
Education Level of Street Vendors and Its Impact on Performance of the Activity: A Case Study of Hyderabad, Telangana

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ABSTRACT

The street vendors are one of the significant part of urban self-employment in informal sector and accounted for two third of city's employment in India. The street vendors are playing key role in providing goods and service to urban poor people. In this context, the main objective of this paper is to understand of educational level of the weekly market street vendors and examine the impact of education on performance of vending activity in case of Hyderabad city in Telangana. The study based on the both secondary and primary data. The primary data have been collected from three different weekly markets in Hyderabad city, Telangana. The study found that the education of vendor impact on migrated, gender, income, loan and type of activity and the educational level is very poor and its impact on performance of vending activity.

Key words: Informal sector, self-employment, street vendors, Education and Hyderabad.

1.Introduction

In developing countries, majority of the employment or workforce engaged into informal or unorganised sector. In India, the 93 percent of Employment force engaged into informal sector and only 7 percent of Employment force into formal sector. Street vendor are playing key role and contribution to informal sector. The reason beyond that lack employment opportunities in the formal/organise sector and modern sector do not generation sufficient employment opportunities to reach rapid expand of demand of employment for migrated from rural to urban for employment and livelihood. The rapid expanding urban population with lack of income for them fulfil basic needs of food, house, cloths. Therefor more demand for informal products and service which are provided by informal street vendors. They sell various kinds of goods such as clothes and hosiery, lather, plastic goods and various kinds of household necessary goods, manufactured in small scale or home-based industries (Bhowmik, 2001).

Street vendors are very sizable proportion of the informal sector in the India. Its projected the 2 to 2.5 percent of the total population in several cities in India. The street vending is one of the

important income and employment source and its provide good and service to poor at affordable price and convenient to urban poor population in town and cities (MHUPA, 2009).

One of the significant occupations in the informal sector is street vending. Street vendors are estimated at around 2 to 2.5 percent of the population of major metropolitan Indian cities. In terms of total numbers, there are an estimated 10 million or more street vendors are existed in India.

2. Literature Review

The following previous studies are reviewed to know and understand different concepts and perception of street vendor.

The First Indian National Commission on Labor (1966-69) defined 'unorganized sector workforce as "those workers who have not been able to organize themselves in pursuit of their common interest dues to certain constraints like casual nature of employment, ignorance and illiteracy, small and scattered size of establishments".

In most Indian cities, the urban survives by working in the informal sector. Poverty and lack of gainful employment in the rural areas and the smaller towns drive large numbers of people to the cities for employment and livelihood. These people generally possess low skills and lack the level of education requirement for the better paid jobs in the formal sector. Besides, permanent protected jobs in the formal sector are shrinking hence; even those having the essential skills are unable to find proper employment. For, such sorts of people work in the informal sector are the only means for their survival. This has led to a rapid growth of the informal sector in most of the larger cities. For the urban poor, street vending is one of the means of earning livelihood, as it requires minor financial input and the skills involved are low (Bhowmik K,1998).

Monique, *et, al* (2002) stated that the women traders is not much capable compare to men trader like less education, low skill, insecure income and employment and lack of experience.

Bhowmik (2003) conducted survey, it's shows that literacy level of vendors 25 percent of vendors are illiterates, while 22 percent of vendors are primary education. Around 32 percent have studied up to secondary school and the rest of them have higher educational qualifications. Some of the hawkers were graduates who took up the profession as no other work was available. Examine the ground reality in each of the cities they found that in practice there are common features in all of them.

Street vending is one of the most visible and important sustainable occupations in the urban informal sector in India. Street vendors are identified as self-employed workers in the informal sector who offer their labour to sell goods and services on the streets without having any permanent built up structure (National policy on urban street vendors (NPUSV, 2006).

These people usually own low skills and lack in the level of education required for the better paid jobs in the formal sector. Besides, everlasting protected jobs in the formal sector are shrinking hence even those have the requisite skills are unable to find proper employment (Alfie, 2014).

As most of street vendors are not much educated, they are not aware about their rights. They don't understand the legal complexities and don't want to get entangled into complex legal procedures.

