

**EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON STREET FOOD
VENDORS OF VADODARA CITY**

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**EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON STREET FOOD
VENDORS OF VADODARA CITY**

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL
FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE
DEGREE OF MASTERS OF SCIENCE**

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled **“Effects of COVID-19 on Street Food Vendors of Vadodara City”** has been carried out by the Investigator under my supervision and guidance for the partial fulfilment of The Degree of Masters of Science (Faculty of Family and Community Sciences). The matter presented in the dissertation has not been submitted For the away of any other degree or diploma

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic outbreak has forced many businesses to close, leading to an unprecedented disruption of commerce in most industry sectors. Many markets, especially in the fields of tourism and hospitality, no longer exist. All organizational functions are intended to prioritize and optimize spending or postpone tasks that will not bring value in the current environment. Companies, especially start-ups, have implemented an indefinite hiring freeze. At the same time, online communication, online entertainment, and online shopping are seeing unprecedented growth. COVID-19 has rapidly affected our life, businesses, disrupted the world trade and movements. The novel corona virus (COVID-19) pandemic is impacting everyone, some more drastically than others. For a number of families, it could mean making big changes in everyday routines due to financial hardships. For other families, it could mean raised anxiety in children, tension in parenting relationships or general fear. Finding the "new normal" can be challenging as schools and day-cares are closed with an end to this phase still unknown. The pandemic has affected each section of the community. It has affected personal and business life both. From the use of sanitizers and masks at household level to the virtual conferencing and maintaining social distancing at professional level, COVID-19 has changed many things. This new 'normal' has changed a lot many things in market sectors as well.

Objectives of the Study were to Study the profile of street food vendors, the effects of street food vendors in relation with aspect: Personal life and Business life. To Study the challenges faced by street food vendors during COVID-19 and Coping Mechanism adopted to survive during COVID-19 pandemic. The sample was drawn using multi stage sampling, stratified and purposive sampling technique. One hundred thirty street food vendors were selected as the sample. A questionnaire was developed to collect data.

The study concludes that gender wise percentage distribution showed the male dominance in the Field of street food business. Whereas, overall effect of COVID 19 is evident on the lives of people, specifically on the lives of street food vendors. COVID 19 had moderately affected their Personal Life. Positive side of it was highly affected their

routine personal life as they agreed that they cherished moments spent with their family. Moderate effects on both Positive and negative aspects of personal life. Effects of COVID 19 on Family Life of street food vendors was reported in both positively and negatively. The street food vendors reported that it helped for strengthening the family bond by spending time together. They also agreed that their family have started compromising to fulfilling basic need. However, they also agreed that the online education of children has increased burden on them. The business was affected high to moderate. These effects showed their strategies to cope up with the situation of pandemic for their business. These effects, at one side helped in keeping the business on track, it also affected the production and finances, Negative effects were that reduction in daily income. The street food vendors had faced varied challenges in their business due to COVID19. more to less. Maximum number of street food vendors face the challenges due to financial stagnation in the market. The present study concluded that street food vendors faced varied kind of problems to higher level but they also did not considered the government restrictions, change in work environment that are consider to be the new normal, disturbed supply chain management, and less manpower due to the migration of the workers as major a problem for their businesses. The never say die attitude of street food vendors have encouraged them to deal with the situation and helped them face with great courage.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Street Vendors: Who are they?

Street vendors are individuals or small businesses who sell goods or services on the street, sidewalk, or other public areas. They are a common sight in many cities and towns around the world, selling everything from food and drinks to clothing, jewellery, souvenirs, and household items.

Street vendors often work in areas with high foot traffic, such as busy street corners, tourist attractions, or public transportation hubs. Some operate from mobile carts or trucks, while others set up temporary stalls or tables.

Street vending can be a way for individuals to earn a living and support themselves and their families. However, it is also often an informal and unregulated sector, with vendors facing challenges such as harassment from authorities, lack of access to basic services, and limited legal protections. Despite these challenges, street vendors play an important role in many local economies and provide valuable goods and services to their communities.

The definition provided by the National Association of Street Vendors of India (2003) (NASVI) describes a street vendor as someone who sells goods or services to the public without a permanent structure, but with either a temporary static structure or a mobile stall or head- load. This definition includes both traders and service providers, whether they are stationary or mobile, and it encompasses all the local or region-specific terms used to describe them, such as hawker, pheriwalla, rehri-patri walla, footpath dukandars, sidewalk traders, and more. The term 'Street vendor' is generally used to describe individuals who offer goods or services for sale to the public without having a permanently built structure. Street vending is often seen as a source of employment for people who are unable to secure jobs in the formal sector due to their low levels of education and skills.

In India, street vendors are an integral part of the informal economy and play a crucial role in providing affordable goods and services to people, especially those who cannot afford to shop at formal retail establishments. According to a study by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in 2019, there are an estimated 10 million street vendors in India, contributing significantly to the economy and providing employment opportunities.

However, street vendors in India face various challenges, including lack of recognition and legal protection, eviction from public spaces, harassment from authorities, and competition from formal retailers. To address these issues, the Government of India enacted the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act in 2014, which aims to provide a legal framework for the protection of street vendors' rights and livelihoods. The act provides for the formation of town vending committees, which are responsible for the implementation of the act and the regulation of street vending in their respective areas.

In conclusion, the definition provided by the National Association of Street Vendors of India highlights the important role that street vendors play in the Indian economy and society. However, it also underscores the challenges that they face and the need for legal recognition and protection of their rights and livelihoods. The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act is a step in the right direction towards addressing these issues and improving the lives of street vendors in India.

Street vendors often have to face various hardships in their efforts to earn a living. They may lack access to basic facilities like clean water, sanitation, and healthcare, and they often have to grapple with issues like harassment from authorities and competition from formal retailers. Despite these challenges, street vending can provide a valuable source of income for those who engage in it. It can also serve as an important avenue for entrepreneurial activity and innovation, as street vendors are often able to identify niche markets and adapt their products and services to meet local demand.

The Periodic Labour Force Survey highlights that there were around 11.9 million street vendors in India in 2017-18, with women comprising around 1.2 million of them. In Delhi, street vendors made up around 2.7-1.3% of all women workers and 3% of all

men workers. It was observed the town-account work, which refers to self-employment with no employees, was the predominant form of employment among street vendors, with more than two-thirds of them being own-account workers.

Street vending is a global phenomenon that is characterized by low levels of income, easy entry, and a lack of formal training requirements. This makes it an attractive form of self-employment for a large number of people, including those who are unable to secure formal employment due to their low levels of education and skills.

In developing countries like India and the state of Jharkhand, street vending provides a livelihood for millions of people who sell a wide range of goods and services on the streets. Despite the challenges they face, including limited access to resources and legal recognition, street vendors are able to sustain their livelihoods through their entrepreneurial spirit and the ability to adapt to changing market conditions.

It is worth noting that street vending is not limited to uneducated individuals. Some educated individuals also choose this occupation as a means of supporting themselves and their families. Furthermore, the socio-political scenario in which street vendors operate is complex and varied, with different forces shaping their social lives and livelihoods on the streets. To support and empower street vendors, governments and other stakeholders can take steps to provide them with legal recognition, access to finance and other resources, and opportunities for skills training and capacity building. By doing so, they can help to create a more inclusive and equitable economy that works for everyone, regardless of their background or level of education.

1.2 Types of Street Vendors

Street vending is a diverse and complex phenomenon that encompasses a wide range of activities and vendors. Here are some common types of street vendors:

- 1. Food Vendors:** Food vendors sell a variety of food items such as snacks, sweets, drinks, fruits, vegetables, and other ready-to-eat meals. They can be found in busy markets, streets, and near public places like bus stops and railway stations.
- 2. Hawkers:** Hawkers are street vendors who carry their goods on their heads or in baskets and walk around selling them. They sell a variety of goods, such as clothing, footwear, accessories, and household items.

3. **Mobile Vendors:** Mobile vendors are street vendors who have a mobile cart or van and move around selling their goods. They are popular for selling street food, ice cream, and other small items.
4. **Stationary Vendors:** Stationary vendors are those who have a fixed location and sell their goods from a permanent stall or cart. They sell a variety of goods such as flowers, books, CDs, and electronics.
5. **Services Vendors:** Services vendors are those who offer services like shoe repair, tailoring, haircutting, and other services on the street. They typically have a small set up that can be easily moved or dismantled.
6. **Artisans:** Artisans are skilled craftspeople who make and sell handmade products like jewellery, pottery, textiles, and artwork. They often set up stalls at local markets or sell their products on the street.
7. **Informal Traders:** Informal traders are those who sell goods on the street without a license or legal recognition. They often sell counterfeit products, and their operations are usually carried out covertly. Street vendors play a significant role in the informal economy and provide essential goods and services to urban populations. Understanding the different types of street vendors and their unique challenges and opportunities can help governments and other stakeholders create policies and programs to support them and promote inclusive economic growth.

(<https://nasvinet.org/defining-street-vendors/#:~:text=The%20Government%20of%20India%20has,%2C%20sidewalk%20traders%2C%20and%20more>)

1.3 Street Vendors in India

Street vending is a significant aspect of the informal economy in India. According to estimates, there are around 10 million street vendors in the country, who sell a wide variety of goods and services, such as food items, clothing, accessories, and other household items. The vast majority of street vendors operate in urban areas, and they are an integral part of the informal economy, contributing to employment and economic growth.

In India, street vendors face several challenges, including harassment by local authorities, eviction, and lack of access to credit and other resources. The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014, was enacted to provide legal recognition and protection to street vendors and regulate street vending activities. The Act recognizes the right of street vendors to carry out their business activities without harassment and provides for the formation of Town Vending Committees to regulate street vending activities. The Act also recognizes the importance of gender equality and inclusion and provides for the representation of women and members of the marginalized communities in the Town Vending Committees. However, the implementation of the Act has been slow, and many street vendors continue to face harassment and eviction by local authorities.

The National Association of Street Vendors of India (NASVI) is a leading advocacy group for the rights of street vendors in India. NASVI has been working to improve the living and working conditions of street vendors and promote their rights and recognition. It has also been working with local authorities and other stakeholders to create a more enabling environment for street vendors, including providing them with training and support to improve their business skills and access to credit and other resources.

According to the Women in Informal Employment, Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO) experts in India, street vendors play a crucial role in feeding the cities of the country. The street food sector is considered essential in ensuring food security for millions of urban poor across the developing world. In India, it is estimated that almost 50% of vendors sell cooked food that is affordable to many, and over 30% of them sell fresh fruits and vegetables catering to over one-third of the demand in urban India. For unskilled migrants with aspirations to progress, street vending is often the first solution that comes to mind. The street vending business is perceived as a source of income security and a place of business with improved margins, better locations for doing business, lower vulnerability to business loss, creditworthiness, and more. Street vendors also enjoy easier access to customers, better supply chain linkages, improved tools of trade, access to better infrastructure at the location of their business, and improved storage for perishable goods.

Moreover, street vending is not limited to those who are uneducated or have low skills. Even educated individuals may choose to engage in this sector as it offers an opportunity for self-employment and entrepreneurship. However, despite the vital role played by street vendors in the Indian economy, they face various challenges such as lack of recognition, harassment by authorities, and insecurity of their livelihoods. In conclusion, street vending is an important aspect of the informal economy in India, providing employment and livelihood opportunities for millions of people. The legal recognition and protection of street vendors' rights are essential to ensure their socio-economic empowerment and promote inclusive economic growth. By providing street vendors with access to resources and training, and creating an enabling environment for their businesses, India can unleash the full potential of this important sector and improve the lives of millions of people. Thus, there is a need for policies and programs that support the growth and development of the street vending sector, and also protect the rights and welfare of street vendors.

1.4 Street Vendors in Vadodara and Gujarat

Street vending is a common sight in Gujarat, with many vendors offering a variety of goods and services to the public. Vadodara, also known as Baroda, is a major city in the state of Gujarat and is home to a significant number of street vendors.

In Vadodara, street vendors can be found selling everything from food to clothing, electronics to household items. The most popular locations for street vending are in the central market areas, such as Mandvi and Raopura. These areas are bustling with activity and attract a large number of customers.

The street vending industry in Vadodara is largely unorganized, with most vendors operating informally without any legal recognition. As a result, they face a number of challenges, such as lack of access to basic infrastructure, harassment by authorities, and competition from established businesses.

To address these challenges, the Vadodara Municipal Corporation (VMC) has implemented a number of initiatives to support street vendors. In 2014, the VMC launched the Street Vendors' Policy, which aims to provide a legal framework for street vending and ensure that vendors are able to operate without fear of harassment or eviction. The policy also provides for the creation of vending zones and the

establishment of a Town Vending Committee to oversee the implementation of the policy.

In addition, the VMC has also provided vendors with access to basic infrastructure such as water and electricity, as well as training and capacity building programs to help them improve their businesses. The VMC has also collaborated with organizations such as SEWA (Self-Employed Women's Association) to provide financial assistance and support to women street vendors. Overall, street vending is an important sector in Vadodara and Gujarat, providing employment opportunities for many people and contributing to the local economy. However, more efforts are needed to ensure that street vendors are able to operate in a safe, legal, and dignified manner.

Table 1: Street Vendors in Selected Cities

City	Estimated Employment Generation	Annual Turnover (in Rs crore)
Ahmedabad	127,000	1,007
Patna	60,000	421
Delhi	200,000	1,590
Mumbai	200,000	1,590
Calcutta	191,000	1,518

(Calculations based on: (a) Delhi Master Plan figure for 1981, extrapolated for 1991; (b) Study by Nidan in 1997; (c) T.S. Sanben and V.R. Rao, 'The Urban Informal Sector in India – A Study of Govindpuri' (Delhi), Jaishankar Memorial Centre, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, New Delhi, 1993; (d) Extrapolated from study conducted by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai; (e) Hawker Sangram Committee, sample survey.) Street vending is an integral part of the economy and culture in Vadodara, Gujarat. Popularly known as "lari walas," street vendors in Vadodara sell a variety of items ranging from leather goods to pottery, stationary, and different cuisines of eatables. The profession of street vending in Vadodara is as old as the city itself and is an indispensable part of the shopping circuit. Most of these vendors are found in the old city area of Raopura, while other areas where they can be frequently found are Fatehgunj, Ellora Park circles,

outside the campus of The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, residential areas, and other prominent areas in the city.

According to the data available on the Vadodara Municipal Corporation's official website, there are more than six thousand registered street vendors in Vadodara city.

However, the actual number of street vendors could be much higher, as it includes those who do not possess their street vending license. Street vending plays a vital role in providing affordable goods and services to the people of Vadodara. It is an essential source of livelihood for many unskilled and semi-skilled workers whom migrate to the city in search of employment. Street vending is often the first solution for an unskilled migrant, with an aspiration to progress. The street vending business is perceived as security of income and place of business, improved margins, better location of doing business, lower vulnerability of business loss, creditworthiness, and so on. Despite being an integral part of the city's economy and culture, street vendors often face several challenges, including lack of recognition and protection by the government, lack of adequate infrastructure, harassment from authorities, and eviction from their vending sites. However, with the implementation of various schemes and policies by the government, the situation of street vendors in Vadodara is gradually improving. The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014, provides a legal framework for regulating street vending activities and protecting the rights of street vendors. The Vadodara Municipal Corporation has also launched several initiatives to provide better infrastructure and facilities for street vendors. These initiatives include the development of vending zones, the provision of basic amenities like water and electricity, and the introduction of a vending certificate scheme. These measures have helped to improve the socio- economic condition of street vendors in Vadodara and have provided them with a more secure and regulated environment to conduct their business.

