



A STUDY ON QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE FEMALE STREET VENDORS

AARTHI .S

(21PSW002)

Thesis Submitted to

Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women,

Coimbatore-641043

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the

Degree of Master of Social Work

May-2023

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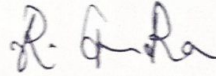
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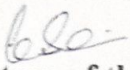


Signature of the Head of Department

Signature of the External Examiner

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled on "**A Study on quality of life of the female street vendors**" is submitted to the Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore 641043 in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of **Master of Social Work** is a record of original research work done by **AARTHI. S (21PSW002)**, during the period of the study in the Department of Home Science Extension Education, Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore-641043, under my supervision and guidance, has not formed the basis for the award of any Degree/Diploma/Associateship/Fellowship or similar title of other University



Signature of the Guide



Signature of the Head of the Department

DECLARATION

DECLARATION

I **AARTHI. S** hereby declare that the thesis, entitled “**A Study on Quality of life of the female street vendors**”, submitted to the Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore, in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the **Master of Social work** is a record of original and independent research work done by me during six month under the Supervision and Guidance of **Dr. Sumathi. K, M.S.W., M.Sc. (Psy) , M. Phil . , PH.D. , D.CMH. , UGC – NET, Assistant Professor** and it has not formed the basis for the award of any Degree/Diploma/Associateship/Fellowship or other similar title to any candidate in any University.

S. Arathi

Signature of the Candidate

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INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Street vending refers to the act of selling goods or services on the street or other public areas. Street vendors can sell a variety of items, including food, clothing, electronics, artwork, and more. Street vending is a common practice in many countries and is often associated with informal economies. It can provide a source of income for people who may not have access to formal employment or who choose to work independently. However, street vending can also be associated with legal and social issues such as lack of regulation, unfair competition, and public health concerns. Female street vendors refer to women who sell goods and services on the streets, sidewalks, or other public places. These women are often self-employed and work in the informal economy, meaning that their work is not regulated by formal laws or protected by labour rights. They may sell items such as food, clothing, jewellery, or other products. Female street vendors face a number of challenges and risks in their work. They may be subject to harassment or violence from customers, other vendors, or law enforcement officials. They may also face competition from other vendors or struggle to find a reliable source of products to sell. Additionally, many female street vendors lack access to formal financial services, making it difficult for them to save money, invest in their businesses, or obtain loans to expand their operations.

1.1 AIM:

The Aim of the study is to find out the Challenges faced by the female street vendors and their Quality of Life.

1.2 DEFINITIONS:

1.2.1 Definition of street vendors:

According to **Sharon Zukin (1995)**, "Street vendors are individuals who earn their livelihoods by selling goods or services on the streets, sidewalks, or other public spaces without the benefit of a formal business location."

According to **Martha Chen (2007)**, "Street vendors are entrepreneurs who sell their products or services in public spaces, often in densely populated urban areas, without a fixed structure or formal permission from authorities."

According to **Caroline Skinner (2012)**, "Street vendors are self-employed workers who operate their businesses on the street or other public spaces, often with minimal capital and equipment."

According to **Kira Simon-Kennedy (2018)**, "Street vendors are informal entrepreneurs who sell goods or services in public spaces, often without authorization or legal recognition, and without fixed places of work or business premises."

According to **International Labour Organization (2020)**, "Street vendors are small-scale traders who operate in public spaces and provide a range of goods and services to consumers, often at affordable prices."

According to the **International Labour Organization (ILO)**, street vendors are "self-employed individuals who carry out their trade on the streets or other public spaces, selling a wide range of goods and services, from fruits and vegetables to clothing, handicrafts, and other consumer items."

1.2.2 Definition of street vending:

In the book "**Street Vendors in the Global Urban Economy**" by **Sharit K. Bhowmik**, street vending is defined as "a complex and varied activity that involves the selling of goods and services in public spaces, ranging from informal food vending on street corners to mobile vending of electronics and clothing."

According to a paper published in the **Journal of Public Health Policy**, street vending is "the sale of goods and services in public spaces, often involving informal and unlicensed activities that operate outside of formal markets and regulatory structures."

In a report by the **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**, street vending is defined as "the sale of goods and services by individuals or small groups of individuals in public spaces, without fixed commercial premises or formal authorization from the relevant authorities."

1.2.3 Definition of female street vendors:

According to the **International Labour Organization (ILO)**, female street vendors are women who sell goods and services in public places, such as sidewalks, markets, and public transport stations.

According to **Martha Alter Chen**, "**The Informal Economy: Studies in Advanced and Less Developed Countries**," defines female street vendors as women who sell goods or services in public spaces without a fixed location or formal contract, and who are not registered as formal businesses.

According to **Gita Sen and Caren Grown**, in the article "**Urban Informal Sector and Women Street Vendors**," define female street vendors as women who engage in street trading as a livelihood strategy in urban areas, and who are often marginalized and excluded from formal economic opportunities.

According to **Caroline Skinner and Gareth Haysom**, in the book "**Street Entrepreneurs: People, Place, Politics in Local and Global Perspective**," define female street vendors as women who sell goods or services in public spaces as a means of survival, often facing legal and social challenges.

1.2.4 Definition of quality of life:

The **World Health Organization (WHO)** defines quality of life as "an individual's perception of their position in life in the context of the culture and value systems in which they live and in relation to their goals, expectations, standards and concerns."

The economist **Amartya Sen** has defined quality of life in terms of "capabilities" as well, arguing that it is not just about the goods and services that people have access to, but also about their ability to use those goods and services to achieve their goals and lead fulfilling lives.

The sociologist **Max Weber** defined quality of life as the extent to which individuals are able to achieve their goals and fulfil their desires, while also maintaining a sense of community and belonging.

1.3 CHALLENGES FACED BY FEMALE STREET VENDORS:

Female street vendors face a number of challenges in their daily lives, including:

- ❖ **Gender discrimination:** Female street vendors often face discrimination and harassment from male vendors and customers who believe that women should not be in the workforce.
- ❖ **Lack of legal recognition:** Many female street vendors work in the informal sector, which means they are not recognized by the government and are not protected by labor laws. This can leave them vulnerable to exploitation and abuse.
- ❖ **Limited access to credit:** Female street vendors often have limited access to credit, which makes it difficult for them to expand their businesses or invest in new equipment.

- ❖ **Inadequate infrastructure:** Many street vending areas lack basic infrastructure such as clean water, toilets, and waste management facilities. This can create health hazards for vendors, especially women who may have to use public toilets.
- ❖ **Safety concerns:** Female street vendors often work long hours in public spaces, which can expose them to safety risks such as theft, assault, and harassment.
- ❖ **Lack of social protection:** Female street vendors often lack access to social protection programs such as healthcare, pensions, and maternity leave, which can leave them vulnerable in times of illness or economic hardship.
- ❖ **Cultural and social constraints:** In some societies, there are cultural and social constraints that limit women's mobility and autonomy. This can make it difficult for women to work outside the home or to interact with men in public spaces.

Overall, these challenges can make it difficult for female street vendors to earn a decent income and provide for their families, which can have negative effects on their well-being and that of their communities.

1.4 QUALITY OF LIFE OF FEMALE STREET VENDORS:

The quality of life of female street vendors can vary depending on a number of factors, including their location, economic situation, social support, and access to basic resources such as healthcare and education. In many cases, female street vendors may face challenges such as discrimination, harassment, and violence while working in public spaces.

Due to their informal status, many female street vendors may also lack legal protection and access to social welfare programs. This can leave them vulnerable to exploitation and poverty.

However, female street vendors may also have a sense of autonomy and independence in their work, which can be empowering. Additionally, some organizations and government initiatives have been working to improve the conditions for female street vendors, such as by providing training, legal support, and access to social services.

Overall, the quality of life of female street vendors is a complex issue, and efforts are needed to address the challenges they face while also recognizing the value of their work and contributions to their communities.

1.5 MENTAL HEALTH OF FEMALE STREET VENDORS:

The mental health of female street vendors is a complex issue that can be influenced by a variety of factors. In many cases, these women face significant challenges that can impact their mental well-being, including poverty, social exclusion, discrimination, and the stigma associated with working in the informal sector. Additionally, the physical demands of street vending, such as long hours of standing, exposure to weather, and carrying heavy loads, can contribute to physical exhaustion and chronic pain, which can further exacerbate mental health issues.

Research has shown that female street vendors are at increased risk of experiencing depression, anxiety, and other mental health problems. They may also be more likely to experience traumatic events such as physical and sexual assault, which can have long-term effects on mental health.

Access to mental health services can be limited for street vendors, particularly those who lack financial resources or social support. In some cases, stigma and discrimination against those with mental health issues may prevent women from seeking treatment or accessing necessary support.

To support the mental health of female street vendors, it is essential to address the root causes of poverty and social exclusion that can contribute to poor mental health outcomes. This may include providing financial support, social protections, and access to education and job training programs that can help women transition out of informal work and into more stable and secure employment. Additionally, increasing awareness and understanding of mental health issues and reducing stigma can help to ensure that women feel comfortable seeking support when they need it.

1.6 SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTION:

There are a variety of social work interventions that could be helpful for female street vendors. Here are some possibilities:

- ❖ Outreach: Social workers could conduct outreach to connect with female street vendors and build rapport with them. This could involve visiting the areas where they work, introducing themselves, and learning more about the vendors' needs and experiences.

- ❖ **Advocacy:** Social workers could advocate for policies that support female street vendors, such as more affordable permits, increased safety measures, and access to resources like healthcare and child care.
- ❖ **Support groups:** Social workers could facilitate support groups for female street vendors to provide them with a space to share their experiences, receive emotional support, and connect with others who understand their challenges.
- ❖ **Financial assistance:** Social workers could help female street vendors access financial assistance, such as grants or loans, to help them start or expand their businesses.
- ❖ **Education and training:** Social workers could provide education and training to female street vendors to help them develop skills that would increase their income and improve their business practices.
- ❖ **Referrals:** Social workers could refer female street vendors to other services, such as legal aid or mental health counselling, to address any other needs they may have.

Overall, social workers can play a valuable role in supporting female street vendors, helping them to overcome the challenges they face and achieve greater financial stability and independence.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

A literature review is a summary of previously published works on a certain topic. An entire scholarly document or a piece of a scholarly work, such as a book or an essay, might be referred to by the term. In any case, the purpose of a literature review is to give the researcher/author and the audience an overall picture of the available information on the issue under consideration. A good literature review can guarantee that the right research topic is posed and that the right theoretical framework and/or research approach is chosen. A literature review, in particular, aims to contextualise the current work within the body of relevant literature and to give context for the reader.

A review article can include a literature review. A literature review, in this sense, is a scientific publication that offers current knowledge, including substantive results as well as theoretical and methodological contributions to a specific issue. Secondary sources, literature reviews do not report on new or original experimental work. Such reviews, which are most typically linked with academic-oriented literature, can be found in academic journals and should not be mistaken with book reviews, which may also appear in the same magazine. Literature evaluations serve as the foundation for research in practically every academic discipline. **"A study on the quality of life of female street vendors"** is the topic.

