



The PROBLEM FACED PEOPLE SELECTED unregistered food stall business in satna (M.P.) INDIA

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ABSTRACT

In 2018-19 we analyzed the food stall are regularly based who are unable to get regular jobs in the remembrance of formal sector on account of their low level of education and skills . They try to solve their livelihood problems through their own merge financial resources . They are the main distribution channel for a large variety of fast food of daily consumption like Chinese, south Indian and readymade fast food and so on .If they were to be eliminated from the urban markets , which cannot afford to retail their products through expensive distribution networks in the formal sector. The present study is descriptive by nature . The universe of the study covers whole SATNA city as its population. The present study is selected in food stall who are selling fast food and doing home delivery through vehicles and handcarts. Other categories will eliminate due to time and cost constraints.

INTRODUCTION:

Street foods is a global phenomenon and the most visible aspect of the informal sector . Street FOOD is characterized by low level of income . easy of entry self employed and it involves large number of people . earn their living by selling wide range of goods service on the street. Despite a general belief that street food will recede as economic develop and income rise it is actually on increase in many places.

Around 10-20 percentage of the population are engaged in street food vending profession because of their lack of education. Street vending is not only a source of self employment to the poor in cities and towns but also a means to provide "affordable" as well as "convenient" services to a majority of the urban population. Street food vendors are often who are unable to get regular jobs in the remuneration formal sector on account of their low level of education and skills .They try to slow their livelihood problems. Through their own merge financial resources .They are the main distribution channel for a large variety of product of daily consumption like snacks, fast food etc.

If they where to be eliminated form the urban market it would lead to a serve crisis. Beacuse government does not have the capacity to provide job to the million of unemployed and underemployed people in india. even corporate sector is able to absorb only a tiny proportion of our expenditure workforce. overall employment in the for made sector is actually declining this means most people in india have to find for themselves people in the informal sector ought to be encourage to grow and proper if the



governments went to reduce unemployment and probably in our country they contribute significant role in local economic growth and development of the whom economics . public authorities considered street food vendors a nuisance as encroachers of valuable sidewalk and pavement and do not appreciate the valuable service that street food vendors proved to the general population of the world street vendors proved valuable services to the urban masses while making out a living through their own enterprise, limited resources and labour . Street foods have been demanding protection from the state government so they can earn their livelihood without fear.

challenges faced by street foods:

1 - Street food vendors faces many problems as they are vulnerable population . who are neither protected by government NGO'S labour union nor by any labour law . they are deprived by laws made by government in respect of labour union .

2- The street food vendors always suffer competition with other street food vendors always suffer because of fluctuation in market prices ,insure and irregular employment . their income are offer minimal and their sales fluctuate . another reason for decrease in income of street food vendors is that they are forced to pay 15 to 20 percent of their daily income as bribes to local police.

3- Street food vendors are usually associated with encroachment of public spaces, causes traffic congestion inadequate hygiene and poor waste disposal. Safety of food has been increasingly become . a concern in regard to street vendors . no government agency is authorized verify the content of food as they are not regulated by any government agency.

4 - The government does not recognize the contribution of street hawkers towards economic and social well-being of urban population. they survive without government support. But lately , government has passed " street foods bill 2013" which protect of street foods.

5 - Negative impact of online shopping on retailers and street food vendors. online shopping is a form of electronic commerce where by consumers directly buy goods or services from a seller over the internet without on intermediary services . online shopping has become the street and the new mode of purchasing. there are around 1000 s of online marketing enterprises selling cosmetics clothes, shoes, accessories, vitamin supplements etc. literally the entire range of consumer items . the trend is very clear retail shop demand will fall and even shrunk , online shopping is indeed having on adverse impact on the retail sector.