1.5 The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act(2014),GoI

- The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act of 2014 is a landmark legislation in India that seeks to regulate the activity of street vending and protect the rights of street vendors. The act requires the formation

of a Town Vending Committee (TVC) in every ward of the municipal authority. The committee comprises 40% elected members from the street vendor community and a few other members nominated by the government.

- One of the key features of the act is the conduct of a street vendors' survey within the jurisdiction of each TVC every five years. This survey helps identify the number of street vendors in each ward and ensures that they are accommodated in designated vending zones only. Vendors must have a vending certificate to operate, and the certificate cannot be transferred. Failure to possess a certificate can result in penalties.
- The act mandates that street vendors can only do business in designated vending zones, and if any vendor breaches the conditions of the act, their certificate may be cancelled. If an existing working zone is declared as a no vending zone, vendors can be relocated to specified vending zones. If a vendor refuses to relocate, the authority has the right to seize their goods.
- Each vending zone should accommodate street vendors equal to 2.5% of the population of the ward or town. While the act is widely cited as a good model, concerns have been raised about the pace and nature of implementation. A street vendor census conducted by the municipal corporation in Ahmedabad, Gujarat in 2018 resulted in the demolition of 5,000 street vendors and 19,500 structures. Implementation of the act has been slow and inactive, with street vendors still being excluded from critical urban space management decisions, as highlighted in a 2019 report by the Centre for Civil Society.

1.6 Problems Faced by Street Vendors

Street vendors, despite their crucial role in the economy and society, face a variety of challenges and problems in their daily lives. Here are some of the most common problems faced by street vendors:

1. **Harassment and eviction by authorities:** Street vendors are often subjected to harassment and eviction by the authorities. They are often seen as illegal encroachers and face constant threats of eviction, confiscation of goods, and fines. This makes it difficult for them to carry out their business activities and earn a livelihood.

2. **Lack of legal recognition:** Street vendors are often not recognized as legitimate business entities and are not given legal status. This makes it difficult for them to access financial services, government subsidies, and other benefits that are available to formal businesses.
3. **Lack of access to credit:** Street vendors often struggle to access credit from formal financial institutions, as they do not have the required documentation or collateral. This makes it difficult for them to expand their business or invest in new equipment and infrastructure.
4. **Lack of access to basic amenities:** Street vendors often work in unsanitary and unsafe conditions, without access to basic amenities such as clean water, toilets, and shelter. This makes it difficult for them to maintain their health and hygiene, and also affects the quality of the goods they sell.
5. **Competition from other vendors:** Street vendors often face competition from other vendors, who may be selling similar goods at lower prices. This makes it difficult for them to compete and earn a decent livelihood.
6. **Lack of training and skills:** Street vendors often lack the necessary skills and training to run their business effectively. This includes marketing, financial management, and customer service skills, which are essential for the success of any business.
7. **Vulnerability to natural disasters and other risks:** Street vendors often work in open spaces and are vulnerable to natural disasters such as floods, storms, and earthquakes. They are also at risk of theft and other forms of crime, which can result in significant losses.
8. **Limited bargaining power:** Street vendors often lack bargaining power when dealing with suppliers and customers, which can result in unfair pricing and lower profits.

In conclusion, street vendors face a multitude of challenges and problems in their daily lives, which can make it difficult for them to carry out their business activities and earn a decent livelihood. It is important for policymakers to address these challenges and provide support to street vendors, so that they can contribute more effectively to the economy and society.

1.7 Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Street Vendors

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on street vendors around the world, including in India. Street vendors are among the most vulnerable to the economic and social impact of the pandemic due to the informal nature of their work and their reliance on daily income.

The lockdowns and social distancing measures implemented to control the spread of COVID-19 have severely impacted the street vending sector. Many street vendors were forced to shut down their businesses, and those who continued to operate faced a significant decline in sales due to reduced foot traffic and consumer spending. The closure of restaurants, schools, and offices also affected the demand for street food, which is a significant source of income for many street vendors.

The pandemic has also highlighted the lack of social protection for street vendors. Most street vendors operate outside the formal economy and do not have access to social security schemes, such as health insurance or unemployment benefits. The closure of their businesses has left them without any income, making it challenging for them to feed their families and pay for their basic needs.

Furthermore, the pandemic has exposed the vulnerabilities of the supply chain of street vending. Many street vendors rely on raw materials and supplies from other regions or countries, which have been disrupted due to travel restrictions and border closures. This has affected the availability and affordability of goods and has led to an increase in the cost of production for street vendors. The pandemic has also brought to the fore the issue of digital divide among street vendors. Many street vendors lack access to digital technologies and the necessary skills to operate online platforms, which have become critical during the pandemic. The inability to shift to online platforms has further limited their ability to sell their products and generate income.

In response to the pandemic, the Indian government announced several relief measures for street vendors, such as a collateral-free loan scheme and direct cash transfers. Additionally, several non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations have come forward to support street vendors during these challenging times.

In conclusion, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a severe impact on street vendors, affecting their livelihoods and highlighting the need for social protection and digital inclusion. It is crucial to develop policies and interventions that support street vendors and address the systemic issues that limit their ability to thrive.

- In response to the challenges faced by street vendors due to the COVID19 pandemic, several measures were implemented to support and protect their livelihoods.
- One of the key measures was the reopening of markets and vending zones while ensuring social distancing and hygiene protocols were in place. This was essential to enable street vendors to continue operating and earning a living, while also keeping themselves and their customers safe from the risk of infection.
- The Indian government also launched the PM Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) scheme to provide financial support to street vendors impacted by the pandemic. The scheme provides collateral- free working capital loans of up to INR 10,000 for a one-year tenure to around 50 lakh street vendors. This support enables them to resume their businesses in urban areas, including surrounding peri-urban and rural areas. This scheme is available to all street vendors who were vending in urban areas on or before March 24, 2020.
- Additionally, maintaining hygiene, sanitation, and cleanliness at vending sites became a top priority. The government encouraged street vendors to provide running water, soaps, and sanitizers at their vending sites to ensure that they and their customers remained safe and healthy.
- Overall, these measures provided much-needed support to street vendors during a difficult time. However, challenges remain, and continued efforts are needed to ensure that street vendors can continue to operate safely and sustainably.

Thus, it is evident that Street Vendors were affected globally and locally. Looking above resources the researcher had following questions in mind

Research `Questions

1. What is the lifestyle of Street Food Vendors of Vadodara city?
2. What challenges they are facing on their routine life?
3. How they are managing their business related problems?

4. Does COVID-19 pandemic have affected the life of street food vendors?
5. How COVID-19 affected their personal and professional life both?
6. What changes did they see in their business after the outbreak of COVID-19
7. Have they followed any specific measures to overcome their struggles faced due to COVID-19 outbreak?
8. Do they have any legal support system that may help them in crisis?

1.8 Statement of the Problem

With the above questions in mind the following study is proposed-

“A study on Effects of COVID-19 on Street Vendors of the Vadodara city.

1.9 Objectives of the Study

- To study the profile of street food vendors in Vadodara district.
- To study the Effects of COVID -19 on the livelihood of street food vendors.
- To study the Effects of COVID-19 on their-
 - Personal life
 - Business life
- To study the challenges faced by street food vendors during COVID – 19 pandemic.
- To explore the coping mechanism followed by selected street food vendors for surviving their livelihood after COVID-19 pandemic.

1.10 Assumption of the Study

Street Food vendors residing in Vadodara were affected due to COVID-19 In relation to their:

- Personal life
- Business life

1.11 Delimitation of the study

The study will be delimited to the street food vendors of the Vadodara city.

1.12 Justification

1.12.1 Justification of the Study

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a severe effects on various sections of society, irrespective of gender, age, occupation or economic status. While everyone has had to find their own methods of survival during these times, it is undeniable that those who belong to the economically weaker sections have faced significant challenges, especially those who work in the informal sector such as street vendors. Government restrictions on markets and people's fear of moving out have made it difficult for street vendors to earn their livelihoods. As a result, it is important to study their situation after the pandemic, in order to understand their challenges and problems.

According to a study by Romero-Michel et al (2021), street vendors are highly vulnerable to economic loss due to contingency measures such as lockdowns and restrictions on movement. Unlike formal sector workers, informal workers cannot stop working despite the “Stay at Home” initiative, because they have not been provided with strategies to guarantee their survival and that of their families. The COVID-19 pandemic has created a state of depression among street vendors, which has had a significant impact on their livelihoods. In this context, it is essential for the government to provide financial assistance to help revive their businesses.

The pandemic has also affected the purchasing behavior of customers, making the market a dynamic one. This has impacted the businesses of street vendors who have to adapt their products to suit the changing demands of their target customers in order to retain their business. Furthermore, with the entry of new street vendors in the market, the competition has increased, making the market more challenging than ever. It is crucial to study the impact of COVID-19 on street vendors, especially those who are in the food business. With food being an essential commodity, it is important to ensure that street vendors have access to necessary resources to continue their business operations. It is also important to understand how the pandemic has changed the market trends and scenarios for street vendors, and to identify strategies that can help them adapt and thrive in these challenging times.

In conclusion, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on street vendors, who are a vulnerable section of society. It is imperative for the government and other relevant authorities to provide support and assistance to these individuals to help revive their livelihoods and enable them to continue their businesses in a safe and sustainable manner.

1.12.2 Justification of the Sample

Street food is an integral part of the cultural heritage of India, and Gujarat is one of the most popular destinations for street food lovers. Among the various districts in Gujarat, Vadodara is known for its diverse street food options that cater to both locals and tourists alike. It is common for people in Vadodara to have at least one or two food "laari" (street vendors) in or outside their colony, and the long waiting lines outside these stalls reflect the popularity and love for street food among the people. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the street food business, both in terms of its vendors and consumers.

The fear of contracting the virus has made consumers wary of eating food from unhygienic places like the streets or pavements. Furthermore, the government has imposed strict regulations on street food vendors to ensure that they adhere to safety and hygiene protocols, which has limited their ability to sell their products. As a result, many street food vendors have experienced a significant decline in business and have accumulated debt.

Therefore, this study aims to investigate the situation of street food vendors in Vadodara after the COVID-19 outbreak and the challenges they face. The study will also explore the coping strategies adopted by street food vendors to overcome their problems and suggest ways to improve their livelihood.

The study is important as it will shed light on the current state of street food vendors in Vadodara and provide insights into how they have been affected by the pandemic. It will also identify the challenges they face and explore ways to help them overcome these difficulties. Furthermore, the study will provide policymakers with suggestions to support and improve the livelihoods of street food vendors. Overall, the findings of

this study will be useful for researchers, policymakers, and street food vendors in Vadodara and other cities facing similar challenges.

1.12.3 Justification of the Department of Extension and Communication

The Department of Extension and Communication is an important organization that plays a key role in conducting research and projects across various domains. The department's primary focus is on promoting technology, communication, social development, women, and innovation. The department collaborates closely with the government's objectives and the country's development goals, making it an essential contributor to the nation's progress. At both undergraduate and graduate levels, the department's curriculum emphasizes social change and community development. The courses are designed to equip students with skills and knowledge to initiate positive changes and improvements in the community. Additionally, through the implementation of various projects, the department aims to better understand the needs and aspirations of the community.

The current research project focuses on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on street food vendors in Vadodara city. The objective of the study is to investigate how small business owners were affected by the pandemic in their personal and professional lives. The study aims to shed light on the challenges that street food vendors faced and the measures they took to cope with the impact of the pandemic.

The research will be conducted through a detailed analysis of the experiences of street food vendors in Vadodara city. The study will examine the socio- economic and psychological impact of the pandemic on these entrepreneurs. It will also explore the effectiveness of government initiatives and policies aimed at supporting small businesses during the pandemic.

The findings of this study are expected to provide valuable insights into the challenges faced by small business owners during a crisis and the measures that can be taken to support them. This research could inform policy-makers and government agencies in their efforts to design effective strategies and programs for supporting small businesses during similar crises in the future. Overall, the research will contribute to the department's mission of creating positive social change through research and community engagement.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The review of related literature provides guidance in the respective research area and it also highlights the existing research gaps in a similar field. The present study focuses on the effect of COVID-19 on selected food street vendors. The research papers reviewed for the present research were gathered using questioner. The collected data was divided into two sections. They are as follows -

2.1 Studies Done in India

2.2 Studies Done in Abroad

2.1 Studies Done In India

Chakraborty and Ahuja (2020) conducted a study on “**Emerging from the Lockdown: Insights from Women Street Vendors’ Lives in Delhi**”. The major objectives of the study were - the impact of the COVID-19 imposed lockdown and the subsequent easing on their jobs and earnings. Difficulties in accessing public essential services such as water, food rations, health, and transport. Also how they manage the unpaid work and whether the weeks of lockdowns and reopening have led to any change in attitudes and practices towards unpaid work.

The sample of the study was collected using a quantitative survey, at the beginning of the study and the qualitative survey tool was designed to address the gaps identified during the quantitative survey. The quantitative data for this study was collected through a telephonic survey with 65 women street vendors using Google forms and all data collecting tools were translated into Hindi. The sample of respondents was selected in a purposive way and the results are not representative of the states or the country. ISST researchers conducted nine telephone interviews (five were with women street vendors and four were with the stakeholders) based on the access. The study was conducted according to their age groups, marital status, caste and religious profile, household size, and expenditure class. 34 percent belonged to the general caste while 92 percent of the respondents were Hindu. The average household size was 5, and 26

percent of households reported spending more than Rs. 20,000 per month on food, medicine, education, utility and durable goods, transport, and others.

Major Findings were that the study revealed that street vending not only provided employment but delivered affordable goods and services to a large portion of the metropolitan population, particularly lower-income households. It also helped a huge number of farmers, manufacturers, and producers by selling their goods and contributing to the livelihood of 20 million people. Moreover, women street vendors were mostly migrants and relatively less educated with limited access to mobile phones, the scheme did not benefit them owing to an array of challenges like the digital and language barriers in applying for loans and lack of adequate documentation. The suggestions of the study were - (a) Under this indeterminate situation, the government should convert the credit/loan into direct income benefit as livelihood support and with a further reservation for women, benefitting a considerable percentage of women street vendors, (b) Infrastructure facilities like access to water, sanitation, and hygiene should be provided free of cost by the government in vending areas and public places keeping in mind the needs of women, (c) Additionally, safety precautions such as street lights and women police patrols should be taken in busy market areas to prevent sexual harassment, (d) The government should acknowledge the role played by street vending in alleviating urban poverty and malnutrition. So, the registration process should start at the earliest or they can be issued e-cards to ensure their right to vending with proper dignity and prevent them from falling prey to eviction drives by MCD officials and police personnel, (e) Designated vending zones should be created at the earliest and some sensitivity should be shown towards vendors since they are struggling to make ends meet and their sales have also plummeted, (f) Street vendors may not be able to face the competition and discounts offered by large capitalists and online platforms, (g) They should be provided with some benefits either as subsidies or at least a minimum income support.