The main purpose of the study is to find out the challenges faced by female street vendors and their quality of life.

The literature used for present study as follows:

Sadek Saad, 2022, conducted a study on Women and Places; Female Street Vendors, Territorial Identity and Place making. This study aims at monitoring and investigates the female street vendors' role in place making in their workplace. The purpose of this research is to monitor and investigate the role of female street sellers in place making in their job. This study discusses the expression, display arrangement, socio-cultural identities, liveable public spaces, territorial identities, and feeling of place of female street vendors. Street vending should not be considered an established illegality because it has been shown to be a supporting urban activity in the creation of liveable spaces.

Female street sellers, shopkeepers, and pedestrians sharing territorials proved to be an indication of good collaboration and discussion in Cairo placemaking.

Pham Tien Thanh, et al, 2022, conducted a study on The COVID-19 pandemic and the livelihood of a vulnerable population: Evidence from women street vendors in urban Vietnam. This study explains that these vendors were found to experience a large reduction in business and consumption. The businesses of immigrant vendors suffered more than those of the local vendors. Also, the vendors are selling in wet market areas facing greater economic burdens than those selling near schools or recreation centers. This study highlights the need for urban social policies that can support this vulnerable group in a pandemic.

Josepho Tuffour, et al, 2022, Conducted a study on Micro-Entrepreneurship: Examining the Factors Affecting the Success of Women Street Food Vendors. This study aims to examine the context-specific factors that influence the success of women-owned street food vending businesses in the Accra Metropolis. The findings of this study provide useful information for policymakers to address the relevant constraints faced by these women vendors by minimizing the difficulty in getting key raw materials, which is sometimes due to financial and seasonal factors.

Bijoy Kumar Dey, 2021, conducted a study on Economics of Women Street Vendors—A study in Kokrajhar town of Assam. Vending has become an important source of income for many urban poor because it needs few skills and little money. A street vendor, in broad terms, is someone who sells goods or services to the public without a permanent built-up structure, but rather with a temporary static system or mobile stand. The purpose of this research is to investigate the engagement of women in street vending. A sample of 50 samples was drawn from the sampling frame using a basic random sampling procedure. It is determined that women have achieved economic, social, and psychological empowerment since beginning vending, and women's income is influenced by total household income, a true depiction of women's empowerment. Finally, suggestions for improving women street vendors are made.

Rina Hermawati, et al, 2021, conducted a study on Female Street Vendors in Bandung City. This study discusses gender issues in street vending. It particularly examines demographic characteristics of street vendors based on gender, gender-based tasks distribution in street vending as well as opinions toward street vending activities

based on gender. It describes street vendor's opinions toward street vending as livelihood, their preference to commodities based on gender, and gender-based tasks distribution in vending activities. Findings of this study showed that there is no difference between male and female street vendors in terms of socio-demographic characteristics, as both of them are involved in vending activities and they both considered it as a potential source of livelihood. Women are also more involved in customer service and financial management than men. Women do these tasks because it is close to their feminine roles in the domestic sphere, and they are also more skillful in this task than men/their husband.

Courage Mlambo, 2021, conducted a study on Vendor rights and violence: Challenges faced by female vendors in Zimbabwe. This study provides an overview of the brutal attitudes displayed toward women and young girl vendors by law enforcement agencies in Zimbabwe. These sources were analysed for any insights into women street vendors' socio-economic status, police treatment of street vendors and working conditions. Street vendors experience arbitrary arrests, harassment. Without the state's protection, women and young girls who ply their trade in the street will remain in a state of harassment, beatings and arbitrary arrest by the police.

Channamma Kambara, et al, 2021, conducted a study on Earnings and Investment Differentials Between Migrants and Natives: A Study of Female Street Vendors in Bengaluru City. This study explores whether there exists any difference in the earnings of self-employed migrant and native street vendors in a metro city, and if so, in what ways this difference is prominent. The results depict that although there is no significant difference in the earnings between native and migrant street vendors, a significant difference exists in the size of investments made by them, that is, to earn the same amount of income, migrants need to invest more than natives.

Babatunde Joshua Omotosho, et al, 2021, Conducted a study on Negotiating work risks and challenges of street vending among female youths in southwest Nigeria. This study investigated the experiences of these youngsters in terms of risks and abuse while performing their trading activities. Verbal and physical abuse constitutes a part of their experiences in the trade and verbal abuse was often used to force them into sexual intercourse. As regards how they handled the risks and abuse, the majority discussed with friends on the trade while on the long run they adjusted by keeping quiet regarding

their experiences while on the trade. The risks associated with street trade might be challenging considering the attitude of the victims and their significant others regarding how they handle these risks and abuse.

Nomcebo P Khumalo, et al, 2021, Conducted a study on The Challenges Faced by Women Street Vendors in Warwick Junction, Durban. Challenges specific to women engaged in vending at Warwick Junction have attracted little attention in the new millennium. The aim was to describe the challenges faced by women vendors. This study reports findings and provides a set of recommendations. Several threats were identified and categorised into four broad themes, namely; financial challenges, competitive pressure, social challenges and infrastructural challenges. This paper provides short term and long-term recommendations.

Shiming Tong, et al, 2021, Conducted a study on Women in Informal Economy: Challenges and Coping Strategies of Female Street Vendors in China. The informal economy plays an important role in developing countries, contributing to the overall economy and poverty reduction. Street vending has created a large number of employment opportunities and enhanced the living quality of the poor. This paper aims to examine the challenges faced by women in the informal economy from the perspective of female street vendors in China and puts forward policy suggestions. Harassment by chengguan is the most common challenge in the eastern and southern cities, and its degree is closely related to the inconsistent policies in different cities and regions. There is a lack of effective government response to women's work-family conflict and specific legislation for women. Besides, compared to national laws and policies, the local governments rarely think from the perspective of female street vendors while formulating and implementing relevant policies. The result is followed by relative suggestions including clear legislation, a better role for women's associations, and appropriate regulatory policies.

Arasy Alimudin, 2020, conducted a study on Microfinance Managerial Capability Strategic Development of Female Street Vendors in Surabaya and Sidoarjo. This research conducted a survey and examined in-depth problems to get the formulation of the problems of female street vendors in facing and solving problems as alternative strategies to empower them. The result of this research shows that the main problems faced by female street vendors in Surabaya and Sidoarjo is lack of capability in making

bargaining power in competitive rigidity to larger range similar business and lack of capability in financial management strategic development. The most effective method in strengthening the female street vendors is by making a similar range on their business to be one specific group that is accommodated in an association supported by the government.

S.Saradhamani,et all, 2019, Conducted a study on Challenges Faced By Women Street Vendors In Karur. This study explains about the challenges faced by women street vendors in the informal economy. Women street vendors sell the goods on the pavement and streets. Apart from the issue of earning for survival, women street vendors have to face several issues such as uncertain and insecure working conditions, lack of support, regular threat of eviction, harassment by local officials. They have low skills and poor economic conditions. So large numbers of people are involved in this business. Findings of the study can be used to improve the condition of our traditional retailers.

H Serya, et all, 2019, Conducted a study on Respiratory health effects among female street food vendors in Mansoura city, Egypt. This study aims to assess the prevalence of respiratory symptoms and the effect of outdoor work environment on pulmonary functions measurements among female street food vendors in Mansoura city. It results that there was a high prevalence of respiratory symptoms among street food vendors in the last 12 months (86.2%). The mean observed values of FEV1 and FVC were statistically significantly lower than their predictive values and the mean observed values of FEV1/FVC % were statistically significantly higher than their predictive values. This study concluded that the Street vendors are at high risk of respiratory symptoms and impaired pulmonary functions. Bronchial asthma ranked the first disorder for the respiratory system (18.4%) among street food vendors followed by chronic bronchitis (7.9%).

SP Sharada, et all, 2018, Conducted a study on Problems Faced by female street vendors in selective markets of Bengaluru. The main purpose of this study is to bring out the problems faced by women vendors in Bengaluru. AS we can see both men and women are a part of this business, but it is observed that women tend to face more difficulties. Even though she takes all the trouble she acts as the breadwinner of the

family. Results of the study shows that women face a lot of problems like seasonal losses, lack of communication skills.

Dr. Ambati Nageswara Rao, et all, 2015, Conducted a study on Working Conditions And Quality Of Life Of Street Vendors In City Of Ahmedabad. The study describes the working conditions and quality of life of Ahmedabad's street vendors. The findings of the research address socio economic issues, as well as working conditions and their impact on the quality of life of street vendors. The findings also cover vendors' working lives, which are explained in terms of their access to finance and the type of vending they do, their working hours, issues related to facilities available at vending places, public space utilization, and the legal aspect of their activity. The study's findings on street vendors revealed unsafe work and life situations, including a heavy workload, very low sales and earnings, and no guarantee of safety and security. When such street sellers become ill or injured, they are unable to rely on anyone else to carry on their business. It is critical to understand that in order to improve the quality of life for street vendors, their working conditions must be changed.

Déborá Cristina de Almeida Mariano Bernardino, et all, 2014, Conducted a study on The health condition of women working as street vendors: an observational study. This study aims to describe the epidemiological profile and analyze the health conditions of female street vendors in the light of the social determinants of health. The expected result is that the scientific evidence that allows a diagnosis in terms of the health conditions and the needs of the female street vendor population. Implications for Health: To create better alternatives for integral health care, enabling increased quality of life for the individuals concerned.

R Karthikeyan, R Mangaleswaran, 2013, conducted a study on Quality of life among street vendors in Tiruchirappalli City, Tamil Nadu, India, This study explains the quality of life of the street vendors. This study explains the quality of life of the street vendors. According to this study, with the adoption of Liberalisation, Privatisation, and Globalisation, there are numerous changes in the system, particularly in the informal sectors belonging to Street Vendors. Street vendors are an essential component of human society. Individuals, groups, and communities are responsible for these persons. Even though they have this type of job, their daily lives are dangerous. The government should take an active role in implementing the policies that it has created. As a result,

the government should investigate the concerns of street vendors in every aspect of their lives. The government and non-governmental organisations must play an important role in the growth of street vendors.

Michèle Companion, 2012, conducted a study on Urban and peri-urban cultivation in northern Mozambique: Impacts on food security among female street food vendors. This study investigates the impact of small-scale agricultural practices on income-generating activities for female street food vendors in urban and peri-urban areas in northern Mozambique. Cultivation contributes to positive psychological outcomes. Cultivation provides a connection to tradition, serves as a cultural identifier, and allows women to earn money in gender-appropriate ways. These findings have policy implications for food security and livelihoods in urban centers, including the need for greater access to water and clean compost material to enhance yield.

