offering their goods on running trains, transportation and so on. The word "urban merchant" is used to describe both dealers and specialised co-ops, both stationary and mobile vendors with all the other nearby areas specifically names used for described themselves, such as "vendor," "pheriwalla," "rehri-patriwalla," "" pathway dukandars," "" pathway brokers," etc.

An street vendors is also defined as "a person who provides products or services for sale to the public on a street without having a permanent built-up structure," according to the updated National Policy for Urban Street Vendors, year-2009. The Vendors on the streets are divided into three different categories:

- Fixed
- Peripatetic
- mobile

Vendors that provide stationary services are those persons, who provide services on a regular basis.

vending on a regular basis at a particular site, such as on the sidewalks or we can say other public locations and or private areas that are either open areas or either covered (by the authorities' implicit or explicit permission).

Peripatetic vendors offer their products and services on foot and included individuals who take baskets onto their heads or draped over their shoulders and those vendors who are selling their goods on pushcarts.

The mobile street vendors go from one location to another location for sellings their goods or services on a bicycle or a mobile device with ten wheels, whether powered or not. They have also included merchants selling their goods on moving buses, trains and other forms of public transportation.

All the other local or regional specific names used to describe them such as hawkers, pheriwallas, rehri-patriwallas, footpath dukandars, sidewalk merchants, and so on, are included in the phrase 'Urban Street Vendor.'

The Street Vendors "Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending Act of 2014" defines that a road sellers as a "man engaged in distributing articles, products, nourishment things, or stock of ordinary use to the general public, on a road path, side walk, trail, asphalt, open stop, or some other open place or private region, or by moving forward and forward." Road merchants are a subgroup of people who work in the retail trade, and even an subset of those who work in the retails exchange independently. These self-employed merchants may be classified as a small-scale entrepreneurs.

1.3 Policies in Development and Implementation

The Street Sellers Act 2014- The Street Vendors "Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending Act, 2014" is an Indian law that aims to regulated to the street vendors in public spaces and safeguard their human rights. The municipality vending committee will be in charge of performing a survey of all the vendors within its authority, which will be done every 5 years. None of the street seller will be removed until and unless a survey is conducted and an certificate of vending is granted.

II. RESEARCH AREA

Lucknow, formerly known as Laxmanpuri, is a city in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. It is located on the banks of the Gomti River and serves as Lucknow's administrative headquarters.

The town is renowned for its historical sites, which are located in the city's eastern section. Every Thursday in the town, an open-air market known as Aminabad bazaar takes place. The town is home to a number of historical structures, administrative offices, and educational institutions.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THIS STUDY

The overall goal of this study was to characterise the present state of street vendors in Lucknow Taluka, and their difficulties. The following were the specific goals:

1. Research on the present state of the urban streets selling in Lucknow Taluka.
2. Identify the main challenges that suppliers encounter in their day-to-day operations.
3. To investigate the societal effects of street vending on the environment.
4. To investigate the present state of Occupational Hazards/Diseases among Lucknow Taluka street sellers.
5. Investigate the needs and issues of in-migrants who work in vending.
6. To assess public knowledge of existing government schemes/programs aimed at assisting street sellers (such as 'Street Vendors Protection Act'), 2014, 2016, etc. act on employment and Regulation of Street Vending.

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The current research is descriptive and empirical action research. The scope of this research includes both registered and unregistered street vendors in the Lucknow Taluka of Uttar Pradesh State's metropolitan region (Corporation and Municipality LSG Regions). After extensive discussion and brainstorming meetings with many stakeholders, the sample size for the research was set at 150.

All subpopulations/categories of the street vending community are clearly represented in the sample frame. The researchers utilised a mixed sampling method that combined Random Sampling and Purposive (Judgmental) Sampling to collect samples from the cosmos. Simple percentage and mean score calculations were employed in this study.