3.Objective of Study

The main aim of the study is to explain and understand the education status of weekly market street vendors in Hyderabad city. The objectives of the study is following: -

1. To explore the education status of the weekly market street vendors in Hyderabad.
2. To examine that impact of education of vendors on performance of the activity.

4.Research Methodology

The study is based on secondary and Primary data. The secondary data have been collected from various online and offline journal articles and report published by various institutions and agencies. The primary data have been collected with structured and unstructured questionnaire from three weekly market street vendors and used participation and observation method to know the education level of street vendors. The primary survey have conducted in three different weekly market in Hyderabad city which are Beeramguda, Darga and Patancheru during April to June 2016. The size of the sample was 120 each market 40 samples collected. The study used interview with vendors face to face and observation methods also used to collect data.

Table-1: Sample Size of the Study

Caste	Beeramguda	Darga	heru	
OC	20		15	
BC	15		18	
SC	5		5	
ST			2	
Total	40		40	

5. Data Analysis and Discussion

5.1 Literacy by Caste Wise

The impact of literacy level of street vendors on performance of the activity. Low level of literacy indicates that low skills and capabilities, lack of awareness of their benefits and social securities. Below table-2 found that most of the vendors are illiterate (39.2 percent). They have not aware of the formal facilities and protection of vendors. The education background can be influence on the street vendors capable to operate their activity and learn new managerial skills and techniques. The most street vendors are illiterate and not much educated. This study found that most of the vendors having low level of education.

Below Table-2 explain about the literacy level of vendors. The 39.2 per cent of street vendors are illiterate and rest of the vendors are studied up to primary, middle and secondary education. Primary, middle and secondary literacy is respectively 15.8 per cent, 13.33 per cent and 21.66 percent. The inter education level is less, its only 10 per cent. The degree and above degree is also less percentage of literately, which is only 3 percent. The high illiteracy is in SC and ST as compare to other caste. Their children's also not able to send school because of their backwardness and their taking help from children in operate activity and sending wage labour for supplement income to household.

Table-2: Literacy level of Vendors

Caste	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Inter	Degree	Above Degree	Total
OC	14(29.9)	10(19.2)	8(15.4)	11(21.2)	5(9.6)	3(5.8)	1(1.9)	52(100)
BC	23(45.1)	4(7.8)	7(13.7)	15(29.4)	2(3.9)	0	0	51(100)
SC	8(53.3)	5(33.3)	1(6.7)	0	16.7(0)	0	0)	15(100)
ST	2(100)	0	0	0	0(0)	0	0	2(100)
Total	47(39.2)	19(15.8)	16(13.3)	26(21.7)	8(6.7)	3(2.5)	1(0.8)	120(100)

Source: Field survey (Figures in parentheses show percentage)

The SC and ST vendor most of the vendor are studied up to only primary and middle. Only one respondent has studied intermediate in SC. Its indicate that SC and ST does not have capable to study higher education compare to the BC and OC caste because their backwardness.

5.2 Education and Women Street Vendors

The table-3, show that education level by gender. The study found that many of the women street vendors are illiterates (81 Percent) as compare to male vendors (30.3 percent). The women vendors are studies up to primary and Middle level school only (9.5 percent is primary and middle school). The male vendor are 30.3 percent of the vendors are illiterates, and remain male vendors education level follow that Primary (17.2 percent), Middle school (14.1 percent), Secondary school (26.3 percent), inter (8.1 percent), Degree (3 percent and above degree is 1 percent).

Table-3: Education by Gender

Gender	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Inter	Degree	Above Degree	Total
Male	30(30.3)	17(17.2)	14(14.1)	26(26.3)	8(8.1)	3(3)	1(1)	99(100)

Female	17(81)	2(9.5)	2(9.5)	0	0	0	0	21(100)
Total	47(39.2)	19(15.8)	16(13.3)	26(21.7)	8(6.7)	3(2.5)	1(0.8)	120(100)

Source: Field Survey (Figures in parentheses show percentage)

5.3 Education Level and Migration

The table-4 show that Education level among the who have migrated from rural to urban area and non-migrated vendors. The nearly 50 percent of vendor are migrated from rural to urban for employment due to lack employment opportunities and income source. The 46.7 percent of vendor are migrated and remain 53.3 percent of vendors are non-migrants. Within the migrants, 33.9 per cent is illiterate, and rest of the migrants are primary to secondary school level only, and very less literacy level after primary and secondary school level, its only 10 percent after secondary school. The non-migrants are illiterates level is 43.8 percent. The middle school and inter level is more migrant’s vendor higher than the non-migrant’s vendors.