Tanja Berry, 2010, conducted a study on Challenges and coping strategies of female street vendors in the informal sector. The study aims to alert policy makers and planners in the City of Johannesburg to the problems and coping mechanisms which undermine the business performance of female street vendors in the informal economy. The research made use of twelve in-depth interviews with male and female street vendors and alluded to the reality faced by females relative to males. In addition, five interviews were conducted with leaders of organisations representing the informal sector. The findings suggest that female traders are burdened with responsibilities of child and family care which can limit the extent of their trading. And also they have little access to finance and capital to expand their businesses. More women were found to be victims of crime and they experienced a sense of helplessness at the hands of criminals. Other problems experienced by both male and female traders include: inadequate trading spaces, infrastructural challenges and harassment by the Metro Police. The research concludes that the formation of street vendor co-operatives (similar to those that have been successful elsewhere), education and training, and more balanced enforcement of municipal by-laws may alleviate some of the challenges.

Patricia Hernandez, et al, 1996, Conducted a study on Childcare needs of female street vendors in Mexico City. This study explains that the female street vendors in Mexico City to ensure the care of their young children in the absence of a specific and operational government policy to fulfil this need. It was found that, as mothers of young

children, street vendors most frequently looked after their children personally on the street or left them with other members of the family. Related factors were availability of alternative child care providers in the family, the age of the children and working conditions of the mother. Children who remained on the streets with their mothers suffered more frequently from gastro-intestinal diseases and accidents than the national average. The incidence of acute respiratory diseases, however, was similar in the cases of maternal care in the street and care by family members in another environment. This research results document the need for actions that can contribute to an improvement in the care and health conditions of these young children.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

The methodology is the general research strategy that outlines the way in which research is to be undertaken and, among other things, identifies the methods to be used in it. In this chapter, the methodology followed for the present study entitled “**A Study on Quality of life of the female street vendors**” is described under the following:

- 3.1 Title of the study
- 3.2 Objectives of the Study
- 3.3 Research hypothesis
- 3.4 Research design
- 3.5 Pilot Study
- 3.6 Selection of Area
- 3.7 Selection of Sample
- 3.8 Sample size
- 3.9 Source of Data
- 3.10 Tools of Data Collection
- 3.11 Pre-Test
- 3.12 Actual Data Collection
- 3.13 Data analysis and interpretation
- 3.14 Difficulties Encountered
- 3.15 Limitation of the Study
- 3.16 Definition of the terms
- 3.17 Chapterization of the Study

3.1) TITLE OF THE STUDY:

“A Study on Quality Of Life of the Female Street Vendors”

3.2) OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

3.2 (a) Primary Objective:

To study the quality of life of the female street vendors.

3.2 (b) Secondary Objectives:

- I.** To know the socio-economic profile of the respondents.
- II.** To find out the challenges experienced by female street vendors.
- III.** To understand the quality of life of the female street vendors.

3.3) RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS:

Hypothesis testing has done to find the relationship between independent and dependent variables. The following tables illustrates on the association, relationship and the significant difference between independent and dependent variables.

i. Significant difference between the respondent’s Age and their level of Quality of Life:

Hypothesis: There is a significant difference between female street vendor’s age and Quality of life.

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant difference between female street vendor’s age and Quality of life.

ii. Significant difference between respondent’s Education and their level of Quality of Life

Hypothesis: There is a significant difference between female street vendor’s Education and Quality of life

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant difference between female street vendor’s Education and Quality of life.

iii. Significant difference between respondent's vending experience and their level of Quality of Life:

Hypothesis: There is a significant difference between female street vendor's Vending experience and Quality of life.

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant difference between female street vendor's Vending experience and Quality of life.

iv. Association between respondent's spouse's occupation and their level of quality of life:

Hypothesis: There is a significant association between the female street vendor's spouses' Occupation and Quality of life.

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant association between female street vendor's spouses' Occupation and Quality of life.

v. Association between respondent's Housing type and their level of Quality of Life:

Hypothesis: There is a significant association between female street vendor's Housing type and their Quality of life.

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant association between female street vendor's Housing type and their Quality of life.

vi. Relationship between respondent's No.of.children and their level of Quality of Life:

Hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between the No.of.children that the female street vendors have and their Quality of life.

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant relationship between the No.of.children that the female street vendors have and their Quality of life.

3.4) RESEARCH DESIGN:

A Research Design is a blueprint of a scientific study. It includes research methodologies, tools, and techniques to conduct the research. It helps to identify and address the problem that may arise during the process of research and analysis.

Descriptive and analytical research design is a type of research design that aims to obtain information to systematically describe a phenomenon, situation, or population. More specifically, it helps answer the what, when, where, and how questions regarding the research problem, rather than the why.

In this present study **on quality of life of the female street vendors** has adopted descriptive and analytical research design.

3.5) PILOT STUDY:

Pilot studies are small-scale, preliminary studies which aim to investigate whether crucial components of a main study. The researcher conducted the Pilot study to find out the feasibility of conducting the study, so the researcher had a detailed discussion with the guide about selecting the topic and quickly examined the available literature to confirm that the study should be conducted.

Later on the researcher explored the feasibility of the study by collecting data to understand their problems with the female street vendors. Then the researcher discussed with the guide again who gave a positive nod for selecting the research problem.

3.6) SELECTION OF THE AREA:

The study was carried out in Coimbatore city. The rationale behind this choice is from the sense that Coimbatore is a metropolitan city in that some people are doing street vending. Hence, there is a possibility of obtaining all necessary and relevant data from these street vendors.

3.7) SELECTION OF SAMPLE:

A sample is defined as a smaller set of data that a researcher chooses or selects from a larger population by using a predefined selection method. These elements are known as sample points, sampling units, or observations. Creating a sample is an efficient method of conducting research.

Convenience Sampling is used in this study. A convenience sample is a type of non-probability sampling method where the sample is taken from a group of people easy to contact or to reach. The researcher selected some of the area where the street vendors are located in Coimbatore District for the research purpose.

3.8) SAMPLE SIZE:

The size of the sample for the study is 100 samples. The samples were collected from the Female street vendors. The study has been conducted with the objectives to learn the challenges faced and the quality of life of the female street vendors.

3.9) SOURCES OF DATA:

The data is being collected by using interview schedule, which consists of Socio-economic profile, challenges faced by the female street vendors and the quality of life of the female street vendors.

Primary data:

Primary data was collected through interview schedule.

Secondary Data:

Online journals, research articles on challenges faced by the female street vendors and their quality of life, news articles and web resources.

3.10) TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION:

The tool selected for the study was interview schedule. It includes socio economic profile, challenges faced by the female street vendors and the quality of life of the female street vendors. The quality of life scale is created by WHO. WHOQOL: Measuring Quality of Life. WHO defines Quality of life as an individual's perception of their position in life in the context of the culture and value systems in which they live and in relation to their goals, expectations, standards and concerns. Overall quality of life along with the domains of physical health, psychological health, social relationships, and environment were measured using the WHOQOL-BREF instrument.

3.11) PRE-TEST:

The researcher did the pre-test with a sample size of 10 samples to test the applicability of the scales of the tools selected to the population to be studied. This also helped to know whether there are any flaws and doubts in the administration of the tools used. The pre-test helped the researcher in making the necessary alterations and changes in the questionnaires especially in personal data. Later it was adopted with alterations for the final data collection.

3.12) ACTUAL DATA COLLECTION:

A questionnaire is a research instrument consisting of a series of questions for the purpose of gathering information from respondents. Questionnaire consisting of three sections based on socio economic background, Challenges faced by the female street vendors and the quality of life of the female street vendors. The researcher has spent 30 minutes to collect data from each respondent. It took around 30 days to collect data from the period of February to March.

3.13) DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

Data analysis is, therefore, a process that involves examining, and moulding collected data for interpretation to discover relevant information, draw or propose conclusions and support decision-making to solve a research problem. This involves interpreting data to answer research questions and making research findings is ready for dissemination. Data analysis also serves as a reference for future data collection and other research activities.

The data collected were suitably coded, consolidated and analysed with the help of SPSS software. The analysed data presented with tables and graphs are discussed respectively in the chapter – IV.

3.14) DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED:

- ❖ The respondents hesitate to answer the question because of some ambiguity. So it took much time since it is an interview and the researcher should explain the purpose of the study
- ❖ Lack of previous research studies on the topic.

- ❖ The respondents reluctant to spent their time with the researcher since the data has collected during their street vending.

3.15) LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

- Since the study has conducted for academic purpose and the in-depth analysis and intervention not been conducted.
- The study has conducted in the Coimbatore corporation limit and with small sample size. So the study results cannot be generalised to all.

3.16) DEFINITION OF TERMS:

- ❖ **FEMALE STREET VENDORS:** Female Street means those who are involving in street vending in Coimbatore city Municipality Corporation.
- ❖ **CHALLENGES FACED:** challenges faced means the difficulties experienced by a female street vendors during street vending.

3.17) CHAPTERIZATION OF THE STUDY:

Chapter I: The chapter deals with introduction to the study and its objectives, need and scope of the study.

Chapter II: This chapter deals with various reviews of literature pertaining to the study. For any research study, survey of the literature is important. The theoretical input lies in concepts and different studies are presented from published books and journals.

Chapter III: This chapter deals with the research methodology which includes introduction about the research, objectives of the study, tools of data collection, population, sampling, analysis of the study.

Chapter IV: This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of data, generalised; particularly the objectives could be achieved only by analysing the data and interpreting on the basis of literature through the statistical method of identification of challenges faced and the quality of life of the female street vendors. Comparison between the level of perception with age, income, educational qualification and background type.

Chapter V: This chapter includes the answer to the research questions which is given in the findings, summary and conclusion of the study

A study on quality of life of the female street vendors

Objectives

PRIMARY OBJECTIVES:

To study the quality of life of the female street vendors

SECONDARY OBJECTIVES:

To find the socio-economic profile of the respondents
To find out the challenges experienced by the female street vendors
To understand the quality of life of the

PRIMARY DATA

Data collected freshly

Descriptive and analytical research design

SECONDARY DATA

Websites, journals, books

Pilot study

AREA OF STUDY Coimbatore

TOOL :Interview schedule

SAMPLING METHOD
Convenient sampling

Pre test

Ethical clearance

Data collection

Analysis / Interpretation

Findings

Chapter –IV

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the study entitled “A study on Quality of Life of the female street vendors” is discussed under the following headings.

4.1 Socio – economic background of the respondents

4.2 Analysis of key variables

A. Level of Quality of Life.

B. Analysis of key variables.

4.1 SOCIO – ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF THE RESPONDENTS:

This part of the study analyses about the socio economic background of the respondents, it includes age, marital status, education, religion, no.of.children, occupation of the spouse, spouse’s income, annual income of the family, type of family, housing status, work experience.