V. MAJOR FINDINGS

Street vendors may be fixed occupying the space on sidewalks and/or other public or private places, travelling from different location to different location within their goods on push carts, bicycles with baskets on their heads, or selling their wares in moving buses. In India, there are over one million street sellers. We can see them in all Indian cities. It is a non-regulated, unregulated economy. In terms of current requirements and issues, the research clearly showed the present condition of both local and in-migrant street sellers. The research also reflects current trends in street food selling, with the majority of them surviving alongside their nuclear family via their main employment. The majority of them have had just little schooling. In most urban areas, street selling is the norm. Despite the fact that the federal government passed the Street Vendors Act (Protection 2014, registration via Town Vending Committees (TVCs) remains inadequate. Their licencing procedure is currently being debated. To convert BPL street sellers to APL, strict and regulated programmes will be undertaken.

It is very difficult to monitor and analyse the current living and trading conditions of street vendors due to their mobility. This makes it difficult to determine the community's true population. They are adamant about not moving from their present site since they have a lengthy trade history. The fact that the majority of themselves have an Electoral ID, Ration Card and an Aadhar Card is encouraging. Only a few of them have yet to join the world of banking.

The main reasons for being in this situation are health problems, a lack of money for investment, and family obligations. Women and individuals with disabilities are also involved in street selling. Because their daily earnings are so low, they are forced to work longer hours than usual (more than 8 hours). The current trend indicates that the evening and night street trade is growing. At least on that day, the most popular vending style was the stationary mode. Because we live in a telecommunications age, street sellers are likewise attempting to establish appropriate connections with the rest of the globe. They do not have enough assets to protect their own and family future lives (like their own house and land, fixed deposits and ornaments etc.).

Approximately all of them runs their businesses on their own. The reality is that the vast majority of street sellers are trying to make ends meet. The income-expense mismatch has a negative impact on living standards.

Their company is mostly funded by savings from their own trade. They've only had a few forcible evictions. The effects of alcohol, cigarettes, and other substances are still present in the street selling community. SHGs do not seem to be very popular in the middle of them. Because many social services are designed to help the poor, troubled, and vulnerable, street sellers have a strong affinity for their peers.

They should be made aware of the need for continuous education. The street sellers are the most impacted group in Lucknow due to the city's vulnerability to natural disasters. This was shown by the recent catastrophic floods. The family life, demographic structures, health with hygienic condition, social security, satisfaction of life, the working conditions, overall quality of life with different hygienic conditions, financial stability, and trading conditions etc. all have an impact on street vendors. Registration status; space and locations; style of trading, nature of purchase; storage facility; nature of buyers; relationships with the stakeholders, authority of trade-union, products sale forecasting, political environment, economic environment, social environment, technological environment and legal-environment.

It has been also noticed that most of the street sellers in Lucknow work for more than 8 to 10 hours every day. They are unable to assist the family or family members when they are in need. The street sellers get no assistance from NGOs or other sources in terms of social security. The government's ability to offer enough seminars, training, workshop and awareness initiatives on the social security was limited. Health of the street vendors is a major element in their ability to do business smoothly and efficiently.

According to the research, many street sellers suffer from neck or backaches, painful arms or legs, headaches, tension, stiffness, loss of spine flexibility, tiredness, poor energy, flu, colds, nausea, constipation, menstruation discomfort, skin rashes, allergies, dizziness; light headedness, and other ailments. During the entire selling time, the majority of them have never had any sort of medical examination. They may have been able to manage mental/emotional stress owing to their low living conditions. They, like others, are attempting to manage their lives on a restricted budget.

Working circumstances, such as access to clean and safe drinking water, restrooms, medicine, and nutritious food, should all be addressed. Despite ordinary or below-average working circumstances, the overall quality of life is acceptable. Vendors on the street should be adequately trained in personal and workplace cleanliness. Despite having a solid understanding of financial procedures, they seem to be untrained in banking activities such as mobile banking, online banking, overdraft facilities, credit or debit card transactions, and so on. They must be exposed to some quality or standard leisure activity to alleviate mental or emotional stress.

The research clearly showed that a lack of discretionary income is a significant factor in not being able to meet basic requirements, children's education, medical needs, paying rent, cost of transportation, and purchasing costs, among other things.