Mehra, Ranjan and Tamgire (2020) conducted a study on **“Impact of lockdown due to COVID- 19 on the livelihood of Street Vendors in Maharashtra”**. The major objective was to understand various issues regarding the effect of the lockdown on the livelihood activity of street vendors in Maharashtra. A cross-sectional qualitative study was conducted in the State of Maharashtra, India. A purposive sample of 20 street

vendors, breadwinners of their families, who sold essential perishable goods including food items were selected for the study. Overall, 20 in-depth interviews of street vendors from four regions of Maharashtra, namely Konkan, Vidarbha, Khandesh, Marathwada, and Western Maharashtra were conducted. They have limited their data collection to a specific duration. Telephonic interviews were conducted in the vernacular language (Marathi) which was recorded with their consent on the promise of maintaining anonymity. The major findings of the study revealed that the lockdown has hit street vendors distressingly. They have lost all their earnings and the lockdown will have a long-term impact on their livelihood. Also, the lockdown imposed walloping pressure on not only the street vendors who were unable to work amidst the lockdown but also on those who perhaps were able to work yet were incurring more loss than profit in their business. There was an urgent need for the proper execution of the street vendors' acts by compelling the local authorities to comprise the TVCs with fair representation of street vendors. The vendors had to face police harassment the same as noted by WIEGO who highlighted that informal traders have reported facing forced eviction and police harassment by confiscation of goods, imposing fines, and or physical abuse. The study found that out of all the participants, Migrant Street vendors only one was able to receive free ration under the mentioned scheme. They were forced to spend sleepless nights during the lockdown period. Many of them were unable to bear the cost of treatment of sick family members rather they are forced into a vicious cycle of taking loans for medical treatment.

Deka (2020) conducted a study on “**A Study on their Livelihood During Post Lockdown Phase in Guwahati City**” the street vendors' views on street vending business activity in post lockdown also how Covid 19 pandemic has been dealt with by the street vendors to resume their livelihoods during the lockdown and post lockdown. The researcher applied the non-probability (Convenient sampling) technique to select the sample size from the undefined population size. A convenient sampling technique was adopted to collect the requisite information from 50 respondents from 4 different places in Guwahati city.

The findings of the study as per the objectives of the study are - (a) Street vendors are the class of entrepreneurs who have a minimal investment in their business and earn very low income to cover the expenses of the family hence the primitive concept of a

male dominant society had been replaced and both males and females were involved in this form of business activity to help in the financial matters of the family, (b) The Covid 19 situation took into the grasp of every single aspect of an economy, (c) The outcome of the lockdown imposed due to the pandemic situation was worse than it was being interpreted, (d) Many street vendors had to shut down their business for which their financial stability was severely hampered and they faced losses in income which subsequently increases their debts so as to meet the basic necessities of life. (e) The scarcity of food stocks was one of the immediate effects of the lockdown on the entire section of street vendors considered for the study. (f) The greater section of the street vendors who faced extreme hardship during the time of lockdown was the one who took street vending as a full-time profession since they were in a situation where their only source of earning a livelihood was greatly hampered. Though the series of lockdown phases enacted by the Government created a complete disruption of economic activities yet most of the street vendors had taken efforts to cope up with the situation of lockdown by finding ways to earn income from other sources. The study also revealed that the street vendors had to rely on aid from Government organizations or from Non-Government Donation organizations, Individuals providing food and other basic necessities. Since the street vendors' daily expenses were based on daily earnings so it created a troublesome situation for them to sustain the state of lockdown. Although the unlock phases have been undertaken to resume the economic activities in the country yet the aftermath of the Lockdown phase had imparted a tremendous effect on the business of street vendors which left them with the thought to either continue with the business or leave the business and venture into a new profession because of various difficulties faced by the vendors during post lockdown phase. Lack of capital to resume work in a proper manner, concerns in regard to self-health and maintenance of hygiene condition in the business, compliance with rules and regulations as provided by the authorities, and purchasing goods at inflated prices for self-consumption and business are some stated problems which created a hindrance in the revival of street vendors' livelihoods. The Covid 19 situation has created a depressed state among the street vendors so in order to overcome the state the street vendors provided the opinion that financial help from the government is of great significance in order to revive their livelihoods.

The street vendors had responded that their line of business activity was adversely affected due to the series of lockdown phases so enacted. Unplanned restrictions were prevalent in the market place hence the street vendors' urged to bring back the normalcy within the marketplace.

Kaur, Ramachandra and Nanda (2020) conducted a study on the “**Impact of COVID-19 National Lockdown on Women Street Vendors in Delhi**”. A major objective of the study was the impact on paid and unpaid workers, impact of the lockdown on income, and impact on access to essential resources and services. The sample of the study was collected through a telephonic survey (using google forms) with 35 women workers in the sector (street vending) between 23rd – 28th April 2020. The ISST team also conducted telephonic interviews with key informants and a few women workers, based on the access. All data-collecting tools were translated into Hindi and consent was taken prior to any data collection. Names of women respondents were not disclosed to maintain confidentiality. A total of 37 respondents stated that severely impacted due to COVID - 19. Male participation in unpaid care work was very limited as per survey data with only 7 respondents stating that a male family member or husband contributed. Only one woman in the interview noted that as her husband is at home during the lockdown, he sometimes helped her with household chores.

The sample was collected according to their marital status, household size, and dependents in the household. Major findings of the study revealed that there was a need to consider the universality of reform also there was a need of specific data for issues related to migrants, women, and vulnerable populations so as to have proper inclusion in policy and schemes.

There was a need to generate work, wage security, support MSMEs, and stop any retrenchment of workers. Own account workers should be given better regulatory tools so that they can recover themselves. They need licensing so that their livelihoods are secured. The exposure of street vendors to health vulnerabilities is high given that their workplace (market areas) is an open space and often unhygienic. Street vendors should be given health insurance to preserve their rights to dignified livelihood.

Maniktala and Jain (2020) conducted a study on **"Pre and Post COVID-19 Analysis"**. The objective of the study was aimed to review the state of India's street vendors by understanding the various measures taken by governments and institutions for their benefit in the pre and post COVID-19 settings. Also, an attempt to examine the viability and the extent to which the public policies about street vendors have been implemented.

The sample of the study was 10 programs that were started by the Governments of India. The major findings of the study were - the various policies and legislation in the past two decades revealed a stark difference in the holistic objective and its disparate implementation of the same. Minimizing the gap was the only resort that the government and civil society could take to ensure that the rights of the street vendors were never trifled with. Accountability on part of the government was the first step in that regard. The arrival of COVID-19 exacerbated the problems the street vendors were facing. With the nationwide lockdown in place, their sales plummeted. Most of these street vendors had a hand-to-mouth existence and did not have enough savings for their survival without practicing their livelihoods. The PM SVANidhi scheme was an attempt to counter such uncertain times. The credit-based scheme aimed to revive their livelihoods. But, given the face pace of infections and no medical safeguards in place, the street vendors were forced to assume normalcy and earn their bread by putting their health at risk.

2.2 Studies Done in Abroad

Michel, Ramirez, Machuca and Delgado (2021) conducted study on **"Health and economic measures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic- Effect on street vendors"**. A major objective was to conduct a case-control study to become aware of how street vendors' economy is affected and understand their behavior regarding the

COVID-19 pandemic and also compare their employees working in the economy's formal sector. The study was conducted in Mexico with 115 street vendors and 136 formal workers. They were randomly interviewed. The street vendors were asked about their average earnings by day, week, or two-week period (whichever time interval was more comfortable for them to calculate) during the first two weeks of March 2020 when there were still no recommendations or restrictions on daily

activities. The same question was asked about the last two weeks of March when those measures and restrictions were then in place. The employees with a fixed salary were asked about their earnings during the same periods. The general aspects of age, sex, educational level, healthcare coverage, and the presence of comorbidities such as diabetes, high blood pressure, obesity, asthma or bronchial disease, liver disease, or cancer were collected.

The major findings showed that street vendors significantly reduced their earnings (48% on average) during phase 2 of the pandemic compared with formal employees. There was practically no change for the formal employees (5.3%). The suggestions for the study were.

Street vendors are a sector of the population that is highly vulnerable to significant economic loss during the restrictions imposed throughout the current pandemic. Placing their daily food needs at risk, which is why they cannot stop working or moving throughout the cities despite the “Stay at Home” initiative. Governments do not appear to understand the magnitude of the problem caused by not implementing specific public policies that guarantee human rights to the informal sector of the population, attending to their particular needs to ensure their survival and families. Besides, they must implement science-based economic, healthcare, and education strategies that are realistic for street vendors so that sensible decisions can be made to protect them and prevent them from becoming a source of the virus's spread throughout cities.

Chen, Roever (2020) on COVID-19 and Informal Work: “Distinct **Pathways of**

Impact and Recovery in 11 Cities Around the World”. The major objectives of the Study were - (a) to describe the specific impacts of the COVID- 19 crisis on different sectors of informal workers from 11 cities across 5 different regions, (b) to examine the sources of support to informal livelihoods during the pandemic, and (c) to consider the key lessons from the crisis for the economic recovery of informal workers and for policy and regulatory reforms to protect and promote informal workers going forward.

The study methods included a survey questionnaire for informal workers and in-depth interviews with informal worker leaders and organizers as well as

representatives of government, civil society, and academia. The survey was conducted by mobile phone and collected information on the ability to work, working hours, earnings, and sector- specific constraints to livelihoods at three points in time: mid-2020 (June–July) when the survey was carried out and two recall periods – April 2020 (period of peak lockdowns or restrictions in all study cities) and February 2020 (pre-COVID-19 reference period). The survey also collected information on health and safety, food security and hunger, care and other household responsibilities, relief measures, and household coping strategies.

The study findings reveal that the COVID-19 crisis had a major negative impact on work and earnings. In April 2020, during peak lockdowns or restrictions, 74 percent of informal workers were not able to work. By mid- 2020, when the lockdowns or restrictions had been eased to some degree, 21 percent of informal workers were still not able to work; and the average days of work per week and earnings of those able to work were lower than in February 2020 (pre- COVID- 19). The study findings also illustrate how changes in demand, supply, prices, wages or piece rates, and other factors impacted specific groups of informal workers: resulting in different degrees of impact on work and earnings.

Marchiori and Assis (2020) were conduct a study on “**The Impact of COVID-19 Lawson Street Vendors and Market Traders**”. The objectives of the study was to examine the laws and regulations passed in response to the COVID-19 crisis in Latin America, and their impact on informal vendors, including market and street vendors.

The sample was collected from 16 countries in the region – Argentina, Bolivia Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay. The sample was collected through WIEGO's Law programme collected national and local laws, decrees, executive orders, regulations, and court decisions from the countries. Also accessed government websites, legislative databases, and ministerial press releases and collected data spanning from March to October 2020. They also consulted secondary sources, including research reports and online newspaper articles. One country (Nicaragua) responded to the pandemic with a combination of emergency regulations. Thirteen countries adopted national hard lockdown laws in the early stages of the health crisis (March and April 2020), including the closure of non- essential businesses and, in some

cases, stay-home orders for the general population. Only two countries (Brazil and Uruguay) opted for a softer approach and limited interventions, mostly out of concern for the consequences of an economic downturn. Major findings of the study revealed that there are 2 analysis of the study 1) whether such laws and regulations designate informal vendors as essential, allowing them to work while protecting their health and safety; and 2) whether laws and regulations include informal vendors in social assistance measures, allowing them to stay home to avoid contagion without losing their income. Identified emergency laws and regulations that recognized informal vendors as workers by protecting their health and supporting their livelihoods. Twelve countries adopted regulations allowing informal vendors selling food to continue their activity. 10 countries expressly named informal workers as beneficiaries, along with other social groups, of the new cash transfers created to respond to the loss of income caused by the pandemic. Both forms of recognition were enshrined in legislation for the first time in the region. Another issue worth reflecting on is the allocation of costs for the implementation of health and safety measures and the supply of PPE. With the exception of Bolivia, health regulations and protocols expressly mandated essential food vendors to clean and sanitize their vending spaces and buy masks and sanitizing gel, and consequently, bear the related costs.

Trend Analysis

The studies covered in the review were conducted in the time span of the year 2020 – 2021. The sample size of all the researches were ranged between 200 – 500 samples from different countries. The 8 reviewed studies were conducted in India and Abroad. The studies reviewed in India were from Delhi, Maharashtra and Guwahati. Studies from Abroad had different geographical locations like – Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay. Majority of the respondents were male. All the studies reviewed states that all the vendors went through stress and were mentally drained during the Lockdown and even struggled to meet the ends. The studies also reveal that the street vendors had to rely on aid from Government organizations or from Non-Government Donation organizations, Individuals providing food and other basic necessities. Many of them were unable to bear the cost of treatment of sick family members rather they are forced into a vicious cycle of taking

loans for medical treatment. The studies also shows that not only the target group but their families too suffered due to the lockdown. Most of the participants found it difficult to start the business again after unlock due to lack of funds. All the participants had to spend more due to the compulsion of masks, sanitizers and disinfection method laid by the Government. The scarcity of food stocks was one of the immediate effects of the lockdown on the entire section of street vendors considered for the study.

Conclusion

Though the efforts were made by Government to assist and help vendors, a larger chunk of vendors were unable to receive the benefits due to lack of awareness. The schemes made available for the vendors did not reach to the lower income groups in many geographical locations. The Studies reviewed suggested that street vendors and in specific street food vendors were hit badly during the lockdown. There was no such study conducted in Vadodara city. There was no exact count of vendors who were majorly affected and provided help in the country. Thus this research will help to demonstrate the data of number of vendor who were badly affected by the COVID19lockdown. This study will also help to know how the vendors started afresh after unlock.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

The present study is conducted to understand the effects of Covid-19 on street food vendors of Vadodara and on various aspects of their personal and business life. This chapter aptly describes the methodology followed by the researcher to carry out this research. The present chapter is divided into the following sections:

3.1 Population of the Study

3.2 Sample of the Study

3.3 Inclusive and Exclusive Criteria

3.4 Construction of the Research tool

3.5 Validation of the Research tool

3.6 Ethical Consideration

3.7 Collection of the Data

3.8 Scoring and Categorization of the Data

3.9 Plan for statistical analysis

3.1 Population of the Study

The population of the study comprised street food vendors of Vadodara city.

All the vendors of the city were considered and focused.

3.2 Sample of the Study

The sample was selected using stratified and purposive sampling method. Street Food Vendors were selected purposively and equally from each zone of Vadodara city. Total sample selected was 130. In which 87 street food vendors with Stationary Food Stall and 43 were Moving Cart street food vendors.

3.3 Inclusive and Exclusive Criteria

Inclusive Criteria

The term ‘Inclusive’ implies that the criteria are designed to promote diversity and ensure that a broad range of individuals are able to participate, regardless of their background or circumstances. Here, The Street food vendors who give consent to respond to the studies are considered in the inclusive criteria.

Exclusive Criteria

The term ‘Exclusive’ implies that the criteria are designed to limit participation to a specific group of individuals and exclude others who do not meet the specified criteria. Here, The street food vendors who do not give consent to respond to the studies are considered in the exclusive criteria.