TABLE 1

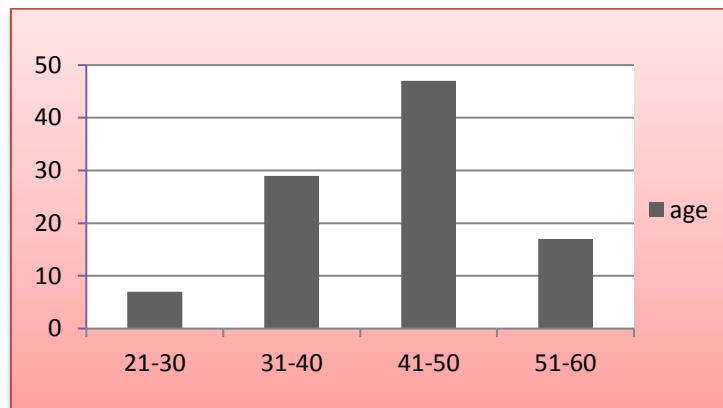
Respondents Distribution based on their Age, Marital status and Educational qualification

Table.no	Variables	Category	Frequency (n=100)	Percentage (%)
1.1	Age	21-30 years	7	7.0
		31-40 years	29	29.0
		41- 50 years	47	47.0
		51-60 years	17	17.0
1.2	Marital status	Married	86	86.0
		Unmarried	2	2.0
		Widowed	12	12.0
1.3	Education	Illiterate	41	41.0
		Primary	29	29.0
		Upper primary	25	25.0
		Higher secondary	5	5.0

1.1 Age:

The above table indicates that out of 100 respondents, 47% of the respondents at the age group between 41-50 years, 29% of the respondents at the age group between 31-40 years, 17% of the respondents in the age group between 51-60 years and 7% of the respondents in the age group between 21-30 years. **Hence it is interpreted that the majority of the respondents at the age group between 41-50 years.**

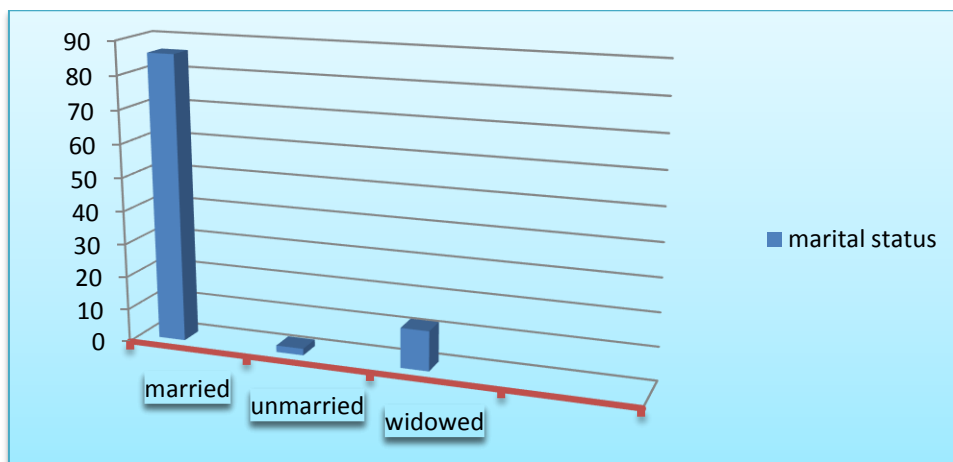
Figure 1



1.2 Marital status:

The above table shows the marital status of the respondents. Among them 86% of the respondents are married, 12% of the respondents are widowed and 2% of the respondents are unmarried. **Hence it is interpreted that the majority of the respondents are married.**

Figure 2



1.3 Educational qualification:

The above table shows the educational qualification of the respondents. Among them 41% of the respondents are illiterates, 29% of the respondents are completed primary level of education, 25% of the respondents are completed upper primary level of education and 5% of the respondents are completed higher secondary level of education. **Hence it is interpreted that the majority of the respondents are illiterates.**

Figure 3

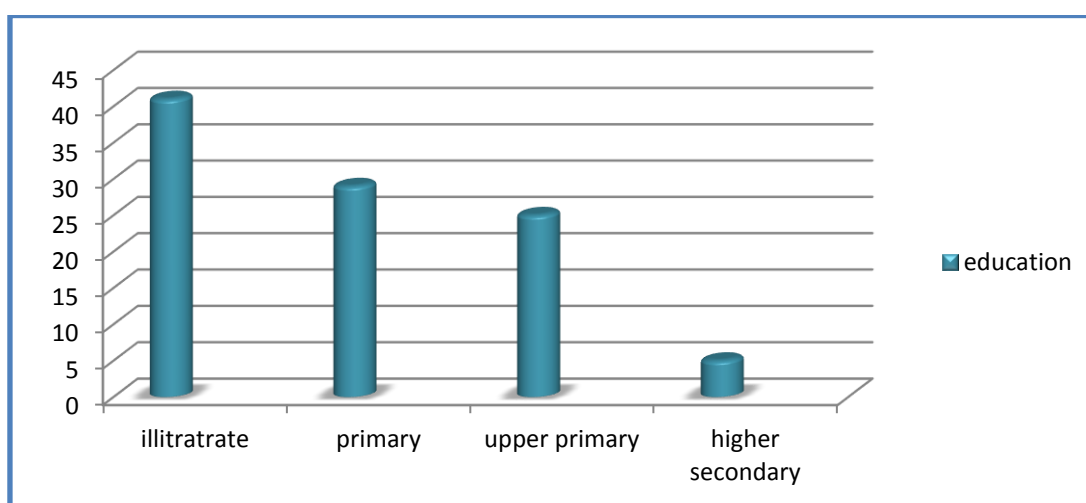


TABLE 2

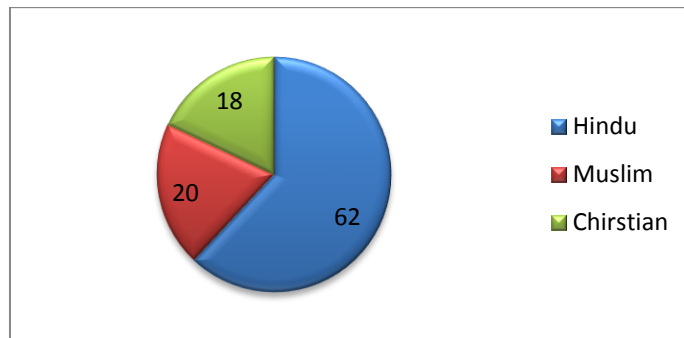
Distribution of respondent's based on their religion, No.of.children and occupation of the spouse.

Table.no	Variables	Category	Frequency (n=100)	Percentage (%)
2.1	Religion	Hindu	62	62.0
		Muslim	20	20.0
		Christian	18	18.0
2.2	No.of.Children	1	19	19.0
		2	62	62.0
		more than 2	19	19.0
2.3	Occupation of the spouse	daily wages	61	61.0
		monthly wages	25	25.0
		no job	14	14.0

2.1 Religion:

The above table shows that 62% of the respondents are Hindus, 20% of the respondents are Muslims and 18% of them are Christians. **Hence it is interpreted that the majority of the respondents are Hindus.**

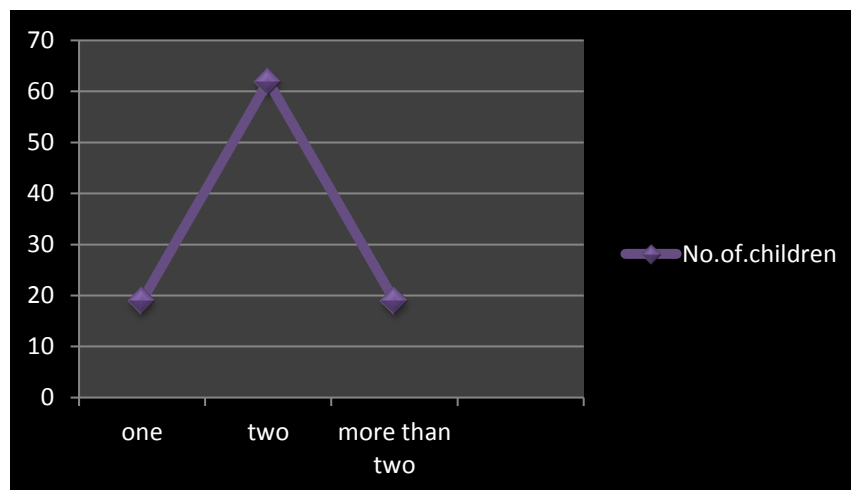
Figure 4



2.2 No.of.children:

The above table shows the No.of.children for the respondents. Among them 62% of the respondents are having two children, 19% of the respondents have one child and 19% of the respondents having more than two children. **Hence it is interpreted that the majority of the respondents had two children.**

Figure 5



2.3 Occupation of the spouse:

The above table shows that the respondents Spouses' occupation. It is found that 61% of the respondents spouses are daily wage employees, 25% of the respondent's spouses employment based on monthly wages and 14% of the respondent's spouses are

having no job. Hence it is interpreted that the majority of the respondent's spouses are daily wage employees.

Figure 6

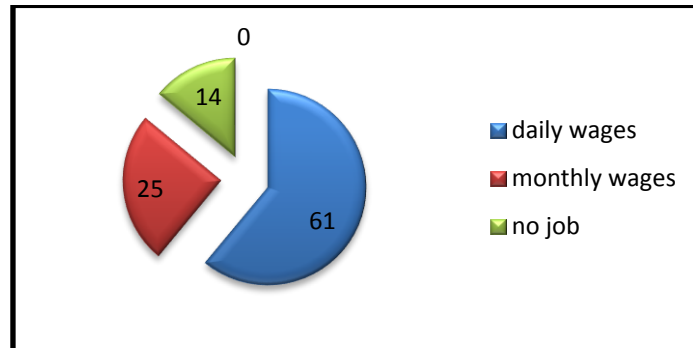


TABLE 3

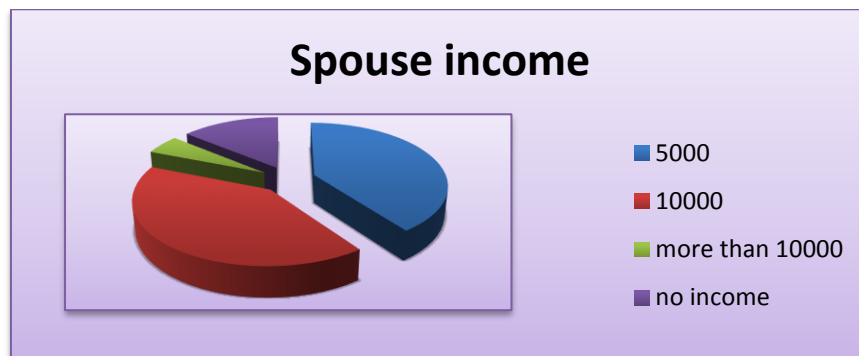
Distribution of the respondents based on spouse's income, annual income of the family and type of family.