It has been reported that street sellers are having difficulty registering their TVCs. Because street selling is so reliant on passersby, street sellers strive to keep the vending area tidy and sanitary at all times. They're also attempting to preserve good relations with local business owners. They always make purchases via authorised means and have access to adequate credit. They buy vending machines from wholesalers and distributors to obtain a better deal. Suppliers have a critical role in determining the selling price. Almost every purchase is made with cash. The most common purchasing modes from vendors are daily and weekly. They do not provide repair or replacement services for the goods they sell, since their suppliers do not have the same privileges.

Customers usually have a good connection with street sellers. One of the issues they are dealing with is product storage. As a consequence, street sellers are compelled to rent or share storage space with their neighbours. Street vendors always working to improve their relationships with the suppliers, partners, consumers, government authorities, business owner's in the neighborhood, and their colleagues.

A large percentage of street sellers hope that government policies and regulations will provide them with enough assistance. Bandhs, hartals, and other strikes impact the majority of them. GST and demonetisation have had an impact on Lucknow's street sellers. The main danger to street sellers' existence is organised retail stores. Typically, street sellers target low and middle income families, and adolescents, housewives, and working mens. To transact with consumers and suppliers, very few of them utilize Paytm-style digital gateways.

A fascinating fact is that, some street vendors have begun to use social media to advertise their goods and services. The government or relevant authorities should take appropriate measures to educate street sellers about the laws and regulations that benefit them. The bottom of the low-level vending pyramid is occupied by street sellers. During their vending time, they also have a lot of problems. The research also aims to uncover the main challenges that street sellers encounter while doing their business.

Health, employment, financial insecurity, and social issues are the most difficult areas to overcome. To make ends meet, street sellers put in more than 8 hours each day. The majority of them seem to be concerned about their families and lives. They are unable to spend much time with their loved ones. It may be due to Uttar Pradesh's excellent culture that street hawkers get better treatment, albeit not necessarily from the general public at their selling locations. Few people seem to be having trouble repaying their loans. It's very uncommon for them to get into arguments with other vendors about who gets to

use the vending zone and how much they charge. Due to a lack of appropriate storage facilities, the majority of vendors believe that seasonal fluctuations have an impact on their working conditions. Women street sellers, as is the case elsewhere, are not safe at night. Street sellers suffer from health issues on a regular basis as a result of their long working hours. They have trouble eating, sitting, and taking occasional rests while selling. They also neglect health check-ups, even in dire circumstances. The availability of public restrooms is always an issue in Lucknow. Few people have hearing problems as a result of their work environment. Due to their working conditions, some people experience bodily discomfort and hypertension. Rashes on the skin, rheumatic difficulties, colds and flues, and mental illnesses such as severe distress are also prevalent among them. The two main bottleneck problems they face are primary-investment to purchase products and money for their childrens education. Some of them struggled to get a loan and earn enough money to meet their basic requirements.

They are not annoyed by the consumers' negotiating tactics. They also strive to cater to individuals from all walks of life at reasonable rates. Unlike other organised stores, they enable consumers to select their own goods. They make an effort to keep the environment clean in order to avoid illness transmission. The core of the colour of urban street selling is its easy availability to the general population. The health with sanitary conditions of the street sellers must be managed by the appropriate system. This study was obviously aimed at this area. Allergies, skin rashes, musculoskeletal diseases, cracked heels difficulty walking bending, elbow or joint pain, breathing difficulties, respiratory diseases, raw throat, cough, infectious or contagious diseases such as, malaria, fever, frequent headaches, diarrhea, airborne & waterborne diseases are the most common health problems among street vendors in Uttar Pradesh. Lifting/carrying object-related injuries are a common hazard. Acute vascular diseases and cardiac issues such as fast heartbeat, hypertension, and others are also prevalent. When it comes to behavioural issues, the majority of them have anxiety disorders and mood swing. For some people are readily agitated by the noise in environment, while others are very easily irritated. Mental illness, is also a frequent occurrence. Allergies, urinary difficulties, sunburn, and other physical concerns should be taken carefully.