3.4 Construction of the Research tool

Research tools are essential in any project that involves data collection and analysis. They help to ensure accuracy, consistency, and efficiency, which are all critical in producing reliable and valid findings. A structured questionnaire was developed to investigate the effects of covid- 19 on the personal and business life of Street food vendors in Vadodara city. To prepare the questionnaire, the project worker took the help of various sources, such as books, research reports, and the internet. The question was added according to the objectives of the present study. The research tool was divided into sections of the selected variables. The Description of the tools is as follows

Table 2: Description of Research Tools of the Street food vendors

Section no.	Area of Study	Total number of items	Response System
1.	Personal Information	9	Checklist
2.	Business Related Information	10	Checklist
3.	Effect of Covid-19 on the personal life of Street food vendors	20	Four Point Rating Scale

4.	Effect of Covid-19 on Business life of Street food vendors	20	Four Point Rating Scale
5.	Challenges faced by Street food vendors	14	Four Point Rating Scale
6.	Coping mechanism adopted by Street food vendors	19	Four Point Rating Scale

Section 1: The first objective of this study is to prepare a profile of the selected Street food vendors. Making a profile helps the project worker better understand and support the individuals selected in the study, leading to better outcomes and increased satisfaction for both parties. Therefore, the first section included questions related to their profile, economic status, and information regarding their business it also included subsection i.e. a) Personal information b) Business information.

Section 2: This section included the question related to the effects of COVID- 19 on their personal life and effects on their business life. A list of items was added in each section, which showed the positive and negative effects of COVID-19 on each vendor.

Section 3: Under this section, the questions related to the challenges faced by the street food vendors during COVID-19, were added. The findings from this section will show the challenges faced by street food vendors during a pandemic and their businesses.

Section 4: This section included Coping Mechanism adapted to survive during the COVID- 19 situation. The coping Mechanism of every individual can differ based on their personal and business life.

3.5 Validation of the Research Tool

The appropriateness of the research tool was checked in terms of the validation of the content in light of the objectives and variables of the study. The appropriateness of the response system and clarity of the languages was also validated. The designed research tool was validated by experts working in the same research area. They were from The Department of Extension and Communication, Faculty of Family and Community

Sciences, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara, Gujarat. Further, the appropriateness was also checked through Street food vendors. The suggestions and feedback given by the experts and vendors were finalized for the research tool.

3.6 Ethical Consideration

The proposal of the present research was approved by the ethical committee of the Department of Extension and Communication, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda. During the ethical consideration, it was ensured that the study will not have any kind of adverse event or side effects during data collection or after the data was published. Informed consent was taken from the participants before collecting the data from them. The respondents were assured of keeping their personal information provided in the research questionnaire, confidential and safe. The contact detail of the researcher was provided to the respondents for receiving and responding to their queries and complaints regarding the present research. The data was collected after getting approval from the ethical committee of the department.

3.7 Collection of the Data

Data for the present study was collected from street food vendors using the survey method by the project worker. The survey method is a popular research technique that can be used to gather information from a large number of people about a wide range of topics. The survey method can be used in various fields such as business, social sciences, healthcare, education, and government. The data was collected between April 2022 and May 2022.

3.7.1 Difficulties Faced by the Researcher while Data Collection

The researcher had to face several difficulties in the data collection. Some of them are listed below:

- Most of the Street food vendors were not ready to mention their income, so it was very difficult to collect the data appropriately.
- In the present COVID-19 situation it was very difficult to find street food vendors to give acceptable and accurate answers. Hence, it was challenging to find and reach the proper respondents for research.
- The street food vendors was found less interested to fill out the questionnaire.
- The street food vendors were not agreeing to sign the consent letter.

- A few respondents did not pay proper attention while filling out the questionnaire.
- The researcher found it difficult to gel with the respondents due to their rigid nature.

3.8 Scoring and Categorization of the Data

The data collected on the effects of COVID-19 on Street food vendors were score and categorized as follows:

Table 4 Categorization of the Personal information of Street Food Vendors

Items	Basis	Categories
Age	(21- 33 Years)	Young Adults
	(34-46 Years)	Adults
	(47 Years and Above)	Older Adults
Gender	Male	Male
	Female	Female
Educational Qualification	Illiterate	Illiterate
	Up to 5 th	Primary
	6 th to 10 th	Secondary
	11 th and 12 th	Higher Secondary
	Graduation	Graduation
	Post-Graduation	Post-Graduation
Marital Status	Married	Married
	Unmarried	Unmarried
	Any Other	Any Other
Annual Income	80,000 and less	Very Less
	80,000 to 1,50,000	Less
	1,50,000 to 2,50,000	Moderate
	Above 2,50,000	High
	No answer	Did Not Respond
Years of Experience	Less than 5 years	Less
	5-10 years	Moderate
	More than 10 years	More

Business Generation	Own Business	Own Business
	Family Business	Family Business
Food Items	Chinease	Chinease
	Punjabi Food	Punjabi Food
	Fast Food	Fast Food
	Pani-Puri/ Chat	Pani-Puri/ Chat
	Ice-Cream	Ice-Cream
	Any Other	Any Other

Table 5 Categorization of the Business information of Street Food Vendors

Items	Basis	Categories
Type of Food Stall	-	Stall
	-	Moving Cart
Vending Area	-	Residential
	-	Commercial
	-	Religious
Status of Location	-	Free Access
	-	Access by Paying Fee
Mode Of Display	-	Stall
	-	Stationary Cart
Working hours per day	4 to 6	Average Hours
	More than 6	More Hours
Vending duration per day	Less than 3	Less time
	3 to 5	Average time
	More than 5	More time
Productive timings	-	Morning
	-	Afternoon
	-	Evening
Street vendors act	-	Inform
	-	Not inform
Source of Capital	-	Saving
	-	Loan from Bank
	-	Loan for relatives
	-	Any other
Other source of income	-	Single source
	-	Multiple source
Registered in VMC	-	Registered
	-	Not Registered
Food Safety License	-	Have
	-	Don't Have
Benefit availed from Government	-	Availed
	-	Not Availed

Table 6: Categorization of Effects of Covid-19 on Personal life and Business life of Street Food Vendors

Effects Of Covid-19 on Personal life and Business life	Basis (Positive)	(Negative)	Categories
	3	0	Great Extent
	2	1	Some Extent
	1	2	Less Extent
	0	3	Not Applicable

Table 7: Scoring and Categorization of Effects of COVID-19 On Various Aspects

Aspects	Range	Categories
Effects of COVID-19 on and Personal Business Life	3.00-2.00	High
	1.99-1.00	Moderate
	0.99-0.00	Low

Table 8 : Categorization of Challenges Faced by the Street Food Vendor

Challenges Faced by the Food street vendors	Basis	Categories
	3	Strongly Agree
	2	Agree
	1	Neutral
	0	Disagree

Table 9: Categorization of Coping Mechanism Adopted to survive During Covid-19

Coping Mechanism Adopted to Survive During Covid-19	Basis	Categories
	3	Great Extent
	2	Some Extent
	1	Less Extent
	0	Not Applicable

Table 10: Scoring and Categorization of Coping Mechanism Adopted to survive During Covid-19

Aspects	Range	Categories
Coping Mechanism Adopted to survive during COVID-19	3.00-2.00	High
	1.99-1.00	Moderate
	0.99-0.00	Low

3.9 Plan For Statistical Analysis

The analysis of data was done using Frequency and Percentage. The collected data were coded and analyzed using an M.S. Excel worksheet.

Table 11 : Different Statistical Measure for the analysis of the data

Purpose	Statistical Measure
Personal Information	Frequency and Percentage
Business Information	Frequency and Percentage
Effect on personal life	Intensity Indices
Effect on business life	Intensity Indices
Challenges faced by street vendors	Intensity Indices
Coping mechanism of street vendors	Intensity Indices

CHAPTER- 4

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter show cases the results of the present study. The main objective of this study is to analyze the effect of COVID-19 pandemic on the street food vendors of Vadodara district. The effects were observed in terms of their personal life, their finances and business. The challenges faced by them during pandemic and coping mechanism chosen for the same were also studied. Thus, the result and discussion chapter presents the data in the following manner.

4.1 Personal Profile of the Street Food Vendors

4.2 Business Profile of the Street Food Vendors

4.3 Effects of COVID-19 on Personal life of Street Food Vendors

4.4 Effects of COVID-19 on Business life of Street Food Vendors

4.5 Challenges Faced by the Street Food Vendor

4.6 Coping Mechanism Adopted to survive during COVID-19 situation

by Street Food Vendors

4.7 Conclusion

4.8 Recommendation

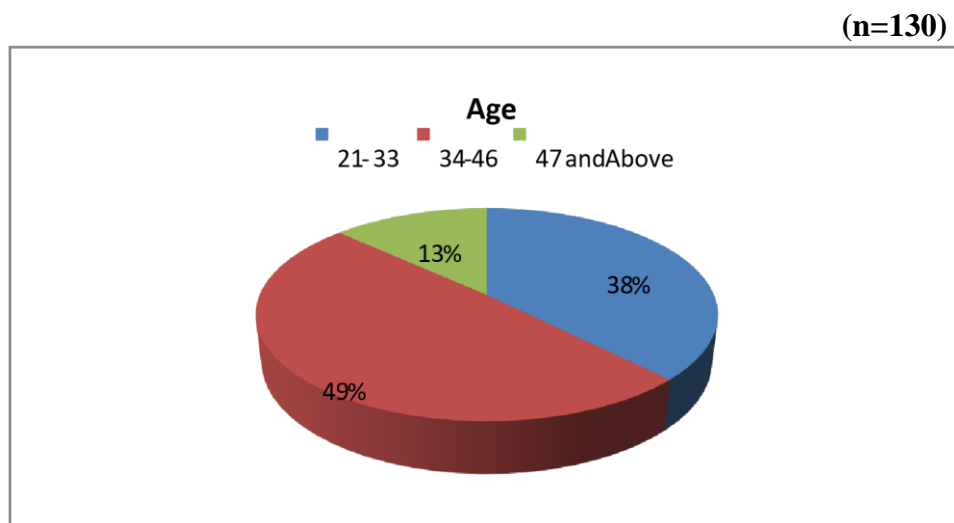
4.1 Personal Profile of the Street Food Vendors

This section includes the data regarding the demographic and socioeconomic profile of the street food vendors. It includes variables like age group, gender, level of education, income group, marital status, experience in their business and so on.

Table 12 : Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Street Food Vendors according to their Age (n=130)

Age group	Frequency	Percentage
Young Adults (21- 33 Years)	49	37.69
Adults (34-46 Years)	64	49.23
Older Adults (47 Years and Above)	17	13.08

Figure 1 Percentage Distribution of the Street Food Vendors according to their Age



According to Table 12, nearly half (50%) of the street food vendors belonged to the "Adult" category, which included individuals between the ages of 34 and 46. The table also indicates that more than one-third of the vendors were young adults (37.69%), ranging from 21 to 33 years old. In contrast, a small proportion of the vendors were classified as older adults (13.08%), aged 47 years and above. The results suggest that street vending is primarily a source of income for individuals in their adult years, with a significant proportion of vendors falling within the middle-aged category. Young adults also appear to be a sizeable group within the street vending industry, likely due to the ease of entry into the field and the flexible work arrangements it provides. In

contrast, the low representation of older adults in this sector could be due to the physical demands of street vending, which may make it challenging for individuals in this age group to sustain.

Table 13 Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Street Food Vendors according to their Gender

(n=130)

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	123	94.62
Female	7	5.38

Table 13 shows a significant gender disparity among street food vendors in Vadodara city. Specifically, it highlights that the high majority (94.62%) of street food vendors in the city are male, with only a small percentage (5.38%) being female. This gender imbalance raises concerns about the role of gender in street food business, and the potential barriers faced by women in this industry. The findings suggest that the street food business is male-dominated, which may be due to a number of social and cultural factors, including traditional gender roles, access to resources, and social norms. Women may face barriers to entry in the street food business, such as lack of capital or resources, limited access to training or networking opportunities, and cultural biases against women in business.

Figure 2 Percentage Distribution of the Street Food Vendors according to their Gender

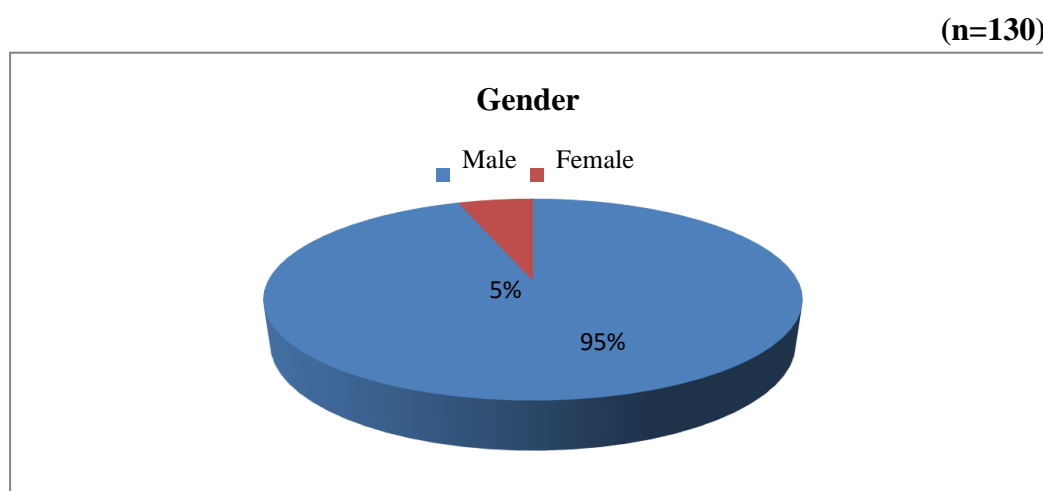


Table 14: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Street Food Vendors according to their Educational Qualification

(n=130)

Educational Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	25	19.23
Primary	40	30.77
Secondary	46	35.38
Higher Secondary	19	14.62

Table 14 reveals the educational qualifications of street food vendors in Vadodara city. The findings indicate that a high proportion of street food vendors have low levels of educational attainment (14.62%), with almost one- fifth (19.23%) of them being illiterate. However, it is also noteworthy that more than one-third (35.38%) of the vendors studied up to secondary level, and nearly onethird of them (30.77%) completed their primary education. The low levels of educational attainment among street food vendors could be due to a variety of reasons, including lack of access to education, financial constraints, and social and cultural factors. However, it is also important to note that street vending is often a survival strategy for those who are economically disadvantaged and have limited options for formal employment. Therefore, education may not always be the top priority for these individuals. The findings also reveal that very few street food vendors have completed their education up to higher secondary level. This may have implications for the overall development of the street food business, as higher levels of education could lead to greater innovation, creativity, and business acumen.