Table.no	Variables	Category	Frequency (n=100)	Percentage (%)
3.1	Spouse's income	5000	40	40.0
		10000	41	41.0
		more than 10000	5	5.0
		no income	14	14.0
3.2	Annual income of the family	80000	69	69.0
		100000	25	25.0
		more than 100000	2	2.0
		less than 80000	4	4.0
3.3	Type of family	joint family	39	39.0
		nuclear family	61	61.0

3.1 Spouse's income:

The above table shows the spouses income. Among them 41% of the respondent's spouses having income of 10000, 40% of the respondent's spouses having income of 5000, 14% of the respondent's spouses having no income and 5% of the respondent's spouses having income of more than 10000. **Hence it is interpreted that the majority of the respondents spouses are having income of 10000.**

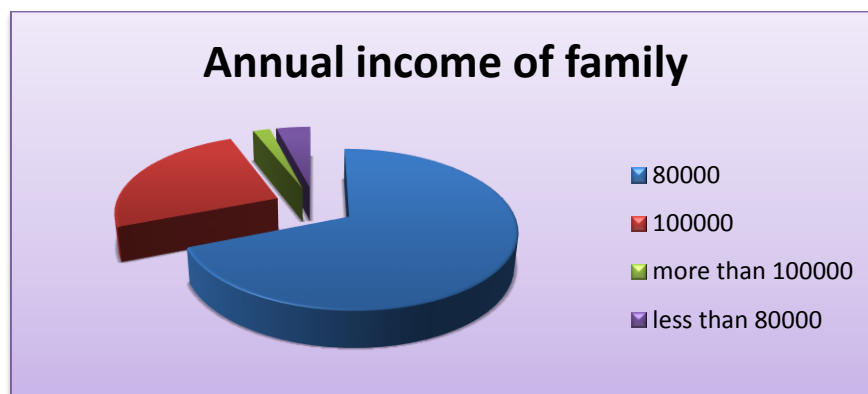
Figure 7



3.2 Annual income of the family:

The above table shows the annual income of the family. It is found that 60% of the respondents families annual income as Rs. 80000, 25% of the respondents families annual income as Rs.100000, 4% of the respondents families annual income as less than Rs. 80000 and 2% of the respondents families annual income as more than Rs.100000. **Hence it is interpreted that the majority of the respondents families annual income as Rs.80000.**

Figure 8



3.2 Type of family:

The above table shows the type of family of the respondents. In that 61% of the respondents are in nuclear family and 39% of the respondents are in joint family. **Hence it is interpreted that the majority of the respondents are in nuclear family.**

Figure 9

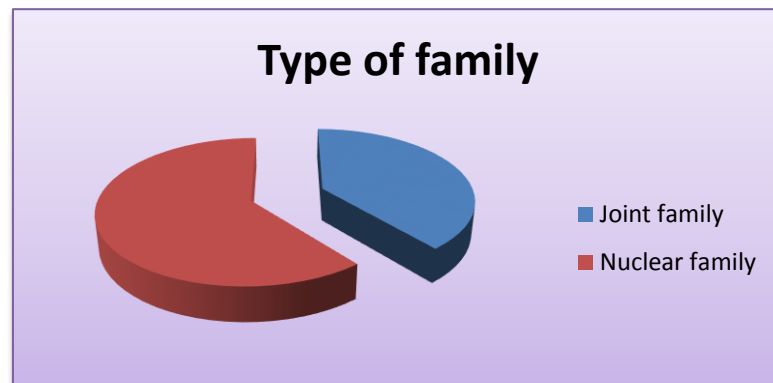


TABLE 4

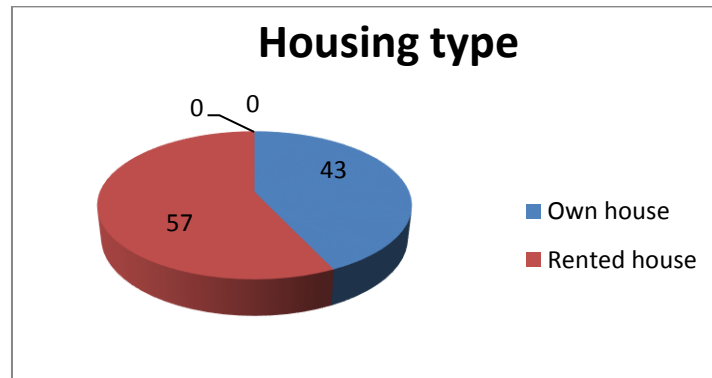
Housing type and vending experience of the respondents.

Table.no	Variables	Category	Frequency (n=100)	Percentage (%)
4.1	Housing type	own house	43	43.0
		rented house	57	57.0
4.2	Vending Experience	1 year	11	11.0
		3 years	30	30.0
		5 years	34	34.0
		more than 5 years	25	25.0

4.1 Housing type:

The above table shows the housing type of the respondents. In that 57% of the respondents residing in rented house and 43% of the respondents have own house. **Hence it is interpreted that the majority of the respondents residing in rented house.**

Figure 10



4.2 Vending experience:

The above table shows the vending experience of the respondents. In that 34% of the respondents having 5 years of vending experience, 30% of the respondents having 3 years of vending experience, 25% of the respondents having more than 5 years of vending experience and 11% of the respondents having 1 year of vending experience, **Hence it is interpreted that the majority of the respondents having 5 years of vending experience.**

Figure 11

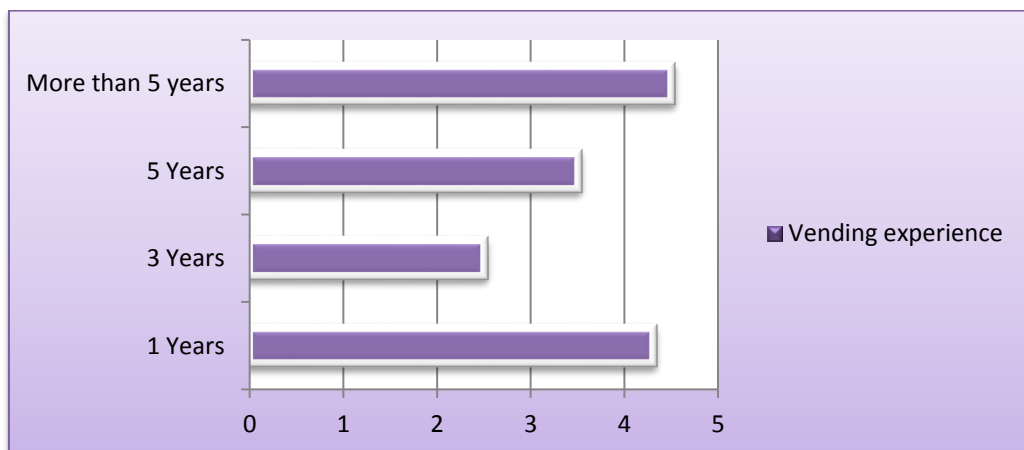


TABLE 5

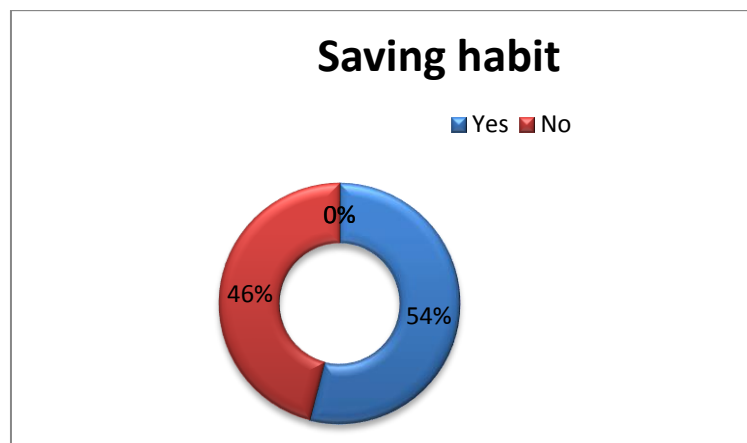
Distribution of the respondents based on saving habit, respondents insecurity feeling while street vending and adequate demand of the product.

Table.no	Variables	Category	Frequency(n=100)	Percentage (%)
5.1	Saving habit	Yes	54	54.0
		No	46	46.0
5.2	Respondents insecurity feeling while street vending	Yes	33	33.0
		No	67	67.0
5.3	Adequate demand of the product	Yes	62	62.0
		No	38	38.0

5.1 Saving habit:

The above table shows that the saving habits of the respondents. In that 54% of the respondents having saving habit and 46% of the respondents do not have the saving habit. **Hence it is interpreted that the more than half of the respondents having the saving habit.**

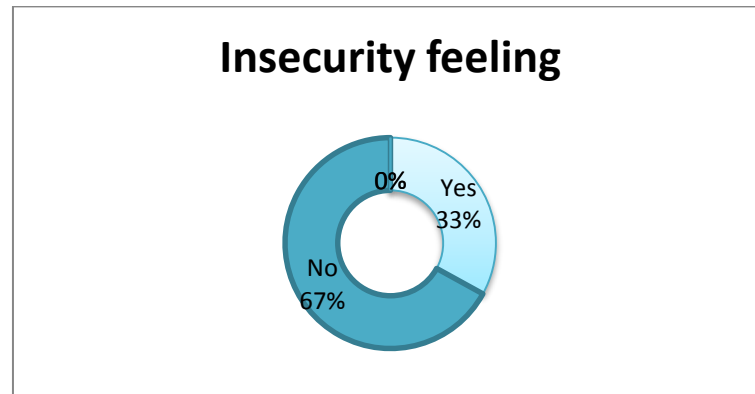
Figure 12



5.2 Respondents insecurity feeling while street vending:

The above table shows the respondents insecurity feeling while street vending. In that 67% of the respondents have no such insecure feeling while street vending and 33% of the respondents alone feel in secured while street vending. **Hence it is interpreted that the majority of the respondents feel secured while street vending.**

Figure 13



5.3 Adequate demand of product:

The above table shows the adequate demand of product. In that 62% of the respondents are agreed that there is an adequate demand for the product that they are selling and 38% of the respondents are disagreed. **Hence it is interpreted that the majority of the respondents are agreed that there is an adequate demand of the product that they selling.**