6 - Uncertainty and insecurity : the basic problems of street food vendors is insecurity and uncertainty as their profession is considered illegal ,but according to government of india assessment done in 2004 shows around 2.5% of local poor urban population survive by working in this occupation . if government provide license to street foods . they can be protected by harassment eviction by local authorities and local police.

objective of the study :

The following specific objective are identified in line with several objective of the study :



- 1 To identify the major constraints that focus the street food vendors while operating their business.
- 2 To identify socio-economic and environmental impact of street food vending.
- 3 To suggest policy intervention that helps to mitigate the challenges of street food vending.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEMS :

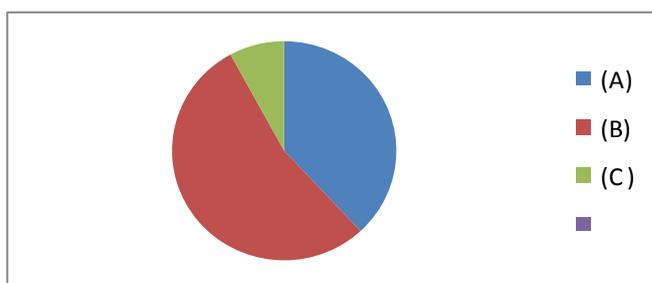
In developing countries like India, the informal sector including street food vending absorbs the majority of the urban unemployed growing labour force. It creates a wide employment opportunity, it is a means for income generation for the marginalized groups, and the urban poor especially for those who migrate from the rural area. However despite its increasing importance in the total economy (especially for urban poor in city), policies, regulations, services, infrastructure facilities and institutional support programme are not available for the street food vending and the environment under which the vendor operate their business are not suitable for their health and well being. In additional to this, there is no proper attention, which is given to street vending by policy maker, decision maker, and planners. Currently, there is even strong negative measures and view prevailing against street vending both by the local government and by the formal business operators. in addition, street foods face any problems in the course of running their activities. It is therefore, the focus of this study is to access the challenges and prospects of street food vending in SATNA CITY.

METHODOLOGY :

The study draws on street food vending regulations enacted by various governmental bodies in twenty countries at the national and local levels. The number of publicly - available regulation limited the body of laws reviewed. Nevertheless , the sample includes of wide variety of policy that demonstrate the arrange of approaches that policy maker from around the world have employed to regulate the street food vending. This review highlights legislation from jurisdiction that vary considerably from one another in other important ways including ; region of level economic development and political structure; some regulation will be more likely than others to be suitable for the INDIAN context. Thus analysis indicate rules and regulation that appear to be particularly strong fit for SATNA.

Questionnaire :

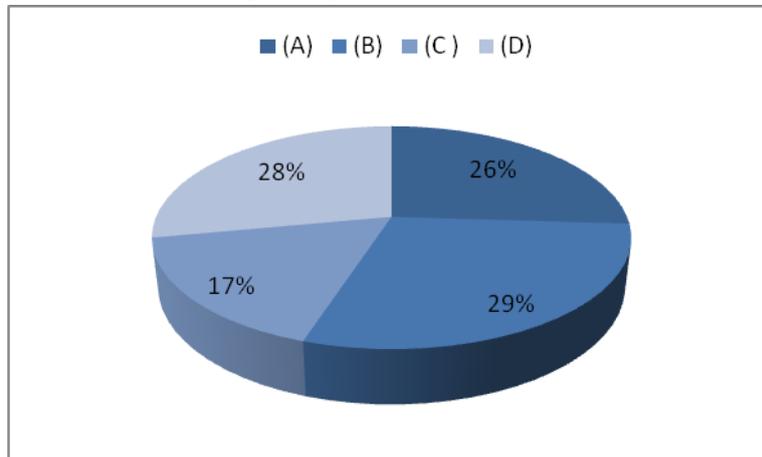
1. From whom you purchase Snacks/Fast food/articles?
(A) From growers (B) From online(C) From agents



2. How the price of the purchase is determined?



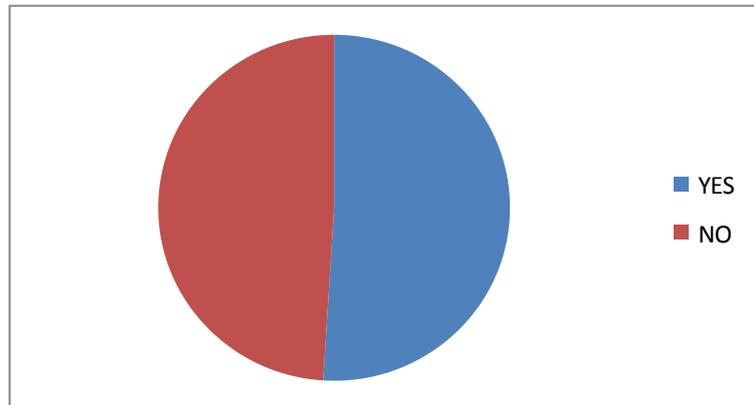
(A) Price pre-decided by the supplier 29% (B) According to the market condition 17%
(c) Complimentary 28% (D) quantity 26%



3- Do you get profitable prices while purchasing articles?