Table-4: Literacy level of Vendor among Migration

Migration	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Inter	Degree	Above Degree	Total
Yes	19(33.9)	9(16.1)	9(16.1)	12(21.4)	5(8.9)	1(1.8)	1(1.8)	56(100)
No	28(43.8)	10(15.6)	7(10.9)	14(21.9)	3(4.7)	2(3.1)	0(0)	64(100)
Total	47(39.2)	19(15.8)	16(13.3)	26(21.7)	8(6.7)	3(2.5)	1(0.8)	120(100)

Source: Field Survey (Figures in parentheses show percentage)

5.4 Education level of Activity

The education level is crucial factor for take vending occupation and performance of their activity. We already stated that 39.2 per cent of illiterates among them vendors. The higher illiterates (57.4 percent) are vegetable vendors and 8.5 percent illiterates are cloth vendors. The within the vegetable vendors illiteracy is 51.9 percent and 17.3 percent is secondary school. The primary education is 15.8 percent and Within the primary education more vendor are vegetables. The total respondent of vendor, three respondents are general store vendor, they studied, secondary, Inter and degree. Its indicate that this activity requires literacy level and calculations therefore illiterate’s vendors have not taken this activity. The foot ware vendors are illiterates (66.3 percent) and primary school level (33.3 percent), Its does not require literacy, its require skill. The fruit vendors are low literacy level, which is 40 percent is illiteracy and 40 percent is primary level school. The plastic/street vendors literacy is 27.3 per cent (secondary), 27.2 Percent (Primary level school and 18.3 percent of vendors are illiteracy and middle school. Many of the ladies Fancy items vendors are illiterates (30 percent) and rest of the vendors are following 20 percent is Primary, middle and secondary lever school and one respondent studied inter level. Three respondents are coconut vendors, one vendor is studied up to primary school and rest of the two vendors are studied up to secondary level school. The ice cream vendor is studies up to secondary school. The Food items, spicy

items, Bedsheet, Mesquite nets, tea, bags, electrical goods of vendors are having low level education, those are studied only primary and middle school (Table-5).

Table-5: Education level by Type of vendors

Activity	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Inter	Degree	Above Degree	Total
Vegetables	27(51.9)	4(7.7)	8(15.4)	9(17.3)	3(5.8)	1(1.9)	0	52(100)
General Store	0	0	0	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	0	3(100)
Foot wear	2(66.7)	1(33.3)	0	0	0	0	0	3(100)
Fruits	2(40)	2(40)	0	1(20)	0	0	0	5(100)
Plastic/Street	2(18.2)	3(27.3)	2(18.2)	3(27.3)	0	0	1(9.1)	11(100)
Ladies Fancy Items	3(30)	2(20)	2(20)	2(20)	1(10)	0	0	10(100)
Cloths	4(21.1)	3(15.8)	2(10.5)	6(31.6)	3(15.8)	1(5.3)	0	19(100)
Cocoanut	0	1(33.3)	0	2(66.7)	0	0	0	3(100)
Ice creams	0	0	0	2(100)	0	0	0	2(100)
Food Items	3(75)	0	1(25)	0	0	0	0	4(100)
Spicy Items	0	2(100)	0	0	0	0	0	2(100)
Bedsheet	0	1(100)	0	0	0	0	0	1(100)
Mesquite Nets	1(100)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(100)
Tea Vendors	1(100)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(100)
Bags	1(50)	0	1(50)	0	0	0	0	2(100)
Electrical Goods	1(100)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(100)
Total	47(39.2)	19(15.8)	16(21.7)	26(21.7)	8(6.7)	3(2.5)	1(0.8)	120(100)