When it comes to psychological issues, sleeping difficulties are all too prevalent. They lose their cool while trading because they are worried about the future. In India, there are both economic and social disparities across states, which contribute to internal migration to Uttar Pradesh. The street selling community in Uttar Pradesh includes in-migrant street sellers. They, like others, are dealing with a variety of issues. The research also attempts to shed light on the situation in order to expose the problems. Also, among in-migrants Males dominate the street vending industry. The majority of them have just a lower elementary education and are between the ages of 14 and 25. The majority of those peoples are from Tamil Nadu natives who are mostly sells street cuisine, stationery. They clearly fall under the BPL category. The majority of them remained in leased accommodations. The majority of them can only make a daily profit of less than 500 dollars. They don't have enough time to look after their families. During vending, a handful of them have medical issues such as sunburn, skin rashes, and bodily discomfort. During vending, just a few of them wear masks or gloves. In vending zones, there are no toilet facilities. Among in-migrant street sellers, mobility is the most visible characteristic. They maintain average hygiene and health standards. Bad weather, such as recent floods, has had a significant impact on vending operations. On a shared basis, the trade materials are stored in leased facilities. They are hoping for greater help from LSG officials and law enforcement. Bandhs, hartals, and other types of strikes have a significant impact on their survival. They are very concerned about the future. They are having difficulty repaying their debts. The majority of them are having trouble raising funds for their first investment. They make every effort not to intrude on sidewalks, to foundation inconvenience to pedestrian and vehicle traffic and to appropriately dispose of trash. Occupational diseases such as skin-rashes or allergies, cracked heels, difficulty in walking and bending with legs or hands, continuous standing are also the cause for elbow and joint pain, musculoskeletal diseases and respiratory diseases such as breathing difficulties, sore throats, air & water borne diseases, diarrhoea, allergic issues, body pain in all parts; sunburn, urinary diseases, acute & other cardiac vascular problems appear to affect them as well. In-migrant street sellers, like other local street vendors, suffer from mental illness, such as hypertension, anxiety, and sadness. The basic minimal need is daily survival. However, their movement is motivated by the desire to construct their own houses. They are almost all unskilled.

They can also ignorant for the requirement that, they should not been convicted, prosecuted, or punished before for any type of reason related to vending, and limitation of a vending certificates cannot be transferred to a legal successor. They are also unaware of the clauses for the revocation or suspension of a vending certificate, and the notification time for the cancellation of a vending certificate. The federal and state governments have been attempting to adopt regulations and programmes to help street sellers over the last several years. Street vendors are an important component of the urban economy because they provide quick entrance to a variety of products and services in all public or private areas. However, since these people sell by the side of the road, they seems to be without social protection and are vulnerable to a variety of health problems. Because they intrude on walkways, they are often considered a public nuisance. As a result, several rules and plans have been proposed to regularize and protect street sellers. Central government legislation, and state government schemes, aimed at recognising street sellers. However, it does not seem that it has achieved its goal. Many vendors are still ignorant that a law exists to protect them, while others have only a rudimentary understanding of schemes and acts.

One of the most striking observations to be made about street sellers' knowledge of these laws or schemes is their lack of knowledge. The vast bulk seems to be ignorant of town vending committee, vending certificates, and the issuance of ID cards. Vendors are still unaware of the advantages that these laws and programmes offer. The government has created a new feature called vending zones, which is now being implemented. It provides them with a specific location to vend, which is advantageous given the difficulties of finding a vending spot. If they intrude on busy routes, they may be evicted. As a result, having a vending zone will be a huge benefit to the sellers, as long as the vending space is next to a popular location. Certain restrictions apply to the distribution of ID cards and vending certificates. As a result, it is critical to raise vendor knowledge of it, as it is aimed especially at them. The research showed that many are unaware of the rules and programmes in place to safeguard them.

VI. STREET VENDORS' CHALLENGES

The current research is descriptive in nature. The study's scope includes the whole state of Uttar Pradesh, and its population. The sample size is limited to 90 and the sampling is done using easy sampling. The current research focuses on street vendors who use cars to sell vegetables and household goods. Due to time and financial limitations, the remaining categories will be eliminated.