A-Yes60%

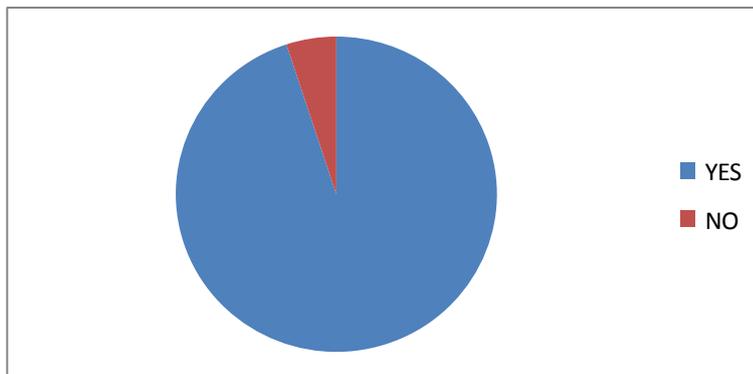
B-No50%



4- All varieties are available or your purchase from other sources? Yes /No

A-Yes90%

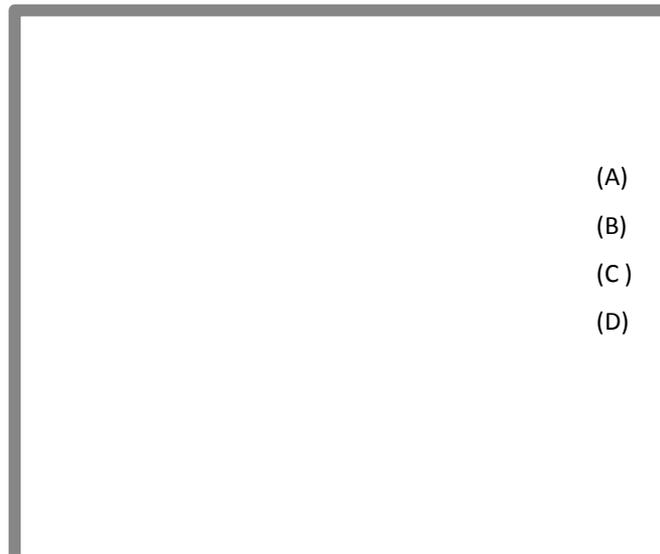
B-10%



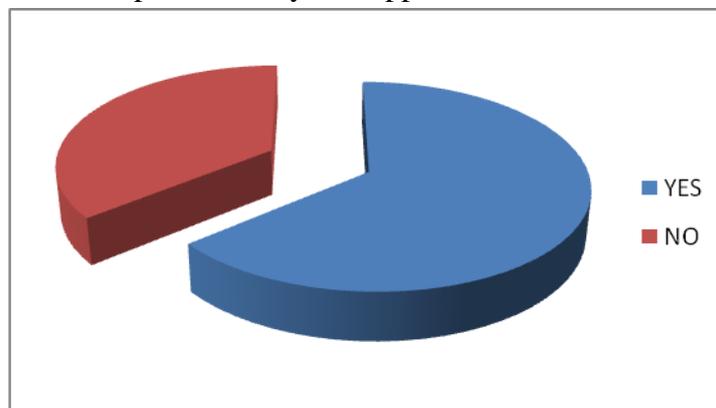


5- Which factors does you take into account while fixed price?

- a) Quality b) Quantity c) concessions d) credits



6- Can you get concessional prices form your suppliers? Yes /No



C. STORAGE

7-How do you maintain the freshness and fragrance of your items Kept for sales?