Figure 3 Percentage Distribution of the Street Food Vendors according to their Educational Qualification

(n=130)

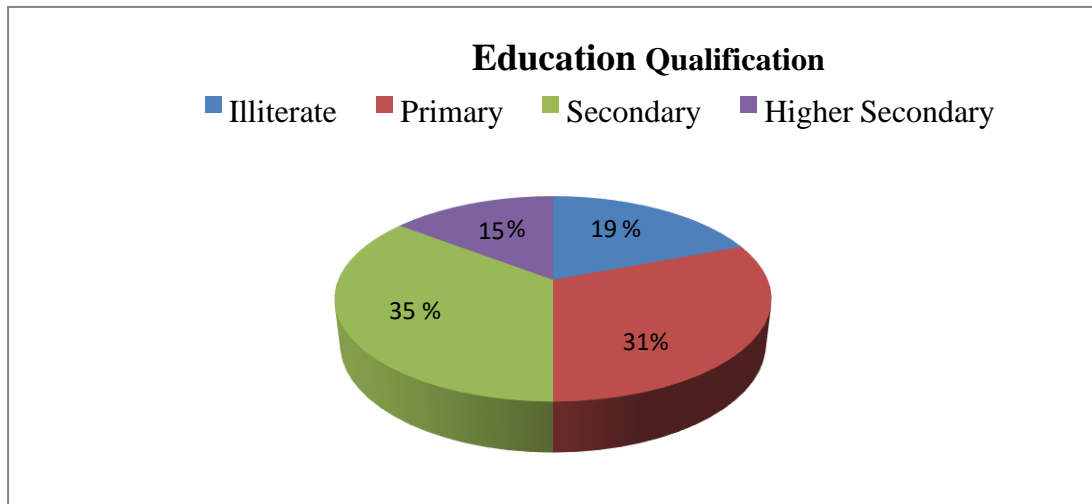


Table 15 : Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Street Food Vendors according to their Marital Status

(n=130)

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Married	111	85.38
Unmarried	11	8.46
Other	8	6.15

Table 15 reveals that that a high majority (85.38%) of street food vendors are married, it is also noteworthy that a small percentage (8.46%) of street food vendors are unmarried, while only eight of them identified their marital status as 'others.' The category of 'others' could include street food vendors who are separated from their spouse, divorced, or widowed. The fact that a small percentage of street food vendors identify themselves as 'others' highlights the potential vulnerability of this population. These vendors may be facing additional challenges related to their personal lives, which could effect their ability to sustain their business. Marital status can have implications for the street food vendors' businesses, as those who are married may have additional responsibilities,

such as caring for their family or managing household finances. On the other hand, unmarried street food vendors may have more flexibility and fewer constraints on their time and resources, allowing them to devote more energy to their businesses.

Figure 4 Percentage Distribution of the Street Food Vendors according to their Marital Status

(n=130)

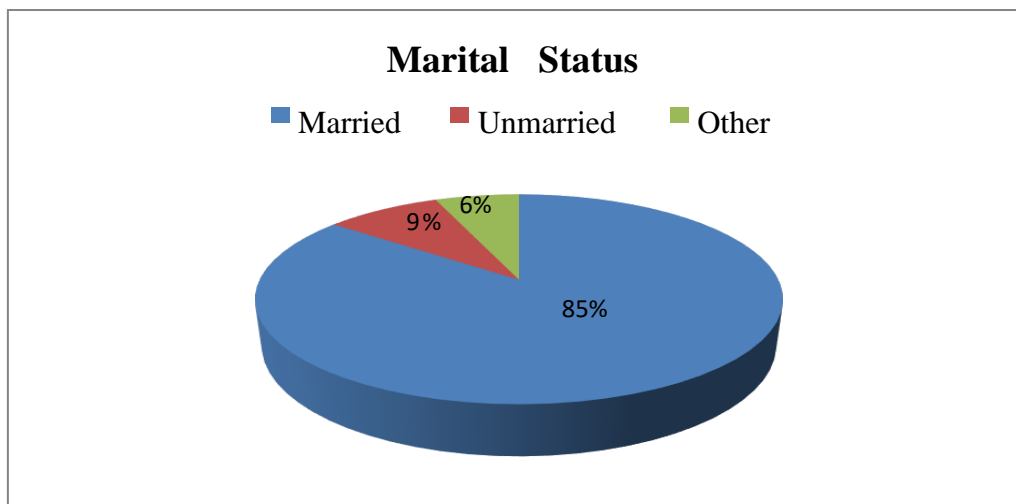


Table 16 : Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Street Food Vendors according to their Income Group

(n=130)

Income Group	Pre –COVID-19		During Lockdown		Post Lockdown	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Very Less	2	1.54	48	36.92	21	16.15
Less	52	40.00	0.00	0.00	45	34.62
Moderate	20	15.38	0.00	0.00	2	1.54
High	10	7.69	0.00	0.00	3	2.31
Did not Responded	46	35.38	82	63.08	59	45.38

Table 16 reveals that prior to the pandemic, a higher percentage (40%) of street food vendors had low income, with a significant proportion (35.38%) of vendors not providing any response. However, a small percentage (15.38%) of vendors had moderate to high income during this period. During the pandemic, the nationwide

lockdown had a significant impact on the street food business. More than one-third (36.92%) of the street food vendors reported very low income during the lockdown period, and the majority did not respond to the question. The lockdown severely restricted the movement of people, resulting in a complete loss of business for many street food vendors.

After the lockdown was lifted, the street food business showed a slow start, with more than one-third (34.62%) of vendors reporting low income. However, only two to three street vendors reported moderate to high income during this period. It is important to note that a significant proportion of vendors did not respond to the question about their income after the lockdown.

The findings highlights the significant effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the income of street food vendors in Vadodara city. The street food business, which heavily relies on the availability of customers, was severely impacted by the restrictions on movement and gatherings. The slow recovery of the business after the lockdown was lifted suggests that there may be ongoing challenges facing street food vendors in attracting customers.

Figure 5 Percentage Distribution of the Street Food Vendors according to their Income Group

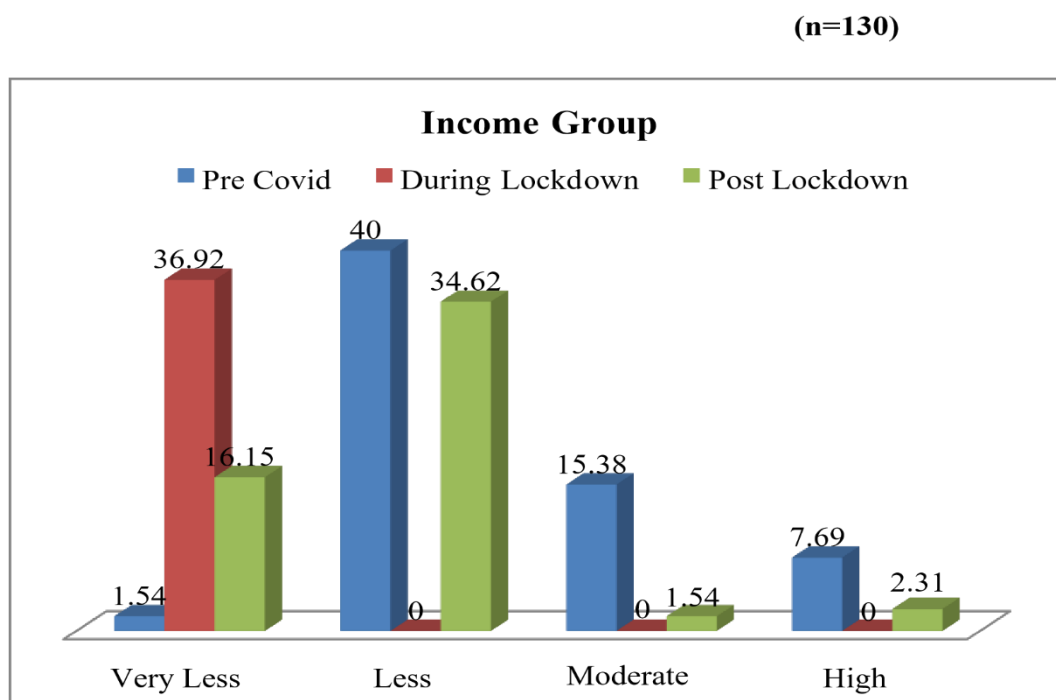


Table 17 : Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Street Food Vendors according to their Years of Experience in their Business (n=130)

Years of Experience	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 5 yrs	20	15.38
5-10 years	60	46.15
More than 10 yrs	50	38.46

Table 17 reveals the years of experience of street food vendors in Vadodara city. The data reveals that a significant proportion of street food vendors had 5- 10 years of experience in their business, with nearly half (46.15%) of the vendors falling into this category. In addition, a sizable proportion (38.46%) of vendors had more than 10 years of experience in the street food business, suggesting that they have developed expertise and built a loyal customer base over time. A smaller percentage (15.38%) of street food vendors had less than five years of experience. This group may include new entrants to the business who are still building their customer base and learning the ropes of running a street food business. It is noteworthy that years of experience can be an important factor in the success of a street food business. The vendors who have been in business for a longer time may have developed a reputation for offering quality food and service, which can attract more customers and increase their profits. Moreover, experienced vendors may have developed efficient business practices that allow them to manage their costs and maximize their profits.

Figure 6 Percentage Distribution of the Street Food Vendors according to their Years of Experience in their business (n=130)

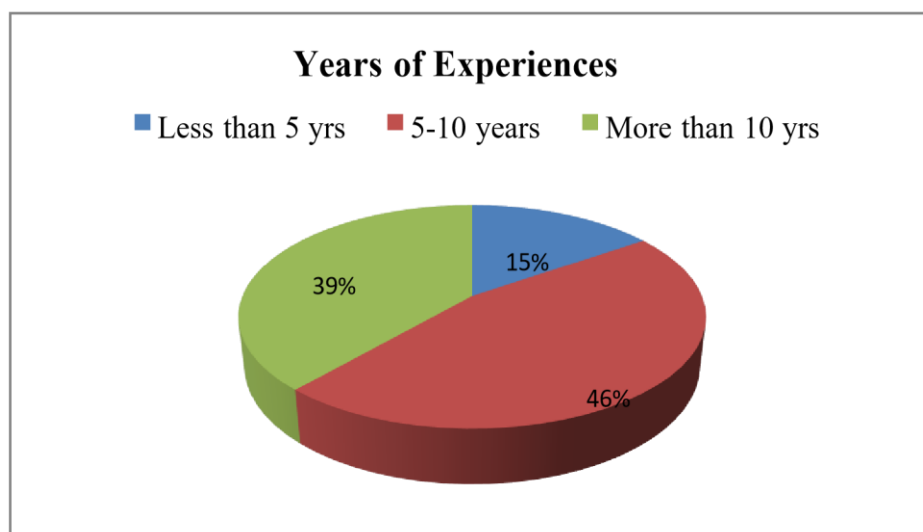


Table 18: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Street Food Vendors according to the Generation of Business

(n=130)

Business Generation	Frequency	Percentage
First Generation Business	105	77.69
Family Business	25	19.23

Table 18 reveals that the high majority (77.69%) of street food vendors run first generation businesses, meaning that they started the business themselves rather than inheriting it from their parents or grandparents. However, one third of the vendors responded with "others" (19.23%) for the same question. This could imply that these vendors may be running a family business to earn income. Thus it can be revealed from the findings that, while the majority of street food vendors start their business from scratch, there are still a significant number of vendors who run family businesses. Both options can be viable for individuals looking to earn income and contribute to the local food culture.

Figure 7 Percentage Distribution of the Street Food Vendors according to the Generation of Business

(n=130)

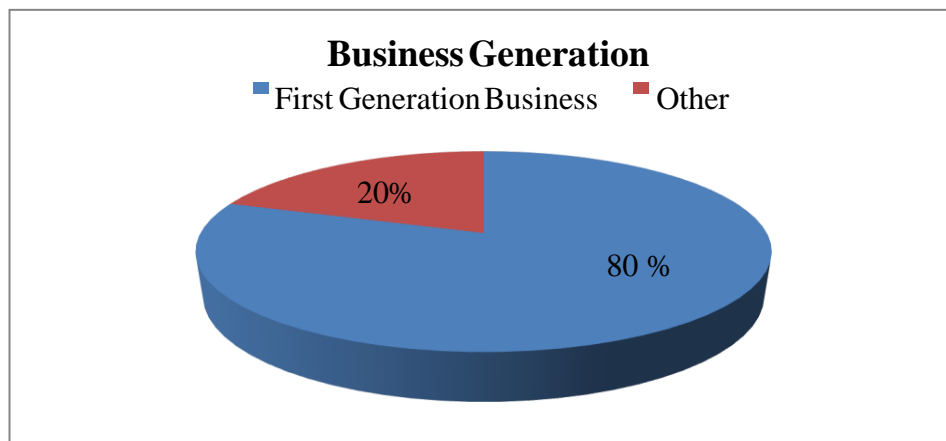


Table 19 : Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Street Food Vendors according to the Food Items they Sell

(n=130)

Food Items	Frequency	Percentage
Indian Snacks	64	49.23
Fast food	16	12.31
Non-Vegetarian food	15	11.54
Pani-puri	10	7.69
Chinese Food	9	6.92
Punjabi Food	8	6.15
Ice cream	8	6.15

Table 19 provides information on the different types of food items that street food vendors in Vadodara city sell. The table shows that nearly half (49.23%) of street food vendors sell Indian snacks. This indicates that Indian snacks are the most popular type of street food in Vadodara.

In addition to Indian snacks, the data shows that a small proportion of street food vendors also sell fast food, non-vegetarian food, Panipuri, Chinese food, Punjabi food, and ice cream. Overall the table reveals the diverse range of food items that street food vendors in Vadodara city sell, indicating that street food is an integral part of the local food culture. The popularity of Indian snacks among street food vendors, along with the availability of non-Indian dishes, caters to a diverse range of customers and adds to the vibrancy of the city's food scene.

Figure 8 Percentage Distribution of the Street Food Vendors according to the Food Items they Sell

(n=130)

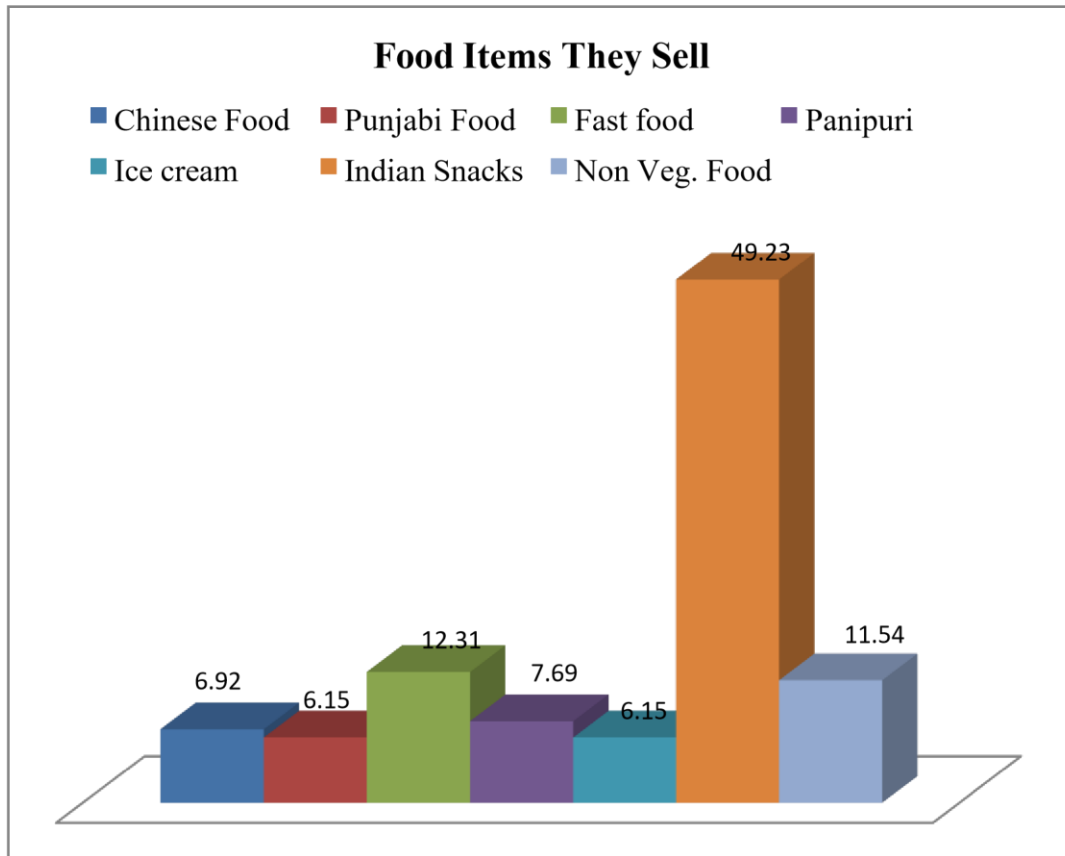


Table 20: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Street Food Vendors according to their Type of Food Stall