Table 1: Problems faced by street vendors

| Problems | Top Level | Average Level | Small Level | Total |
|--------------------------|------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|
| To get financial access | 13 (15.4%) | 39 (39.9%) | 46 (50.5%) | 95 (100%) |
| Social safety net | 28 (30.1%) | 32 (35.4%) | 36 (39.9%) | 95 (100%) |
| Competition in marketing | 26 (28.8%) | 33 (36.5%) | 37 (41.1%) | 95 (100%) |
| Local outlaws | 36 (39.9%) | 50 (55.4%) | 11 (12%) | 95 (100%) |
| Bribes to officials | 18 (18.7%) | 49 (52.1%) | 34 (37.4%) | 95 (100%) |
| Variations in pricing | 24 (27.3%) | 39 (40.5%) | 38 (44.5%) | 95 (100%) |

1. Street vendors confront many challenges since they are a vulnerable group that is not protected by the government, non-governmental organisations, labour unions, or any labour legislation. Government-enacted labor-union laws rob them of their rights.
2. Because of market price fluctuations, unstable and irregular employment, street sellers are constantly competing with other street vendors. Their earnings are usually meagre, and their sales vary. Another reason for street sellers' lower income is because they are compelled to pay bribes to local police of 15 to 20% of their daily earnings.
3. Street vendors are often linked with the invasion of public areas, which results in traffic congestion, poor cleanliness, and improper trash disposal. In the case of street sellers, food safety has become a growing issue. Because they are not controlled by any government body, not any government agency is allowed to check the composition of foods.
4. The government ignores the importance of street hawkers to the urban population's economic and social well-being. They are able to live without the assistance of the government. However, the government just enacted the "Street Sellers Bill 2013," which safeguards street vendors' rights, according to the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, 2002.
5. The Online purchasing has a negative effect on merchants and street vendors- The online shopping is a kind of electronic commerce (e-commerce) in which the customers purchase products or services via directly from a vendor with the help of internet without the need of a middleman. The online shopping become a popular trend and a new way to shop. There are literally thousands of internet marketing companies offering shoes, cosmetics, clothing, accessories, vitamin supplements and other consumer goods. The trend is clear: demand for retail stores will decline, if not completely disappear. Online purchasing is having a negative effect on the retail industry.
6. Uncertainty and instability: Because street sellers' profession is illegal, they face insecurity and uncertainty. However, a government of India study conducted in 2004 found that approximately 2.6 percent of the local impoverished urban peoples survives by working in this type of sectors. If the government, grants street sellers licences, they will be safeguarded against harassment by police and eviction by municipal officials or police.
7. Street sellers are drawn to bicycles, pedestrians, and bus movement. People selling foods, beverages, and other different items in the demand by vehicle users who often occupy side roads and pedestrian pathways. Vendors often set up shop in four locations that serve as natural marketplaces for them. Because they operate on fully "free market" principles, a thorough examination of the placement of vendors with their numbers at the each sites, and all the kind of different services offered plainly demonstrates that they are required. They would have no need to visit such places if

their services were not necessary. Their presence, on the other hand, is considered unlawful by road and municipal officials.

8. With the rising of urban migration, with a decreasing recognized economy, street and hawking sellings of products have become one of the most important sources of the income for India's urban poor. Vending is becoming a significant source of income for a huge number of the urban poor peoples, since it needs little training and little money. People who work in vending try to address issues with their limited resources. They never demands that the government provide employment for them nor do they participate in the begging, theft or extortion, as do other sectors of the urban population. Vendors seem to strive to lives their live with the self respect and dignity via regular selling their products regardless of their location or kind.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

With on the basis of observations, stakeholder conversations, data analysis, results and inferences, the following suggestions are made.