Figure 14

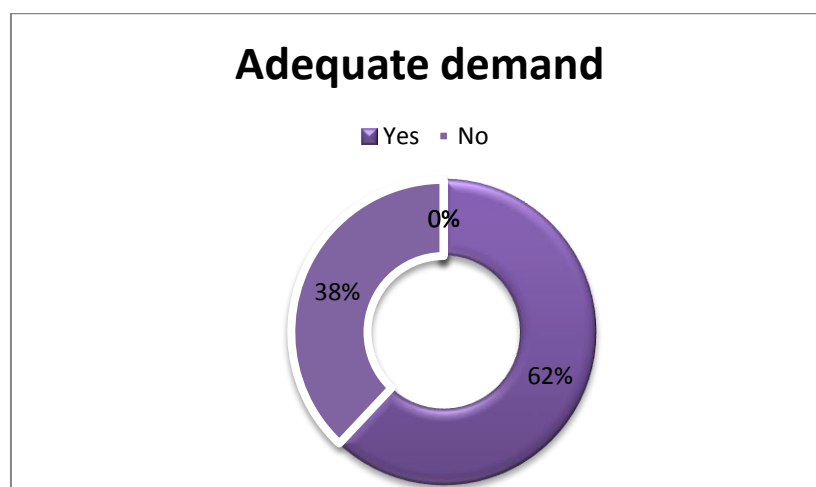


TABLE 6

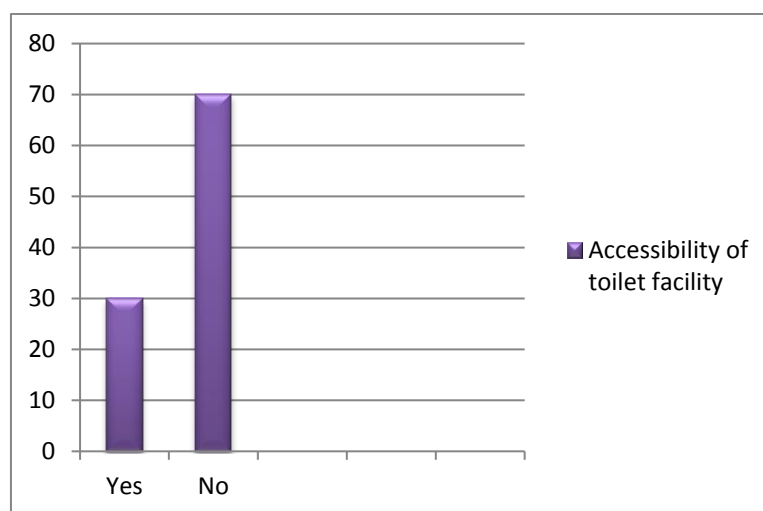
**Distribution of the respondents based on the accessibility of toilet facility,
accessibility of safe drinking water, accessibility of storage facility**

Table.no	Variables	Category	Frequency (n=100)	Percentage (%)
6.1	Accessibility of toilet facility	Yes	30	30.0
		No	70	70.0
6.2	Accessibility of safe drinking water facility	Yes	21	21.0
		No	79	79.0
6.3	Accessibility of storage facility	Yes	5	5.0
		No	95	95.0

6.1 Accessibility of toilet facility:

The above table indicates that the accessibility of toilet facility. In this 70% of the respondents disagreed that there is an accessibility of toilet facility and 30% of the respondents expressed that there is an accessibility of toilet facility. **Hence it is interpreted that the majority of the respondents do not have the accessibility of toilet facilities in their work place.**

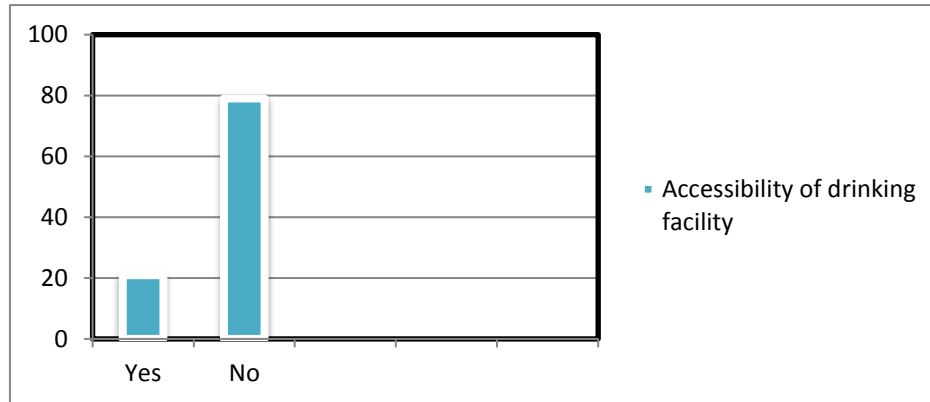
Figure 15



6.2 Accessibility of safe drinking water facility:

The above table indicates the accessibility of the safe drinking water facility. In this 79% of the respondents disagree that there is an accessibility of the safe drinking water facility and 21% of the respondents agreed that there is an accessibility of safe drinking water facility. **Hence it is interpreted that the majority of the respondents do not have the accessibility of safe drinking water facility.**

Figure 16



6.3 Accessibility of storage facility:

The above table indicates the accessibility of storage facility. In this 95% of the respondents said that there is no accessibility of storage facility and 5% of the respondents agreed that there is an accessibility of storage facility. **Hence it is interpreted that the majority of the respondents do not accessible of storage facility.**

Figure 17

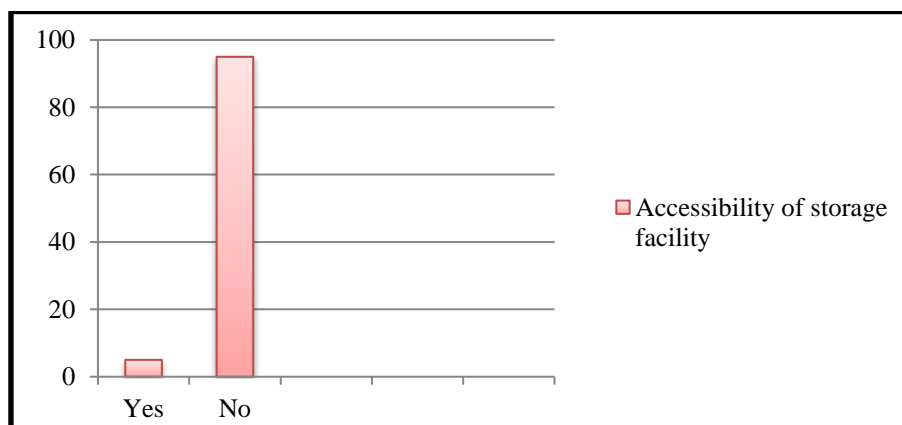


TABLE 7

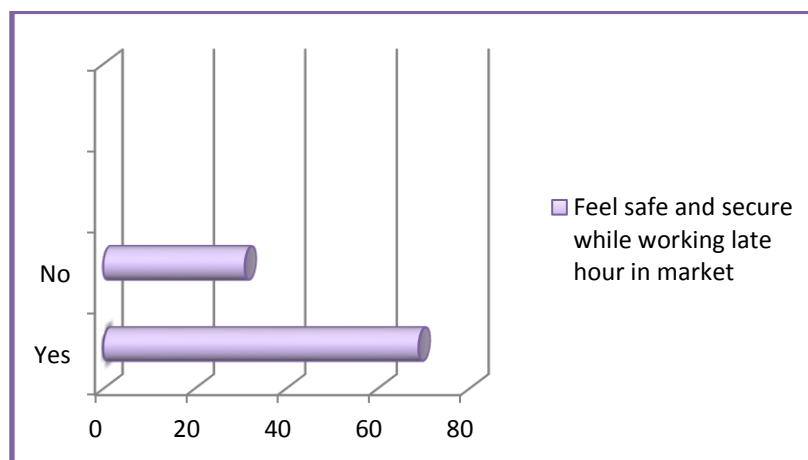
Feel safe and secure while working late hours in market and taking care of children.

Table.no	Variables	Category	Frequency(n=100)	Percentage (%)
7.1	Feel safe and secure while working late hours in market	Yes	69	69.0
		No	31	31.0
7.2	Taking care of children	Father	20	20.0
		grand parents	34	34.0
		no one	46	46.0

7.1 Feel safe and secure while working late hours in market:

When asked about security feeling while working late hours in market, 69% of the respondents agreed that they feel safe and secure while working late hours in market and 31% of the respondents disagree that they feel safe and secure while working late hours in market. **Hence it is interpreted that the majority of the respondents have felt safe and secure while working late hours in market.**

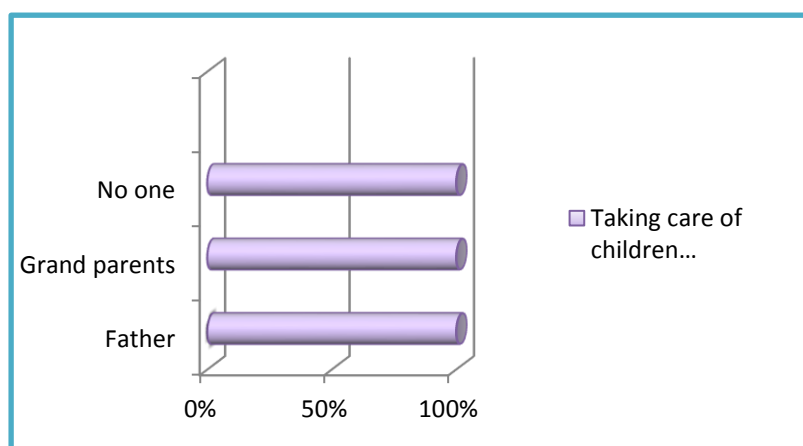
Figure 18



7.2 Taking care of children:

The table interpreted that 46% of the respondents have no one to taking care of their children when they gone for vending, 34% of them said that their parents or parent in laws have taken care of their children and 20% of the respondents expressed that their spouse have taken care of children. **Hence it is interpreted that the majority of respondents state that there is no one to taking care of their children.**

Figure 19



4.2 ANALYSIS OF KEY VARIABLES:

A. The level of Quality of Life of the female street vendors

TABLE 8

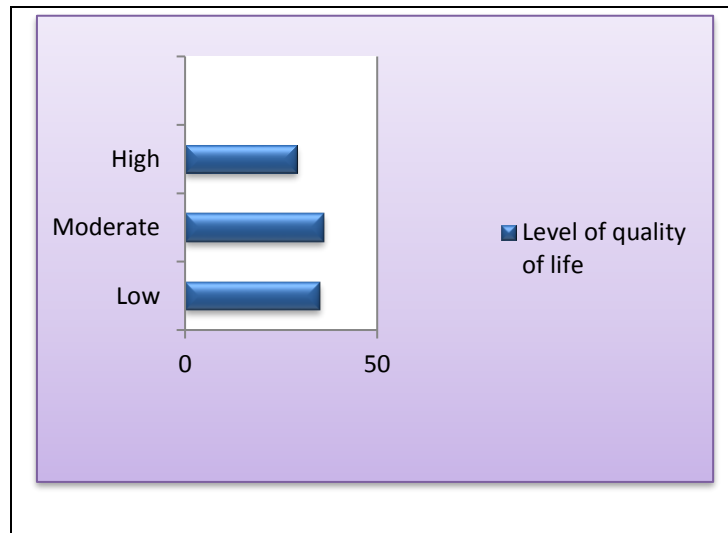
The level of Quality of Life of the respondents

Table no	Variable	Category	Frequency(n= 100)	Percentage %
8.1	Level of Quality of Life	Low (66-77)	35	35.0
		Moderate (78-87)	36	36.0
		High (88-106)	29	29.0

From the above table it is interpreted that the level of quality of life of the female street vendors. It shows that 36% of the respondents have moderate level of the quality of life, 35% of the respondents have low level of quality of life and 29% of the respondents have high level Quality of Life.