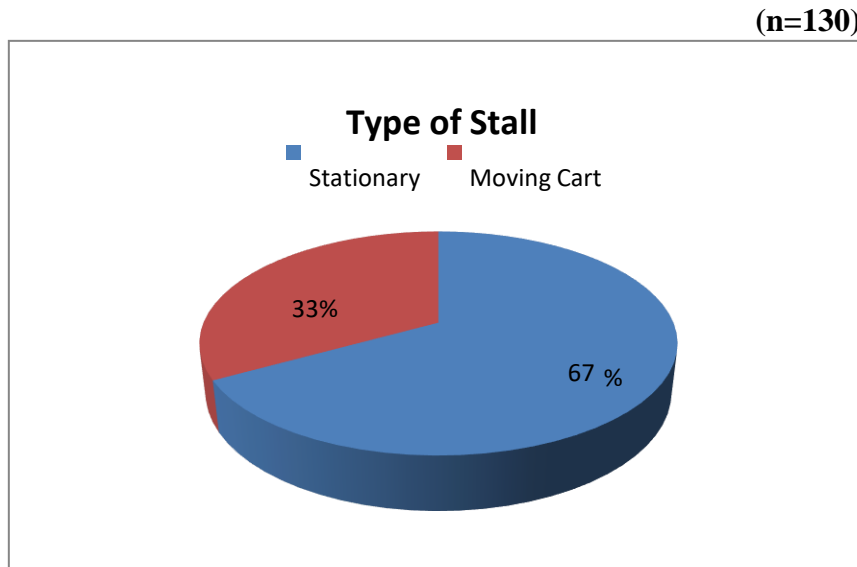
(n=130)

Type of Food Stall	Frequency	Percentage
Stationary	87	66.92
Food Moving Cart	43	33.08

According to the data presented, a majority of street food vendors in Vadodara city use stationary carts (67%) to sell their food items. Stationary carts are fixed at a specific location, and customers come to them to buy food. On the other hand, one-third of street food vendors (33%) use moving carts to sell their food items. Moving carts are carts that vendors use to move from one location to another to sell their food. The findings suggest that the majority of street food vendors in Vadodara city use stationary carts, while a significant minority uses moving carts. The choice between using a stationary

or moving cart may depend on various factors, such as the location of the vendor, the type of food being sold, and the vendor's personal preferences. Ultimately, both stationary and moving carts can be effective ways for street food vendors to sell their food items and contribute to the local food culture.

Figure 9 Percentage Distribution of the Street Food Vendors according to their Type of Food Stall



4.2 Business Profile of the Street Food Vendors

4.2.1 Details of the Business of Stationary Cart Street food vendors

Table 21: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Street Food Vendors according to their Stationary Cart

(n=87)

Aspects	Categories	F	%
Vending Area	Residential	10	11.49
	Commercial	72	82.76
	Religious	5	5.75
Status of location	Free access	12	13.79
	Access by paying fee	75	86.21
Mode of display	Stall	61	70.11
	Stationary cart	26	29.89
Working hours per day	4 to 6	21	24.14
	more than 6	66	75.86
Vending duration per day	less than 3	7	8.05
	3 to 5	13	14.94
	more than 5	67	77.01
Productive timings	Morning	25	28.74
	Afternoon	39	44.83
	Evening	64	73.56

Table 21 provides valuable insights into the business profile of the stationary street food vendors of Vadodara city. The data highlights that these vendors predominantly sell their food items in commercial areas, with a high majority of 82.76 percent of vendors operating in such locations. This indicates that the demand for street food is high in areas with high foot traffic and commercial activity. Moreover, the data reveals that most of these vendors pay fees to gain access to their vending location (86.21%). This implies that vendors have to bear additional costs for their business operations, which may affect their profitability. It also indicates that the local authorities regulate street vending activities by imposing fees for vending in certain areas. The table also shows that a majority of these vendors have a fixed stall for selling their food items (70.11%), indicating that they have a permanent location where they sell their food items. However, around one-third of the vendors use a stationary cart (29.89%), which

allows them to move their cart from one location to another. This suggests that some vendors may prefer to operate in multiple locations to increase their customer base.

The findings reveals that most of the street food vendors work for more than six hours daily (75.86%), highlighting the hard work and long hours put in by these vendors to earn a living. Additionally, the vending duration per day showed that a majority of them were vending for more than five hours (77.01%), indicating that the vendors stay at their vending locations for a long time to serve their customers.

Furthermore, the table reveals that the evening period is the most productive time for street food vendors, with 73.56 percent of vendors operating during this time. This suggests that the demand for street food is higher in the evenings, possibly due to the availability of customers who are out for dinner. However, the morning period also has potential customers, with 28.74 percent of vendors operating during this time. This implies that vendors located near educational institutions or commercial complexes that open early in the morning can cater to a steady customer base. The findings in the above table provides useful information about the business profile of stationary street food vendors in Vadodara city, highlighting the location, duration, and timing of their business operations.

Figure 10 Percentage Distribution of the Stationary Street Food Vendors according to their Vending Areas

(n=87)

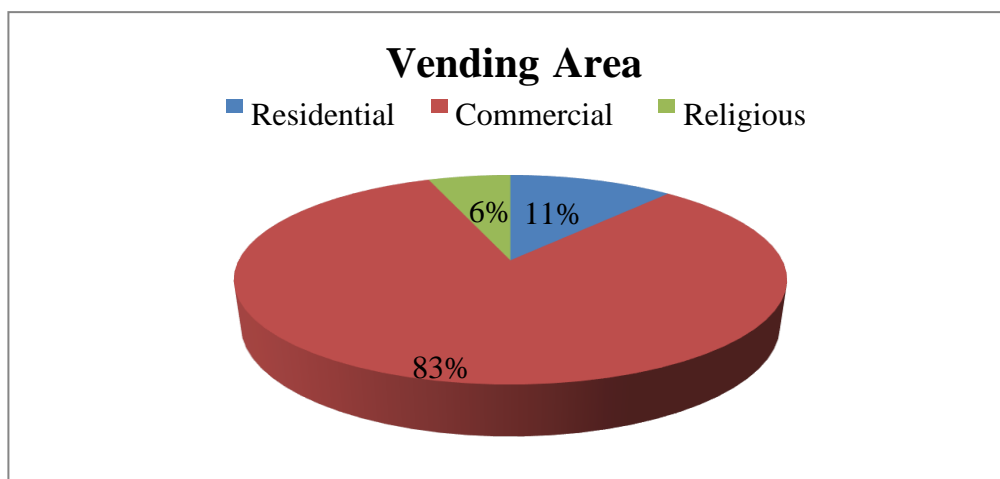


Figure 11 Percentage Distribution of the Stationary Street Food Vendors according to their Status of Location of Food Stall

(n=87)

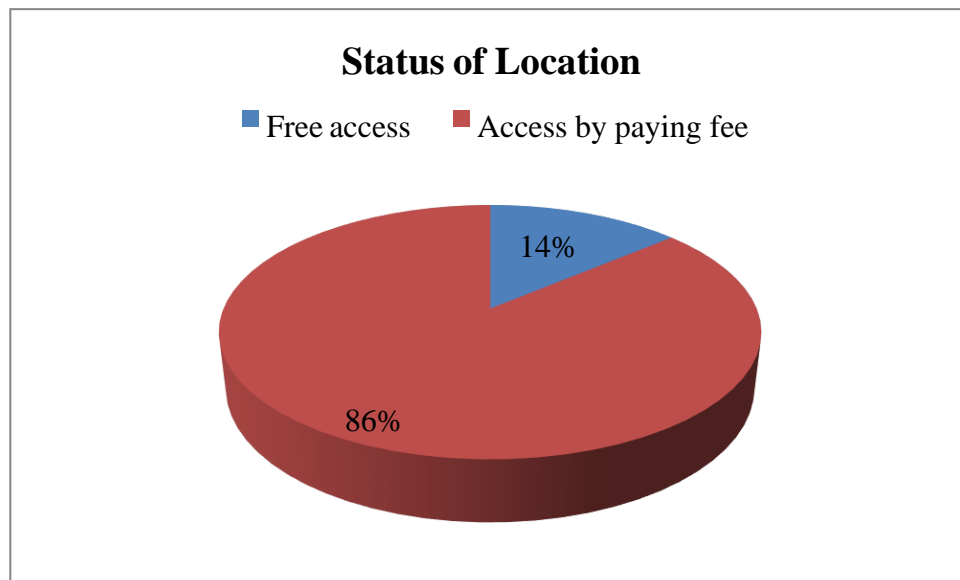


Figure 12 Percentage Distribution of the Stationary Street Food Vendors according to their Mode of Display of Food Stall

(n=87)

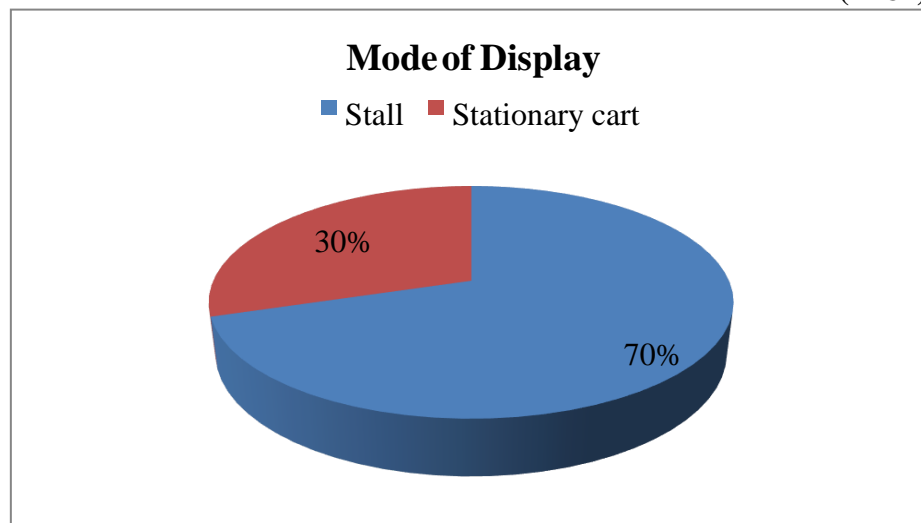


Figure 13 Percentage Distribution of the Stationary Street Food Vendors according to their Daily Working Hours

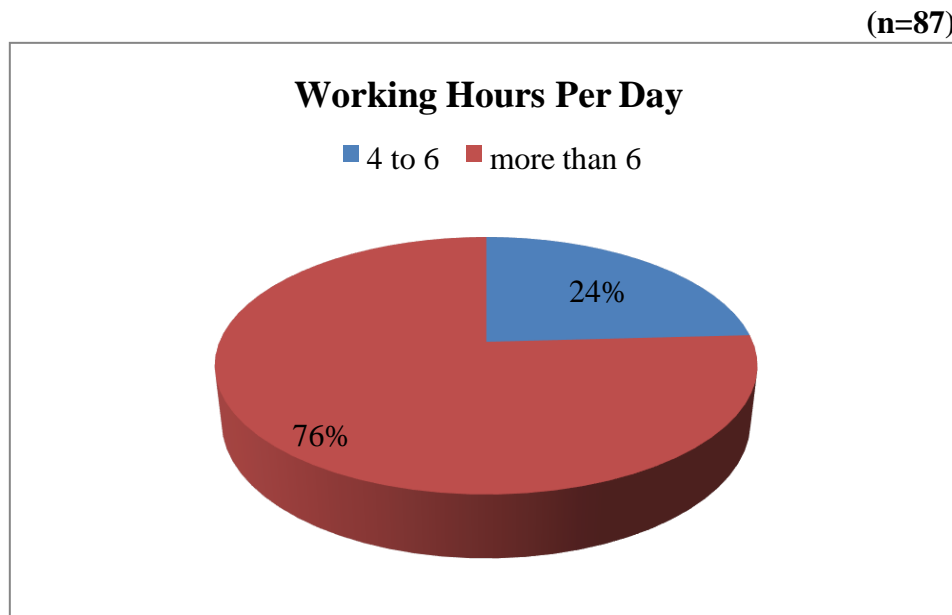


Figure 14 Percentage Distribution of the Stationary Street Food Vendors according to their Daily Vending Timings on Food Stall

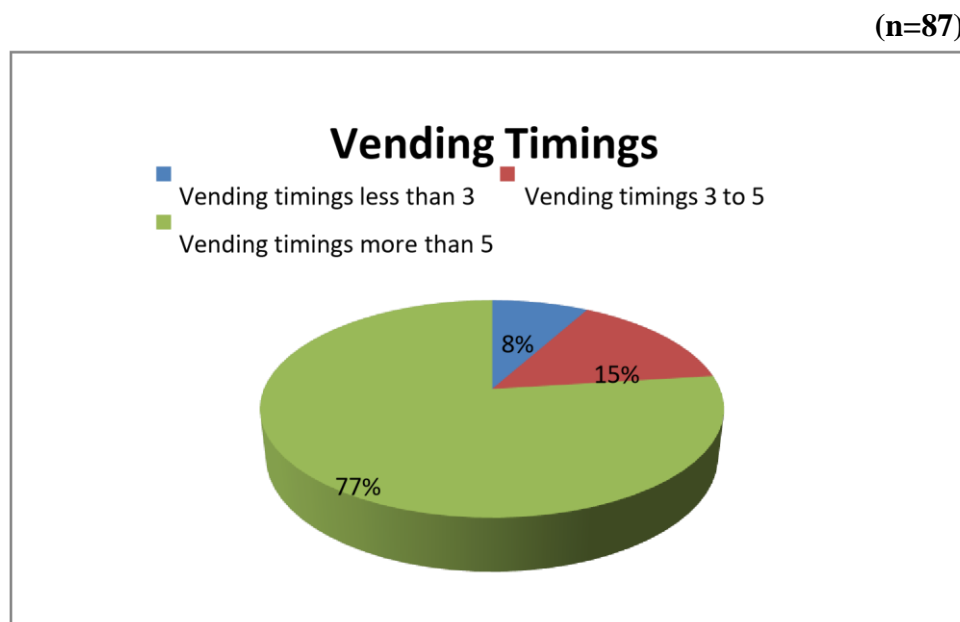
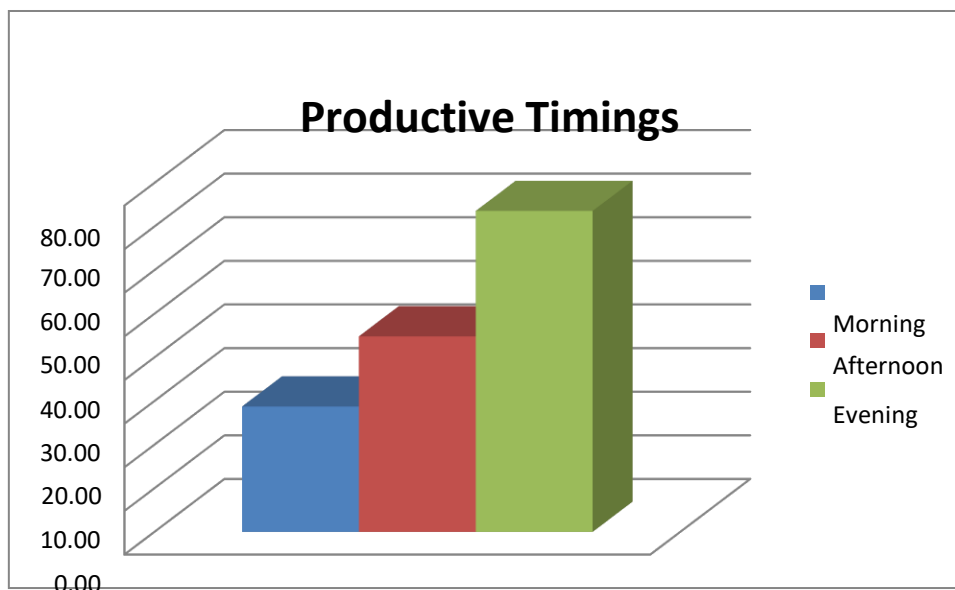