- i. As soon as feasible, the relevant government agencies shall conduct/complete a census survey to identify all types of street sellers in Uttar Pradesh.
- ii. Steps to improve Self Help Group (SHG). Different cultural activities among the street sellers in particular vending zones would be taken.
- iii. The continue education programmes for street sellers may be established to improve their academic and non-academic standards.
- iv. Because financial instability is such a significant danger, appropriate education and exposure, understanding of:-
 - A proper management of bank accounts.
 - Exposures to banking programmes / perks.
 - Digitalization, digital transactions, GST, different payment gateways, and different money wallets such as Paytm and RuPay training.
 - Full education on the negative consequences of high interest loans; chitties, and other forms of debt.
 - Instill confidence in them and provide them with the tools they need to effectively save from their daily earnings. f. Financial assistance for the construction of one's own home, land, two/three wheelers, and other items. g. Adequate and timely assistance in order to properly educate their children
- v. Prompt implementation of strong awareness programmes on:
 - The benefits and existence of rules such as the street vendors "Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending Act, 2014", Central Act 7 of 236 2014 and the Uttar Pradesh Street Vendors "Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending rules -2016".
 - Town Vending Committee (TVC)
 - Procedures for registration and licencing through the LSG.
 - Concept of the legal and limited vending zones.
 - Procedures for the renewing a certificate of vending.
- vi. The LSG or associated authorities or agencies should be aware for following facts:
 - Public restrooms
 - A safest drinking water source
 - Vending machine encroachments
 - A suitable storage facilities
 - Proper drainage system cleaning around vending zones
 - Caring for elderly street sellers
 - Protection for female merchants
- vii. Skill-based training in the following areas:
 - Improving soft skills
 - High Work Ethics
 - Improving positive attitudes, time management, communication, self-confidence, the capacity for acceptance and learning from both good and negative events, social-skills and other abilities on a regular basis.
- viii. When it comes to health and hygiene, the authorities should:
 - Attend to their bodily needs, such as body pain, tiredness, or lack of energy, menstruation discomfort, headaches and skin rashes.
 - Take care for the mental and emotional health of the street sellers, and others to reduce negative consequences work.

- Small temper, enthusiasm, sadness, indecisiveness, and worry are all symptoms of short temper.
- Encourage leisure activities to keep them occupied and their lives running smoothly.
- Improve sanitary circumstances, such as personal hygiene, social hygienic elements, and so on.
- Hold separate medical camps/clinics to address specific workplace illnesses or risks.
- Hold specific clinics for musculoskeletal illnesses, infectious, respiratory diseases, particular fevers, mental diseases, at community medicine department of government medical colleges or Taluka hospitals or dispensaries.

VIII. CONCLUSION

To prevent crimes, measures should be taken to improve in-migrants' living conditions and maintain an accurate database of in-migrants.

This would also assist them with the correct and timely disbursement of government programmes and benefits. Election IDs, Aadhar cards, Ration cards, driver's licences, medical cards, bank accounts, and other identity papers should all be owned by the government. We should also provide adequate shelter for them near vending zones. Reduce feelings of isolation from the local community and government authorities.

REFERENCES

1. Bhowmik, S.K. (2003). National policy for street vendors. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 1543-1546.
2. Wilkins, J.L., E. Bowdish, & J. Sobal. (2002). Consumer perceptions of Seasonal and Local Foods: A Study in a U.S. Community. *Ecology of Food and Nutrition*, 41, 415-439.
3. Best, M.J. & K.L. Wolfe. (2009). A profile of local dairy consumers in the southeast and the potential for dairies to market value-added products locally. *Journal of Food Distribution Research*, 40, 22-31.
4. DuPuis, E.M. & D. Goodman. (2005). Should we go 'home' to eat?: Toward a reflexive politics of localism. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 21, 359-371.
5. Surjit S. (1994). *Urban informal sector*. India: Rawat Publication.
6. Kanth, Amod K. (2000). Vendors, police & governance. In: *Seminar*, No. 491, pp. 32-35.
7. Diwakar, N. & Anand, R. (2014). Socio-economic study on women street vendors. *New Men International Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies*, 1(12), 125-132.
8. Singh, A.K. (2013). Precarious livelihood: A study of rickshaw pullers in Uttar Pradesh. *Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, Working Paper 209*, pp. 1-19.
9. Adjrah, Y., et al. (2013). Socio-economic profile of street food vendors and microbiological quality of ready-to-eat salads in Lomé. *International Food Research Journal*, 20(1), 65-70.
10. Choudhury, M., et al. (2011). Socio-economic profile and food safety knowledge and practice of street food vendors in the city of Guwahati. *Food Control*, 22, 196-203.