Figure 20

Level of Quality of Life



B. Analysis of key variables

Association between respondent’s age, marital status, education and their level of Quality of Life:

Table 9

Table no	Variable	Category	Quality of Life					
			Low		Moderate		High	
			F	%	F	%	F	%
9.1	Age	21-30 years	2	2	4	4	1	1
		31-40 years	12	12	13	13	4	4
		41- 50 years	13	13	25	25	9	9
		51-60 years	5	5	7	7	5	5

9.2	Marital status	Married	29	29	42	42	15	15
		Unmarried	0	0	1	1	1	1
		Widowed	3	3	6	6	3	3
9.3	Education	Illiterate	11	11	18	18	12	12
		Primary	8	8	15	15	6	6
		Upper primary	12	12	13	13	0	0
		Higher secondary	1	1	3	3	1	1

Age vs Quality of Life:

When compare about the age and quality of life of the female street vendors, it is interpreted that 4% of the respondents in the age category of 21-30 years have moderate level of quality of life, 2% of the respondents have low level of quality of life and 1% of the respondents with high level of quality of life.

It is found that 13% of the respondents in the age category of 31-40 years have moderate level of quality of life, 12% of the respondents have low level of quality of life and 9% of the respondents have high level of quality of life.

It is found that 25% of the respondents in the age category of 41-50 years have moderate level of quality of life, 13% of the respondents have low level of quality of life, 9% of the respondents have high level of quality of life.

It is found that 7% of the respondents in the age category of 51-60 years have moderate level of quality of life, 5% of the respondents have low level of quality of life and 5% of the respondents have high level of quality of life.

Therefore it is interpreted that from the table the quality of life is moderate among all the age group of the respondents.

Marital status vs Quality of Life:

As a data collected from the 86 % of the respondents are married among them it is found that 42% of the respondents have moderate level of quality of life, 29% of

the respondents have low level of quality of life and 15% of the respondents have high level of quality of life.

It is found that 2% of the respondents are unmarried among them 1% of the respondents have moderate level of quality of life and another 1% of the respondents have high level of quality of life.

It is found that 12% of the respondents are widowed among them 6% of the respondents have moderate level of quality of life, 3% of the respondents have low level quality of life and 3% of the respondents have high level of quality of life.

Therefore it is interpreted that the quality of life is moderate among the respondents those who got married.

Education vs Quality of Life:

As a data collected, 41% of the respondents are illiterate among them 18% of the respondents have moderate level of quality of life, 12% of the respondents have high level of quality of life and 11% of the respondents have low level of quality of life.

It is found that 29% of the respondents with primary level of education. Among them 15% of the respondents have moderate level of quality of life, 8% of the respondents have low level of quality of life and 6% of the respondents have high level quality of life.

It is found that 25% of the respondents are upper primary level of Education. Among them 13% of the respondents have moderate level of quality of life and 12% of the respondents have low level of quality of life.

It is found that 5% of the respondents are with higher secondary level educational qualification, among them 3% of the respondents have moderate level of quality of life, 1% of the respondents have low level quality of life and 1% of the respondents have high level quality of life.

Therefore it is interpreted that the quality of life is moderate among the respondents those who are illiterate.

Association between respondent's religion, No.of.children, occupation of the spouse and their level of Quality of Life:

TABLE 10

Table no	Variable	Category	Quality of life					
			Low		Moderate		High	
			F	%	F	%	F	%
10.1	Religion	Hindu	18	18	30	30	14	14
		Muslim	7	7	12	12	1	1
		Christian	7	7	7	7	4	4
10.2	No.of.children	1	2	2	12	12	5	5
		2	21	21	29	29	12	12
		more than 2	9	9	8	8	2	2
10.3	Occupation of the spouse	daily wages	21	21	29	29	11	11
		monthly wages	7	7	14	14	4	4
		no job	4	4	6	6	4	4

Religion vs Quality of Life:

As a data collected 62% of the respondents are Hindus among them it is found that 30% of the respondents have moderate level of quality of life, 18% of the respondents have low level quality of life and 14% of the respondents have high level quality of life.

It is found that 20% of the respondents are Muslims among them 12% of the respondents have moderate level of quality of life, 7% of the respondents have low level of quality of life and 1% of the respondents have high quality of life.

It is found that 18% of the respondents are Christians among them 7% of the respondents have moderate level of quality of life, 7% of the respondents have low level quality of life and 4% of the respondents have high level of quality of life.

Therefore it is interpreted that the quality of life is moderate among all the respondents irrespective of their religion.

No.of.children vs Quality of Life:

As a data collected 19% of the respondents having single child, among them 12% of the respondents have moderate level of quality of life, 5% of the respondents have high level of quality of life and 2% of the respondents have low level of quality of life.

It is found that 62% of the respondents having 2 children among them 29% of the respondents have moderate level of quality of life, 21% of the respondents have low level quality of life and 12% of the respondents have high level quality of life

It is found that 19% of the respondents having more than 2 children among them 9% of the respondents have low level quality of life, 8% of the respondents have moderate level quality of life and 2% of the respondents have high level quality of life.

Therefore it is interpreted that the quality of life is moderate among the respondent's with two children in their family.

Occupation of the spouse vs Quality of Life:

As data collected 61% of the respondents spouses are daily wages among them 29% of the respondents have moderate level of quality of life, 21% of the respondents have low level of quality of life and 11% of the respondents have high level quality of life.

It is found that 25% of the respondent's spouses are monthly wages among then 14% of the respondents have moderate level of quality of life, 7% of the respondents have low level quality of life and 4% of the respondents have high level quality of life.

It is found that 14% of the respondent's spouses having no job among them 6% of the respondents have moderate level of quality of life, 4% of the respondents have low level quality of life and 4% of the respondents have high level quality of life.

Hence it is interpreted that the quality of life is moderate among all the respondents irrespective of their occupation of the spouses.

Association between respondent's spouse's income, annual income of the family, type of family and their level of quality of life:

TABLE 11

Table no	Variable	Category	Quality of life					
			Low		Moderate		High	
			F	%	F	%	F	%
11.1	Spouse's income	5000	8	8	23	23	9	9
		10000	18	18	18	18	5	5
		more than 10000	2	2	2	2	1	1
		no income	4	4	6	6	4	4
11.2	Annual income of the family	80000	19	19	36	36	14	14
		less than 80000	0	0	2	2	2	2
		100000	13	13	9	9	3	3
		more than 100000	0	0	2	2	0	0
11.3	Type of family	joint family	15	15	17	17	7	7
		nuclear family	17	17	32	32	12	12

Spouse's income vs Quality of Life:

As data collected 40% of the respondents spouses monthly income as Rs.5000 among these 23% of the respondents have moderate level of quality of life, 9% of the respondents have high level quality of life and 8% of the respondents have low level quality of life.

It is found that 41% of the respondents spouses monthly income as Rs.10000 among these 18% of the respondents have moderate level quality of life, 18% of the respondents have low level quality of life and 5% of the respondents have high level quality of life.

It is found that 5% of the respondents spouse monthly incomes of more than Rs. 10000 among these 2% of the respondents have moderate level quality of life, 2% of the respondents have low level quality of life and 1% of the respondents have high level quality of life.

It is found that 14% of the respondents spouses had no income among these 6% of the respondents have moderate level quality of life, 4% of the respondents have high level quality of life.

Therefore it is interpreted that the quality of life is moderate among monthly income of Rs.5000.

Annual income of the family vs Quality of Life:

As data collected 69% of the respondents annual income is 80000 among these 36% of the respondents have moderate level quality of life, 19% of the respondents have low level quality of life and 14% of the respondents have high level quality of life.

It is found that 4% of the respondents annual income is less than 80000 among these 2% of the respondents have moderate level of quality of life and 2% of the respondents have high level quality of life.

It is found that 25% of the respondents annual income is 100000 among these 13% of the respondents have low level quality of life, 9% of the respondents have moderate level quality of life and 3% of the respondents have high level quality of life.

It is found that 2% of the respondents annual income is more than 100000 among these 2% of the respondents have moderate level quality of life.

Hence it is interpreted that the quality of life is moderate among annual income of Rs.80000.

Type of family vs Quality of Life:

As data collected 39% of the respondents are in joint family among them 17% of the respondents have moderate level quality of life, 15% of the respondents have low level quality of life and 7% of the respondents have high level quality of life.

It is found that 61% of the respondents are in nuclear family among them 32% of the respondents have moderate level quality of life, 17% of the respondents have low level quality of life and 12% of the respondents have high level quality of income.

Hence it is interpreted that the quality of is moderate among nuclear family of the respondents.

Association between respondent’s housing type, vending experience, saving habit and their level of quality of life:

TABLE 12

Table no	Variable	Category	Quality of life					
			Low		Moderate		High	
			F	%	F	%	F	%
12.1	Housing type	Own house	22	22	17	17	4	4
		Rented house	10	10	32	32	15	15
12.2	Vending Experience	1 year	3	3	7	7	1	1
		3 years	10	10	17	17	3	3
		5 years	10	10	13	13	11	11
		more than 5 years	9	9	12	12	4	4
12.3	Saving habit	Yes	23	23	26	26	5	5
		No	9	9	23	23	14	14

Housing type vs Quality of Life:

As data collected 43% of the respondents having own house among them 22% of the respondents have low level quality of life, 17% of the respondents have moderate level quality of life and 4% of the respondents have high level quality of life.

It is found that 57% of the respondents having rented house in that 32% of the respondents have moderate level quality of life, 15% of the respondents have high level quality of life and 10% of the respondents have low level quality of life.

Hence it is interpreted that the quality of life is moderate among the respondents who are in rented house.

Vending experience vs Quality of Life:

As data collected 11% of the respondents have 1 year of vending experience among them 7% of the respondents have moderate level quality of life, 3% of the respondents have low level quality of life and 1% of the respondents have high level quality of life.

It is found that 30% of the respondents having 3 years of vending experience among these 17% of the respondents have moderate level quality of life, 10% of the respondents have low level quality of life and 3% of the respondents have high level quality of life.

It is found that 34% of the respondents having 5 years of vending experience among these 13% of the respondents have moderate level quality of life, 10% of the respondents have low level quality of life and 11% of the respondents have high level quality of life.

It is found that 25% of the respondents having more than 5 years vending experience among these 12% of the respondents have moderate level quality of life, 9% of the respondents have low level quality of life and 4% of the respondents have high level quality of life.

Therefore it is interpreted that the quality of life is moderate among 3 years vending experience of the respondents.

Saving habit vs quality of life

As data collected 54% of the respondents having saving habit among these 26% of the respondents have moderate level of quality of life, 23% of the respondents have low level quality of life and 5% of the respondents have high level quality of life.