Figure 15 Percentage Distribution of the Stationary Street Food Vendors according to their Productive Timings on Food Stall (n=87)



4.2.2 Details of the Business of street food vendors using Moving Cart

Table 22: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Street Food Vendors according to their Moving Cart

(n=43)

Aspects	Categories	F	%
Mode	On Head or Shoulder	6	13.95
	Cycle	15	34.88
	Cart	6	13.95
	Van	16	37.21
Area	Residential	36	83.72
	Commercial	11	25.58
	Religious	26	60.47
No. of destinations covered in a Day	Less than 2 Destination	11	25.58
	2-4 destination	6	13.95
	More than 4 destination	26	60.47
Working hours per day	0-3	14	32.56
	4 to 6	28	65.12
	more than 6	1	2.33
Productive timing in a day	Morning	14	32.56
	Afternoon	22	51.16
	Evening	27	62.79

Table 22 provides an insight into the business profile of street food vendors who use moving carts. It shows that the majority of them use vans or cycles for selling their food items. Moreover, residential areas are the primary selling location for these vendors, followed by religious areas and commercial areas. It also reveals that these vendors cover more than four destinations in a day, allowing them to sell their food items to a larger number of people. The data further shows that the majority of them work for four to six hours per day, with a focus on the evening and afternoon periods as being the most productive time for selling.

Further the above table highlights that more than half of the street food vendors using moving carts consider the afternoon period as being productive for selling. This could be due to the fact that people are on lunch breaks and looking for quick and affordable meal options. Furthermore, a considerable percentage of street food vendors using moving carts believe that the morning period is productive, which could be due to the student population around the commercial areas near their campuses.

Overall, the findings reveal that street food vendors who use moving carts have different selling patterns and preferences compared to stationary cart vendors. These vendors focus more on residential areas, cover more destinations in a day, and consider the afternoon period to be productive for selling. The findings suggest that street food vendors need to understand the local population's preferences and tailor their business practices accordingly to attract more customers and increase their sales.

Figure 16 Percentage Distribution of the Street Food Vendors with Moving Cart according to their Mode of Transport for Vending (n=43)

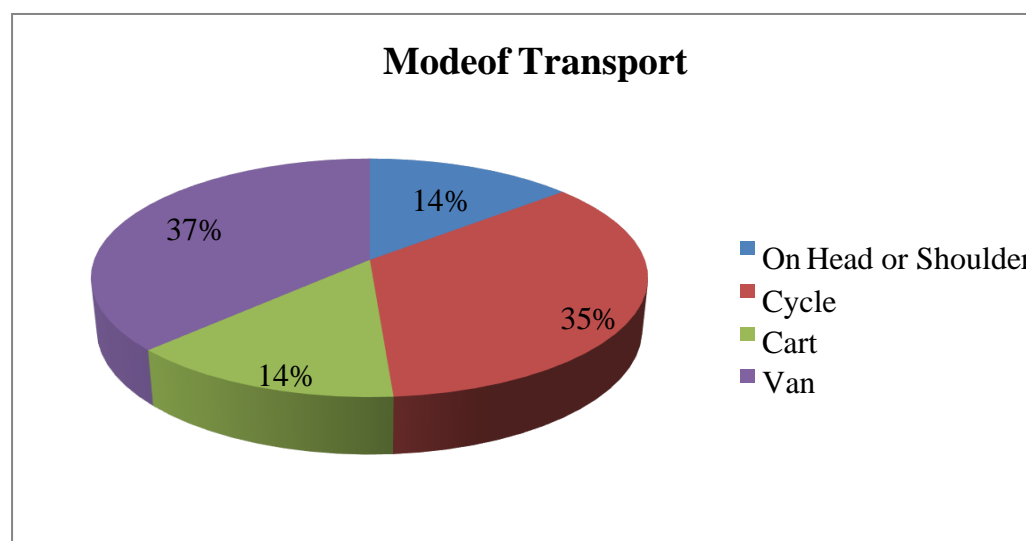


Figure 17 Percentage Distribution of the Street Food Vendors with Moving Cart according to their Area of Vending

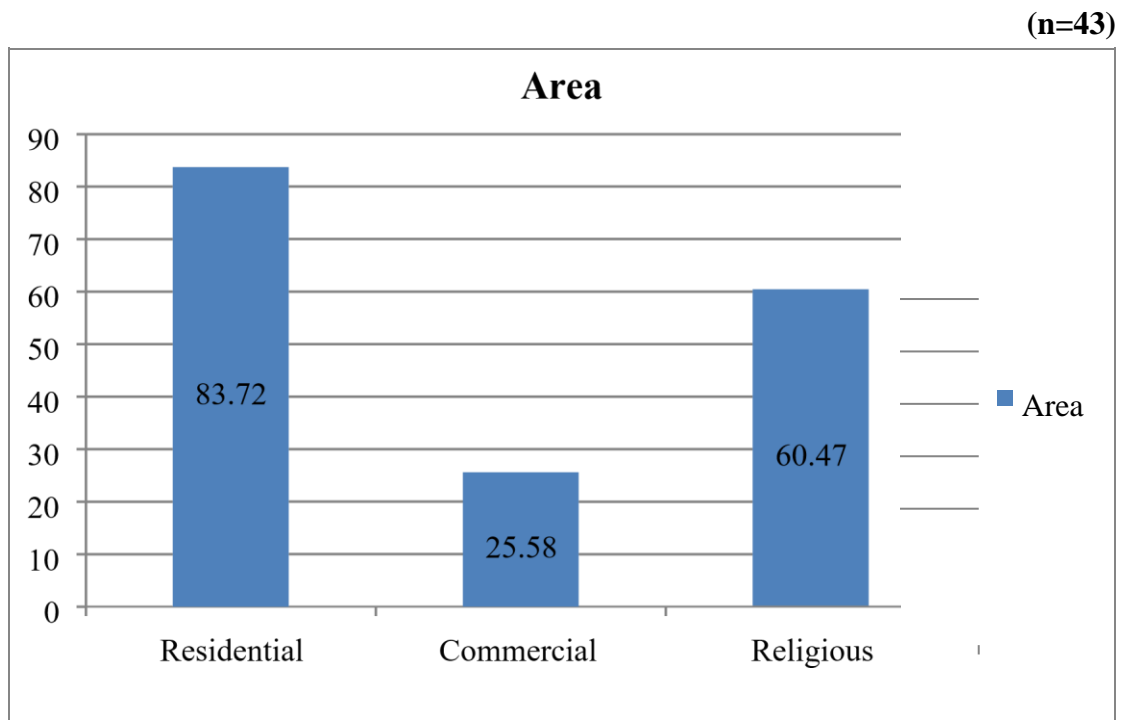


Figure 18 Percentage Distribution of the Street Food Vendors with Moving Cart according to the Number of Destination covered in a Day

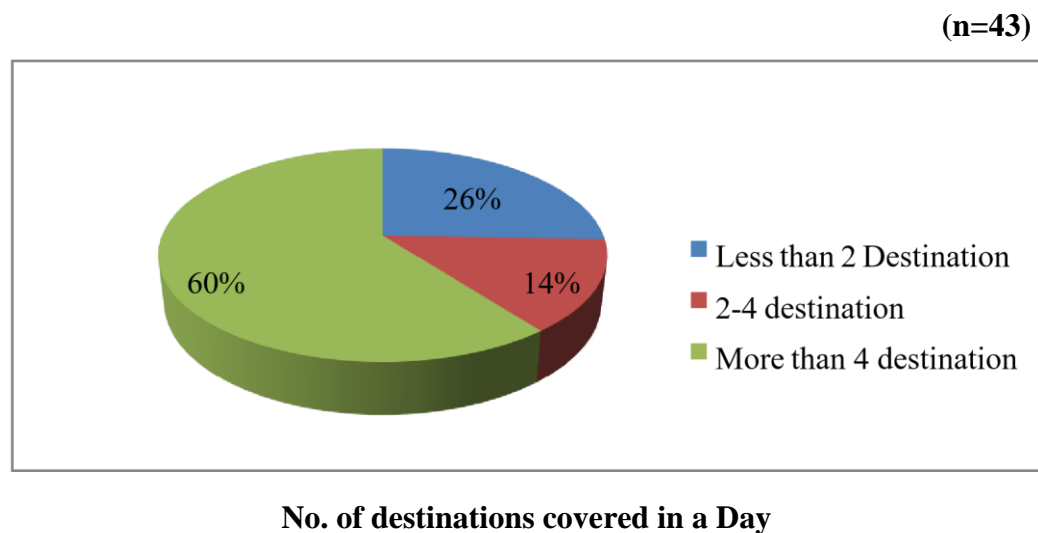


Figure 19 Percentage Distribution of the Street Food Vendors with Moving Cart according to their Hours of Working in a Day

(n=43)

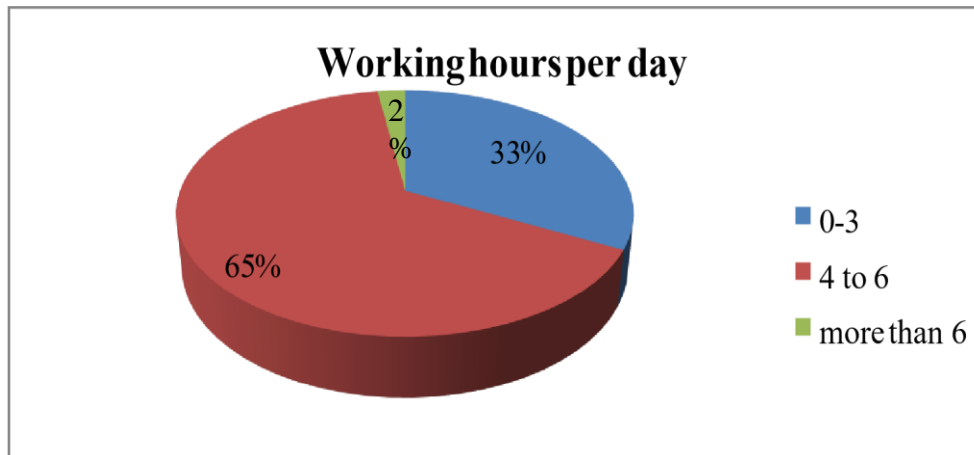


Figure 20 Percentage Distribution of the Street Food Vendors with Moving Cart according to the Most Productive Timing for Vending.

(n=43)

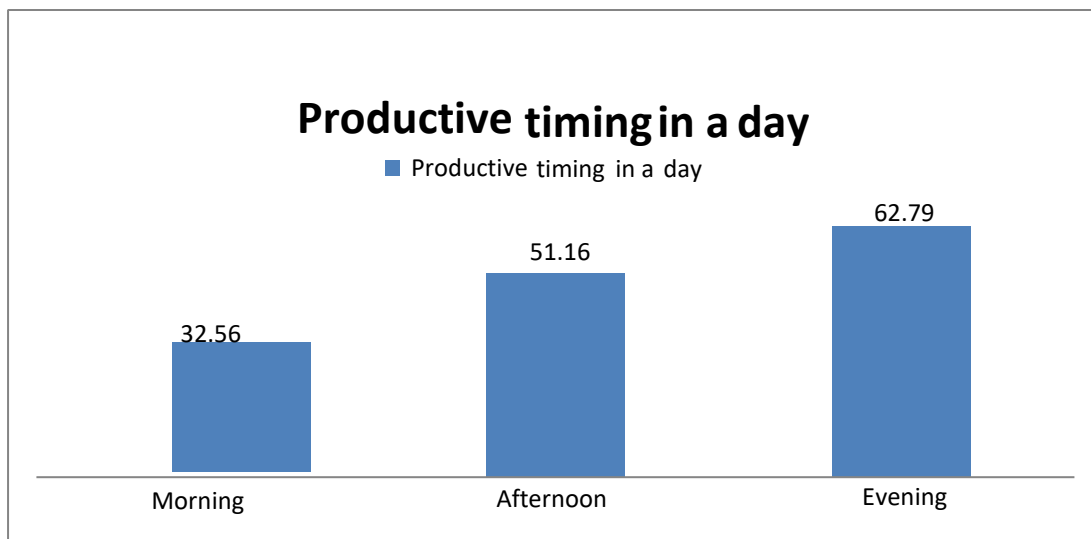


Table 23: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Street Food Vendors according to their Food Safety License

(n=130)

Food Safety License	Frequency	Percentage
Had	117	90.00
Did not Have	13	10

Table 23 presents findings regarding the possession of food safety license by the street food vendors in Vadodara city. The data reveals that a vast majority of the street food vendors, very high majority 90 percent, have acquired the food safety license. However, the data also reveals that there are still some (10%) street food vendors who do not possess a food safety license. Therefore, it is crucial for all street food vendors to obtain a food safety license and follow the guidelines to ensure that the food items they sell are safe for consumption. The government can also take steps to provide training and support to street food vendors to make it easier for them to obtain the necessary licenses and comply with the regulations. This would not only benefit the consumers but also the street food vendors by improving the credibility and sustainability of their business.