Source: Field Survey (Figures in parentheses show percentage)

5.5 Education and Income

The education is one of the crucial factor for earning of the person. Those who are educated, they are aware more opportunities and avenues of income. The majority of vendor are illiterates, those are earning 200-500 income (46.3 percent). Most vendors are earning below 500 rupees/day (45 percent), 501-1000 rupees per day is 43.3 percent. The few vendors are earning more than 1000, it is only 11.7 percent. The important finding of the study is that there are no vendors above inter level expect one respondent. In another group 501 to 1000 and above 1000 rupees there are 3 respondents. its show that there is positive relationship between income and education (Table-6 and 7).

The income of the vendors is not stable, it varies time to time because its depends on several factors like place of market, type of good sale, demand for good and seasonal difference. Rain season does not work full day because they do not have permanent sheds therefore, rains come they need to come back. There is no guarantee income of vending activity. Some time they are getting loss because they perishable goods could not able to sale and preserve its leads to damage its leads to loss. Some time they are leaving articles at market place itself which are not sold because they are not able to take back return its require transport charge those do not have own vehicles.

Table-6: Education and Income

Income	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Inter	Degree	Above Degree	Total
Below 500	25(46.30)	9(16.67)	4(7.41)	11(20.37)	4(4.41)	0	1(1.85)	54(100)
501-1000	16(30.77)	8(15.38)	10(19.23)	12(23.08)	4(7.69)	2(3.85)	0	52(100)
Above 1000	6(42.86)	2(14.29)	2(14.29)	3(21.43)	0	1(7.14)	0	14(100)
Total	47(39.1)	19(15.83)	16(13.33)	26(21.67)	8(6.67)	3(2.50)	1(0.83)	120(100)

Source: Field Work (Figures in parentheses show percentage)

Table-7: Education and Income by literacy level

Income	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Inter	Degree	Above Degree	Total
200- 500	25(53.2)	9(47.4)	4(25)	11(42.3)	4(50)	0(0)	1(100)	54(45)
501-1000	16(34.0)	8(42.1)	10(62.5)	12(46.2)	4(50)	2(75)	0(0)	52(43.3)
Above 1000	6(12.8)	2(10.5)	2(12.5)	3(11.5)	0	1(25)	0(0)	14(11.7)
Total	47(100)	19(100)	16(100)	26(100)	8(100)	3(100)	1(100)	120(100)

Source: Field Work (Figures in parentheses show percentage)

5.6 Indebtedness and Education

The tables-8, show regarding indebtedness and Education level of vendors. The 42 percent of the vendors have borrowed from informal source with high interest rate and the 57.5 percent of the vendors does not have loan from others. Earlier stated that 39.2 per cent of the vendors are illiterates. Within the illiterate, 42.6 percent of vendors have taken loan and 57.4 percent of vendors have not taken loan. The non-debt vendors of primary and secondary education level are higher than the indebtedness vendors. its show that non-debt vendors of education level is higher than indebtedness vendors. The higher education of vendors is not taken loan.

Table-8: Indebtedness and Education

Debt	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Inter	Degree	Above Degree	Total
Yes	20(42.6)	9(47.4)	6(37.5)	14(53.8)	2(25)	0	0	51(42.5)
No	27(57.4)	10(52.6)	10(62.5)	12(46.2)	6(75)	3(100)	1(100)	69(57.5)
Total	47(100)	19(100)	16(100)	26(100)	8(100)	3(100)	1(100)	120(100)

Source: Field Work (Figures in parentheses show percentage)

6. Conclusion

The informal sector is key role providing employment and income source in India. The street vending is significant segment in informal sector. This study analysed that street vendors education level impact on gender, caste, type of activity, Migration, incomes and Debts. The study found that most of the vendors are illiterates in SC and ST caste vendors compare to other caste and backward caste. Most of the women vendor are illiterates (81 percent). The migrated vendor literacy level is less literacy level rather than the non-migrants. The education level is impact on taking type of activity. There is positive impact of education on income of vendors. There is no guarantee security of employment and income of vendors. The indebtedness vendors are having more loan than the non-indebtedness vendors.

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