It is found that 46% of the respondents do not having the saving habit among these 23% of the respondents have moderate level quality of life, 14% of the respondents have high level quality of life and 9% of the respondents have low level quality of life.

Hence it is interpreted that the quality of life is moderate among the respondents who have the saving habit.

4.3 HYPOTHESIS TESTING

Hypothesis testing has done to find the relationship between independent and dependent variables. The following tables illustrates on the association, relationship and the significant difference between independent and dependent variables.

Significant difference between the respondent's Age and their level of Quality of Life:

Hypothesis: There is a significant difference between female street vendor's age and Quality of life.

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant difference between female street vendor's age and Quality of life.

TABLE 13

Table no	Statistical test	Sum of Squares	Df	Sig.
13.1	ANOVA	1.074	2	.458 ^{NS}

df = 2 Table Value .458 – not significant

Age vs Quality of life:

To find the significant difference between the respondent's age and quality of life, the ANOVA test has applied. The above table shows the result that there is no significant difference ($df = 2$, $Sig = .458$) between the respondents age and their quality of life. Therefore the null hypothesis is accepted.

Significant difference between respondent's Education and their level of Quality of Life

Hypothesis: There is a significant difference between female street vendor's Education and Quality of life

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant difference between female street vendor's Education and Quality of life.

TABLE 14

Table no	Statistical test	Sum of Squares	df	Sig.
14.1	ANOVA	5.205	2	.048*

$df = 2$ Table value .048* is significant at 0.05 level

Education vs Quality of Life:

To find the significant difference between the respondent's education and quality of life, the ANOVA test has applied. The above table shows the result that there is significant difference ($df = 2$, $Sig = .048$) between respondents education and their quality of life. Therefore hypothesis is accepted at 0.05 level.

Significant difference between respondent's vending experience and their level of Quality of Life:

Hypothesis: There is a significant difference between female street vendor's Vending experience and Quality of life.

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant difference between female street vendor's Vending experience and Quality of life.

TABLE 14

Table no	Statistical test	Sum of Squares	Df	Sig.
14.1	ANOVA	1.661	2	.412 ^{NS}

df = 2 table value .412 – value is not significant

Vending experience vs Quality of Life:

To find the significant difference between the respondent's vending experience and quality of life, the ANOVA test has applied. The above table shows the result that there is no significant difference (df = 2, Sig = .412) between respondents vending experience and quality of life. Therefore null hypothesis is accepted.

Association between respondent's spouse's occupation and their level of quality of life:

Hypothesis: There is a significant association between the female street vendor's spouses' Occupation and Quality of life.

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant association between female street vendor's spouses' Occupation and Quality of life.

TABLE 15

Table no	Statistical test	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
15.1	Pearson Chi-Square	36.260a	2	.000**

df = 2 table value .000 = value is significant at .001 level

Occupation of the spouse's vs Quality of Life:

To find the significant association between spouse's occupation and quality of life, the chi-square test has applied. The above table shows that there is significant association (df= 2, Sig=.000**) between respondents spouse's occupation and their quality of life. Therefore hypothesis is accepted at 0.000 level.

Association between respondent's Housing type and their level of Quality of Life:

Hypothesis: There is a significant association between female street vendor's Housing type and their Quality of life.

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant association between female street vendor's Housing type and their Quality of life.

TABLE 16

Table no	Statistical test	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
16.1	Pearson Chi-Square	1.960a	1	.162 ^{NS}

df = 2 table value = .162^{NS} value is not significant

Housing type vs Quality of Life:

To find the significant association between housing type and quality of life, the chi-square test has applied. The above table shows that there no significant association (df=2, Sig=.162^{NS}) between respondents housing type and their quality of life. Therefore null hypothesis is accepted.

Relationship between respondent's No.of.children and their level of Quality of Life:

Hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between the No.of.children that the female street vendors have and their Quality of life.

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant relationship between the No.of.children that the female street vendors have and their Quality of life.

TABLE 17

Table no	Statistical test	Value	Asymp. Std. Error^a	Approx. T^b	Approx. Sig.
17.1	Pearson's R	-.231	.089	-2.351	.021 ^{c*}

Relationship significant at 0.05 level

No.of.children vs Quality of Life:

To find the significant relationship between No.of.children that the female street vendors have and their Quality of life, the correlation test has applied. The above table shows that there is significant relationship (Sig=.021) between respondents children in their family and respondents quality of life. Therefore hypothesis is accepted at 0.05 level.

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS, SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

This chapter deals with the findings of the study entitled “A study on quality of life of the female street vendors” undertaken with the aim to know their quality of life and the challenges experienced by the female street vendors. The summary of the findings of this present study is as follows:

5.1 FINDINGS:

5.1.1 Socio – Economic Profile:

- ❖ Nearly half (47%) of the respondents are at the age group between 41-50 years.
- ❖ Good Majority (86%) of the respondents are married.
- ❖ Less than half (41%) of the respondents are illiterate.
- ❖ Majority (62%) of the respondents are Hindus.
- ❖ More than half (62%) of the respondents had two children's.
- ❖ Majority (61%) of the respondents spouses are daily wages.
- ❖ Less than half (41%) of the respondents spouse had income of 10000.
- ❖ More than half (69%) of the respondents annual income of the family is 80000.
- ❖ More than half (61%) of the respondents are in nuclear family.
- ❖ More than half of (57%) of the respondents are in rented house.
- ❖ Nearly one fourth (34%) of the respondents are having 5 years of vending experience.

5.1.2 Challenges experienced by the female street vendors:

- ❖ More than half (54%) of the respondents are having saving habit.
- ❖ More than half (67%) of the respondents do not have insecurity feeling while street vending.
- ❖ More than half (62%) of the respondents are having adequate demand of the product they sell.
- ❖ Nearly three fourth (70%) of the respondents do not have the accessibility of toilet facility.
- ❖ More than three fourth (79%) of the respondents do not have the accessibility of safe drinking water facility.

- ❖ Good majority (95%) of the respondents do not have the accessibility of storage facility.
- ❖ More than half (69%) of the respondents are feel safe and secure while working late hour in market.
- ❖ Nearly half (46%) of the respondents do not having any one to taking care of children.

5.1.3 Quality of life of the female street vendors:

- ❖ Nearly one fourth (36%) of the respondents had moderate level quality of life.
- ❖ One third (25%) of the respondents had moderate level of quality of life among all age groups.
- ❖ Less than half (42%) of the respondents in the married category have moderate level quality of life.
- ❖ Less than one third (18%) of the respondents in illiterate level of educational category have moderate level quality of life.
- ❖ More than one third (30%) of the respondents have moderate level quality of life among all the respondents irrespective of their religion.
- ❖ More than one third (29%) of the respondents have moderate level quality of life among the respondents with two children in their family.
- ❖ More than one third (29%) of the respondents have moderate level quality of life among all the respondents irrespective of their occupation of the spouse.
- ❖ Nearly one third (23%) of the respondents had moderate level quality of life among monthly income of Rs.5000.
- ❖ Nearly one fourth (36%) of the respondents had moderate level quality of life among annual income of Rs80000.
- ❖ Nearly one fourth (32%) of the respondents had moderate level quality of life among nuclear family of the respondents.
- ❖ Nearly one fourth (32%) of the respondents had moderate level quality of life among the respondents who are in rented house.
- ❖ Less than one third (17%) of the respondents had moderate level quality of life among 3 years vending experience of the respondents.
- ❖ More than one third (26%) of the respondents had moderate level quality of life among the respondents who have the saving habit.

5.2 SUMMARY:

Status of women in India has been subjected to many changes over a past few years. In order to meet out the current changes the women are entering into various occupations. Illiterate and poor women have involved in street vending to generate the source of income for their family. But their economic condition and their lack of confidence restricts them to start their own business. When they are entering into street vending, they have been facing various challenges like poor working condition, in secured feeling, poor sanitation, inadequate water supply and toilet facilities etc. Also, they often exposed to extreme weather condition. In addition to all, they have to perform all their expected roles, which in turns them into stress.

The aim of this research is to reveal the challenges faced by female street vendors and their Quality of life of the female street vendors with the sample size of 100. As one of the research methods known as descriptive research design is used in the study. In this study it is found that the quality of life is moderate among female street vendors. According to **the International Labour Organization (ILO)**, female street vendors face a range of challenges, including limited access to credit, lack of legal recognition, harassment and violence, and the threat of eviction from their vending sites.

In a report by the **World Bank**, female street vendors are described as facing a variety of barriers to entry into the informal economy, including lack of education and skills, limited access to finance and markets, and social and cultural biases against women's participation in economic activities.

According to **Kathleen M. Eisenhardt and Claudia Bird Schoonhoven**, in a study published in the Journal of Business Research, authors argue that female street vendors face significant challenges in balancing their work and family responsibilities, which can lead to increased stress and burnout.

5.3 SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTION:

The study “a study on quality of life of the female street vendors” is found some of the social work intervention. Case work, group work, counselling, entrepreneurship training programs, creating awareness about various job opportunities which exists in the society.

5.4 CONCLUSION:

A female street vendor on the street plays an important role in human society. This study, "A study on Quality of Life of the female street vendors" concluded that the quality of life is moderate among the respondents. Also they faced a lot of challenges during the street vending, like large workload, limited sales and earnings, and no guarantee of safety and security. When Female Street vendors are in street vending there is no one to take care of their children and they become ill or disabled, they have little choice but to rely on others to keep their business running. It is critical to acknowledge that improving the working circumstances of street vendors is critical to improving their quality of life. It is very important to recognise that to improve the quality of life of the female street vendors; their working condition should be improved. Government should take active roles to implement the policies effectively for the welfare of female street vendors with the policies and programs along with the social work intervention.

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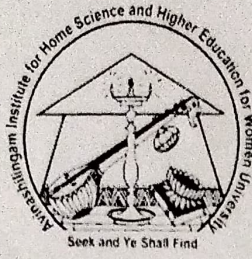
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Avinashilingam

Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women
(Deemed to be university under Category 'A' by MHRD, Estd. u/s 3
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Coimbatore- 641043, Tamil Nadu, India

05.01.2023

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Dr. K. Sampath Rani

To
Ms. Aarthi, S.
Department of Social Work
Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and
Higher Education for Women
Coimbatore- 641043

Dear Aarthi,

Ref: Your proposal No. IHEC/22-23/SW-03 entitled "A Study on the Quality of Life of the Female Street Vendors" submitted for approval of IHEC on 21.11.2022.

The Institutional Human Ethics Committee of our University hereby grants approval to your research proposal No. IHEC/22-23/SW-03 entitled "A Study on the Quality of Life of the Female Street Vendors" submitted by you. The Approval number for the same is AUW/IHEC/SW-22-23/XPD-03.

We wish you all the best in your research endeavours.

Regards

Dr. A Thirumani Devi
Member Secretary