- a) To cover b) Ingredients c) to put cover and ingredients

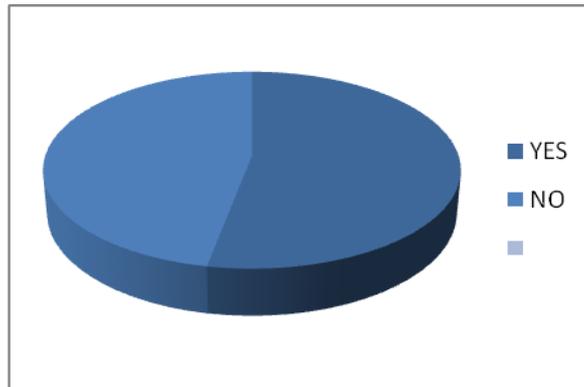


E. SELLING POLICY

8-Do you get profitable prices while selling the snacks / south indian / Chinese food / articles? Yes / No

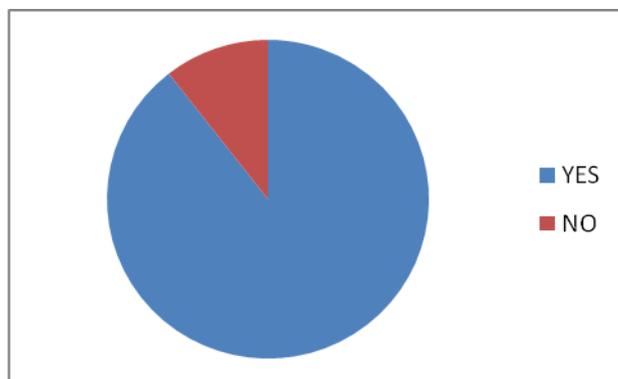
A-Yes70%

B-No40%

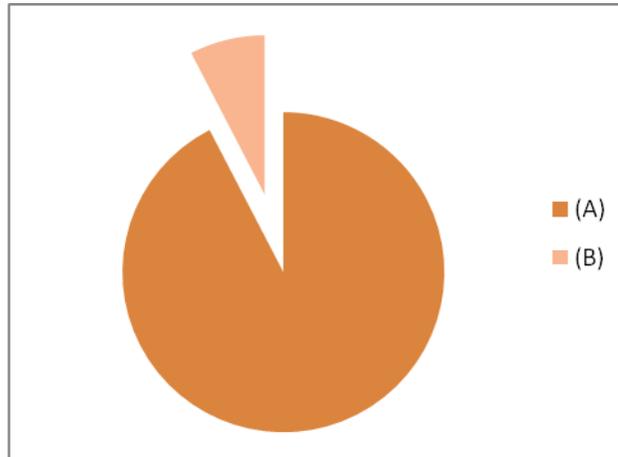


9- .Do you use carry bags to facilitate your customers while carrying items?

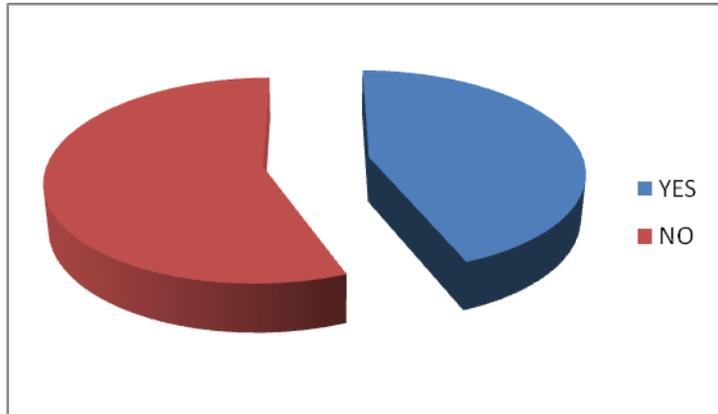
Yes / No



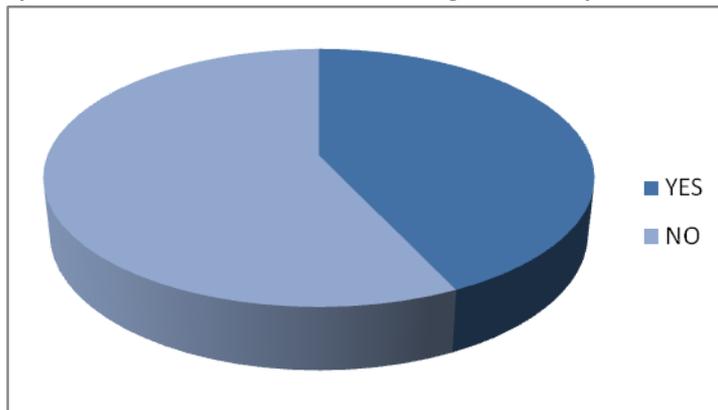
10-. Do you get full satisfaction from your sales? Yes / No



11-. Do you own your vehicle for carrying and delivering items? Yes / No

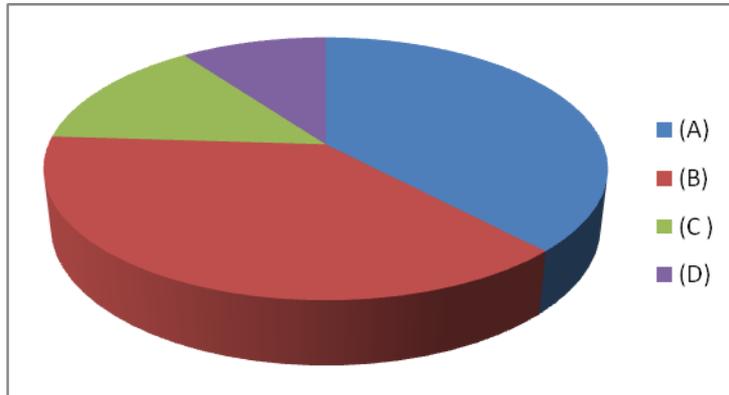


12-. Do you face any seasonal imbalance in the arrangement of your sales? Yes /N



13-. Are you got any institutional customers?

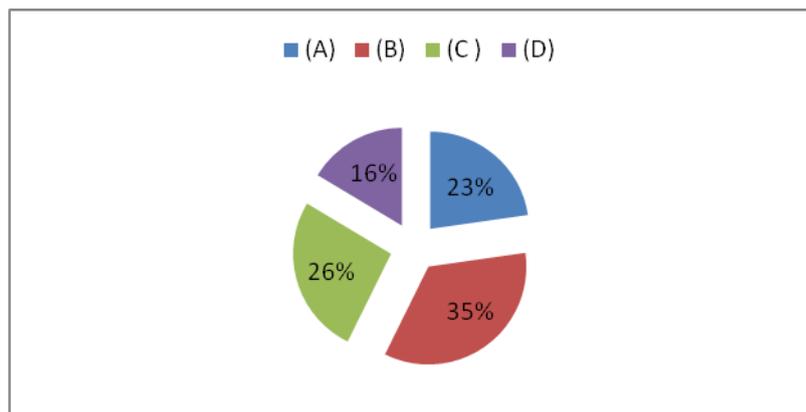
A. Boarding, B) HOTELS C) Restaurants D) Marriage institutions Etc



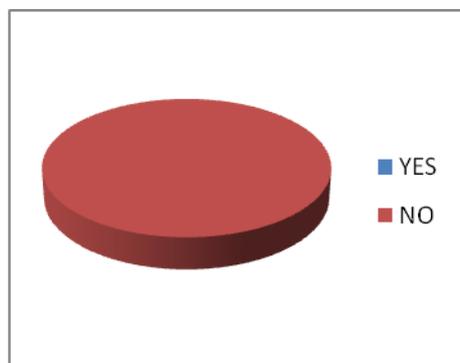
F. FINANCE

14-. What are the sources of your finance?

A). Self Finance B) Loans from the relatives C) Loans from institutions D) Any other source



15-. Will you pay any charge or fees/ tax on purchase or sales of trade to local authority or any one? Yes/No

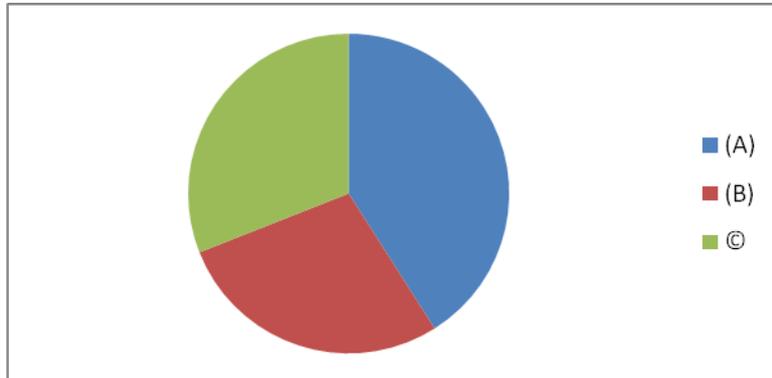




G. DIFFICULTIES

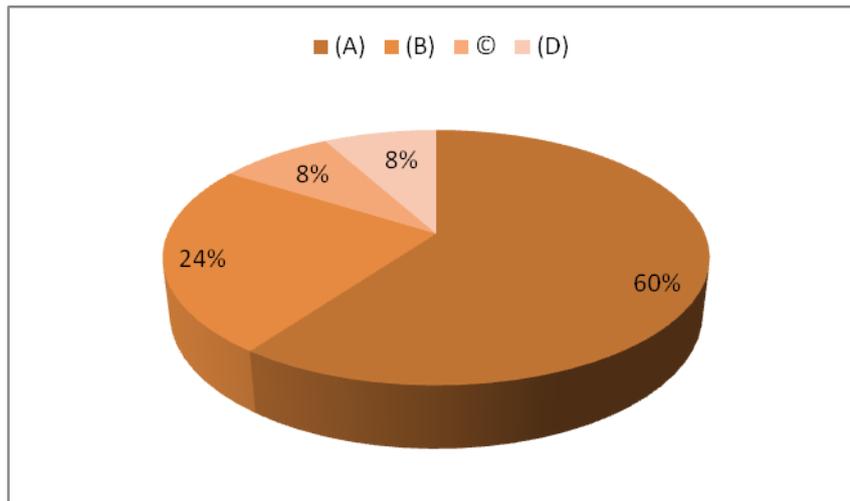
16-. How do you face competitors in business?

- a) To keep good quality of goods B) To reduce price C) NONE

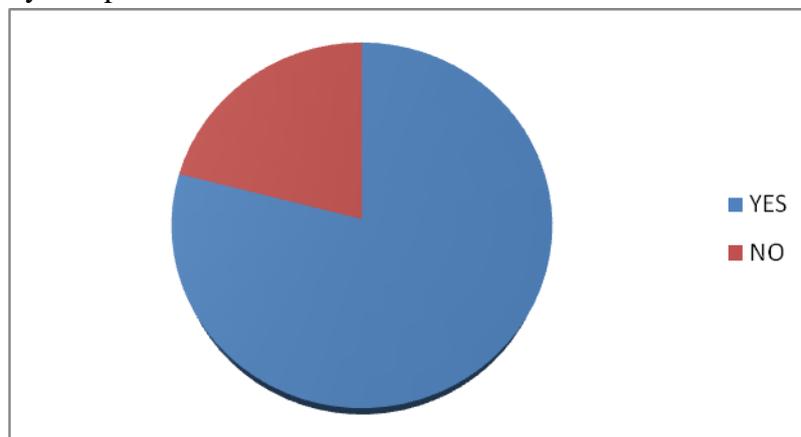


17- Do you face any of the following difficulties?

- a) Transport, B) Labour C) Communication D) Others



18-. Are there any complaints of customers? Yes/No



H. SUPPORTING SERVICES

19-. Whether do you have any regular customers? Yes/No



A- Yes

B-No

FINDINGS-

1. Consumers are aware of minor health issues
2. They are not aware of hazardous health issues in future
3. The main facture that is influencing
4. The street food is not all safe to consume as through survey it is found that it is contaminating by water, air and other factors
5. Lack of personal hygiene among vendors and poor storage areas etc
6. As per changes in the life style of people are depending on the street food

CONCLUSION :

This study found that street foods are in facing so many problems in their life such as financial and health problems and there is no social protection schemes are running for them and most importantly they are regularly harassed by the police and BMC staff. They are totally neglected by the local as well as but central governments as neither they are allowed to vend without the registration. The stereotypes remarks of the local people also make them feel bad as they they have spent more then half life in Satna but still they are struggling to be the part of the larger society. Street foods have an important role to play in the unorganized sector. There problem should be listened carefully by the government and measures need to be taken to solve them.