Figure 21 Percentage Distribution of the Street Food Vendors according to their Food Safety License

(n=130)

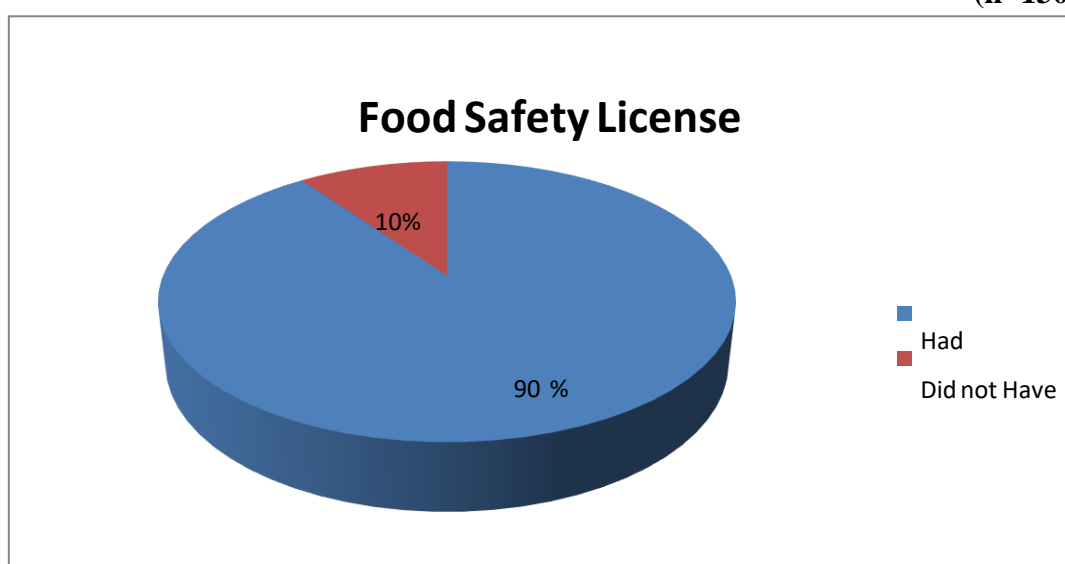


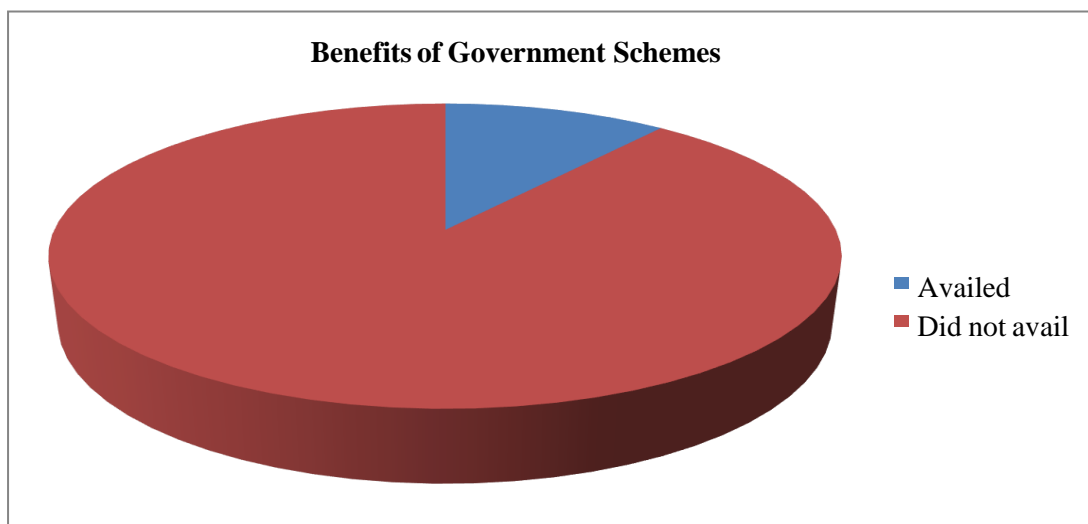
Table 24 : Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Street Food Vendors according to Benefits they availed from Government Schemes (n=130)

Benefits of Government Schemes	Frequency	Percentage
Availed	14	10.77
Did not availed	116	89.23

Table 24 reveals that only a small percentage of street food vendors in Vadodara city have taken advantage of government-aided benefits. Specifically, 10.77 percent of vendors have availed themselves of the benefits offered by the Smaridhi Yojana scheme, while a majority of vendors, amounting to 89 percent, did not avail of any government schemes.

Overall, while the low percentage of vendors who have availed themselves of government-aided benefits is concerning, it also highlights an opportunity for the government to provide more support to this vital sector of the economy. By taking steps to make these benefits more accessible and easier to access, policymakers can help street food vendors in Vadodara city to thrive and contribute to the local economy.

Figure 22 Percentage Distribution of the Street Food Vendors according to Availing the Benefits of Government Schemes (n=130)



4.3 Effects of COVID-19 on Personal life of Street Food Vendors

Table: 25 : Item wise Intensity indices showing the Effects of COVID19 on Personal life of Street Food Vendors

(n=130)		
	Effects of COVID-19 on Personal life	I.I.
	Overall Intensity Index (I.I.)	1.82
High Effect	Family members understood the importance of saving.	2.55
	Took extra care to see that children stay at home safely	2.43
	Always had negative thoughts	2.25
	Family members started compromising on basic needs	2.23
	Became more conscious in spending money	2.22
	Spent more time with children.	2.18
	Family was the biggest emotional support.	2.18
	Disappointment among family members because of postponement of events	2.18
	Increased stress level	2.08
	The uncertainty was scary.	2.04
Moderate	Learnt the ways to save money by self-work	1.93
	Improved appetite.	1.76
	Had severe problem of sleeplessness.	1.72
	Family health expenses increased.	1.66
	Prepared for any health related emergencies	1.52
	Paid more attention to find alternate means to earn money.	.35
	Helped wife/spouse with everyday routine tasks.	1.12
Low	Online education of children increased the burden	0.97
	Relied on credits and government schemes for external help	.16

Table 25 provides insights into the Effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the personal lives of street food vendors in Vadodara district. The results suggest that the pandemic has had significant effects on the vendors' care for their children and families, particularly in terms of their health. A majority of respondents reported taking extra precautions to keep their children safe at home, preparing for health emergencies, and

relying on family members for support. This highlights the importance of family bonds during times of crisis. However, the table also shows that a high percentage of respondents reported negative thoughts, increased stress levels, and fear due to uncertainty caused by the pandemic. This is a worrying trend as it suggests that the pandemic has taken a toll on their mental health. It also indicates the need for increased support and resources for mental health during such crises.

The results also suggest that the pandemic has had mixed effects on the vendors' finances. While some reported increased dependency on government schemes and credits, others reported increased consciousness about financial matters and savings. This indicates the need for targeted financial support and education for vulnerable groups during times of crisis.

The table also highlights the Effects of the pandemic on the vendors' sleep cycles. A significant proportion of respondents reported suffering from sleeplessness, which can have adverse effects on their physical and mental health. This highlights the need for targeted interventions to address sleep- related issues among vulnerable groups during such crises.

Overall, the findings suggest that the COVID-19 pandemic has had both positive and negative impacts on the personal lives of street food vendors in Vadodara district. While it has brought families closer together and improved bonding, it has also had negative effects on mental health, finances, and sleep. The results underscore the importance of targeted support and resources for vulnerable groups during times of crisis.

4.4 Effects of COVID-19 on Business life of Street Food Vendors

Table: 26: Item wise Intensity indices showing the Effects of COVID-19 on Business life of Street Food Vendors

(n=130)

Effect	Effects of COVID-19 on their Business	I.I.
	Overall Intensity Index (I.I.)	1.82
High	Increased workload of packaging and managing goods at same cost as well as time.	2.15
Moderate	Spent more money to follow the government guidelines to run the workplace.	1.92
	Paid higher price for raw material	1.90
	Decreased profit margins to appeal customers.	1.81
	Gave advance payments to block goods from vendor.	1.78
	Difficult to order huge quantities due to uncertainty of the lockdown timing	1.77
	Re-established business from scratch.	1.71
	Relationship with clients and vendors helped during business reestablishment.	1.51
	Frequent manpower crisis.	1.42
	Suffered heavy losses as the material in stock perished	1.40
	Delayed loan repayment.	1.38
	Workers have apprehension to work due to wage issues.	1.37
	Did not have stable customer base for after resumption	1.35
	Found ways to fulfill demands by finding more routes to get raw materials.	1.28
Low	Started vending different food products	0.97
	Took out time for planning growth of business	0.93
	New avenues opened up for business.	0.70
	Relied on credits and government schemes for external help	0.68
	Migrated to home town	0.62
	Sold vending stall due to lack of funds	0.30

The above table 26 focuses on the effects of COVID-19 on the street food vendors in Vadodara, India. The findings indicate that the pandemic has significantly affected the street food business, particularly with regards to the purchase of raw materials for their business. More specifically, the respondents reported difficulties in ordering large quantities of raw materials, having to pay in advance for booking goods from vendors, and paying higher prices for raw materials. These challenges could be attributed to the poor global supply chain management caused by the pandemic.

Additionally, the respondents reported a moderate effect of COVID19 on their business, including decreasing their profit margins to attract customers, increasing their workload to manage goods in the same cost and time, spending more money to follow government guidelines, and facing manpower crisis, as well as wage-related issues for their workers. To cope with these challenges, the street food vendors had to cut down their profit margin and the wages of the workers for the survival of their businesses.

The effect of COVID-19 on the street food business in Vadodara was reported to be low with regards to several aspects, such as heavy losses due to perishable stock, re-establishment of their business, repayment of loans, and migration to their hometown. The street food vendors also reported that COVID-19 did not open up new avenues for their business, and they did not rely on credits and government schemes for external help. Furthermore, a high majority of the respondents did not plan for the growth of their business or sell different food products to increase profit.

Overall, the findings suggest that the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant effect on the street food business in Vadodara, with challenges related to the demand and supply of raw materials, manpower, and profit margins. However, the effect was relatively low on the re-establishment of the business post lockdown. The study highlights the importance of supply chain management and the need for the government to support small businesses during crises.

4.5 Challenges Faced by the Street Food Vendor

Table 27: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Street Food Vendors according to the Overall Challenges faced by the Street Food Vendors

(n=130)

Challenges	Frequency	Percentage
Moderate Challenges	16	12.31
More Challenges	114	87.69

The findings presented in Table 27 suggest that the COVID-19 lockdown had a significant effects on the street vendors, with a large majority of them facing more challenges during this period. Specifically, the table indicates that 86.69 percent of the street vendors faced high levels of challenges during the lockdown, while only 13.31 percent of them reported facing moderate challenges.

The challenges experienced by the street vendors during the lockdown were multifaceted, encompassing both financial and nonfinancial issues. From a financial perspective, the lockdown led to a significant decrease in demand for street food, as people were required to stay at home and were unable to patronize street vendors as they normally would. This decline in demand likely led to a decrease in revenue for street vendors, making it difficult for them to sustain their businesses and support their families.

Beyond financial challenges, the lockdown also had physical and psychological Effects on the street vendors. For instance, the table suggests that many street vendors faced difficulties in accessing basic necessities, such as food and healthcare, during the lockdown. This may have led to physical hardships and health problems for some street vendors. Additionally, the table indicates that the lockdown increased anxiety levels among street vendors, likely due to the uncertainty of the situation and the fear of losing their businesses and livelihoods. Overall, the findings presented in Table 27 highlight the significant challenges faced by street vendors during the COVID-19 lockdown. These challenges were not limited to financial issues, but also included physical and psychological hardships. As such, it is important for policymakers and other stakeholders to understand the diverse challenges faced by street vendors during crises

such as the COVID-19 pandemic, and to develop targeted support programs to help them cope with these challenges and sustain their businesses.

Table 28: Intensity Indices for the Challenges faced by the Street Food Vendors During Lockdown

(n=130)

Challenges	Challenges faced by Street food Vendors	I.I.
More Challenges	Did not plan for crisis.	2.93
	No source of income	2.90
	Low footfall due to fear of catching the virus	2.79
	Opted for alternate sources of income	2.77
	Did not have enough savings	2.69
	There was no surety of complete normalcy	2.69
	Less profit due to curfew timings	2.54
	Prices of raw material was too high	2.45
	Faced difficulties in following the	
	government guidelines after unlock	2.39
	Packaging and delivery guidelines kept on changing	2.18
	In debt due to loans	2.08
Moderate Challenges	Adapting to new normal regulation were difficult	1.99
	Faced difficulty in gaining the trust of costumers	1.92

Table 28 presents the intensity indices for the challenges faced by the street vendors during the lockdown period. The findings reveal that the majority of the street vendors faced more to moderate problems during the lockdown, indicating the severity of the situation. Only a small percentage of them (13.31%) reported facing moderate challenges, while the majority (86.69%) faced more challenges. The highest intensity index was found for the item "did not plan for crisis" (2.39), indicating that the street vendors faced more challenges as they did not have a plan to tackle the crisis. This suggests that most street vendors were not prepared for such a situation and did not have any contingency plans in place. This lack of preparedness led to a range of problems, including financial instability, decreased footfall, and anxiety.

The least intensity index was found for "faced difficulty in gaining the trust of customers" (1.92), indicating that the street vendors faced comparatively fewer challenges due to distrust from their customers. This could be because street food is a popular and essential part of the food culture in India, and people trust the quality of street food. The data from Table 28 suggest that the street vendors faced more challenges due to various factors such as lack of planning for crisis, no sources of income, low footfall, insufficient savings, uncertain complete normalcy, less profit, and high prices of raw materials. These challenges affected the street vendors' financial stability, mental health, and family life.

Moreover, the findings revealed that the street food vendors faced moderate challenges in adapting to the new regulations and gaining the trust of their customers. This suggests that while the street vendors were able to adapt to the new normal, it was not without its challenges. The government guidelines and changing packaging and delivery regulations also added to their difficulties. In conclusion, Table 28 indicates that the street vendors in Vadodara district faced a range of challenges during the lockdown period, which affected their financial stability, mental health, and family life. It highlights the need for contingency planning and support for street vendors to tackle such crises effectively.

4.6 Coping Mechanism Adopted to survive during COVID-19 situation by Street Food Vendors

Table: 29: Intensity Indices of Coping Mechanism Adopted to survive during COVID-19 situation by Street Food Vendors

(n=130)

Level of Adoption	Coping Mechanism Adopted by Street Food Vendors	I.I.
Moderate	Overall Intensity Index (I.I.)	0.97
	Switched to healthier raw products and dishes	1.80
	Took help from relatives/friends for first few days	1.66
	Started vending essential services/good	1.60
	Reduced the use of high value product.	1.58
	Changed my vending time as per curfew regulations	1.45
	Changed certain things on the menu	1.26

	Used savings	1.12
	Used my savings	1.12
	I renovated my vending stall	1.12
	I changed the vending location/route because of new guidelines	1.10
Low	Used social media for customer base attention and creation	0.71
	Added more seasonal and local products to manage product price	0.72
	Registered under online delivery platforms	0.68
	Used money to join digital marketing	0.65
	Had to find alternate means of employment	0.49
	Had to find alternate means of employment	0.49
	Had to change my business	0.44
	Other family members had to find employments	0.42
	Had to do temporary jobs that were available	0.42
	Received help from PM Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (PM svanidhi).	0.16

Table 29 provides insights into the coping mechanisms adopted by street food vendors in Vadodara during the COVID-19 pandemic. The results showed that a significant proportion of street food vendors resorted to vending essential goods and services, such as sanitizer and medical supplies, to sustain their financial livelihood during the pandemic. This coping mechanism was adopted to a great extent by 39.23 percent of the vendors. The study also found that a considerable proportion of the street food vendors made changes in their menu card (36.15%) and switched to healthier options for raw products and dishes (45.38%) to improve their sales. This indicates that the street food vendors were quick to adapt to the changing demands of the customers and were ready to make changes to their products and services to attract more customers. Furthermore, some street food vendors also renovated their vending stalls (25.38%) and took help from their family and friends (34.62%) in the initial days of the pandemic. This highlights their willingness to improve their work station and receive support from their loved ones. The results also showed that a high percentage of street food vendors

used all their savings (89.23%) during the pandemic, indicating the financial difficulties they faced. Additionally, some vendors changed their vending location (40%) and menu (37%), but to a lesser extent. Overall, the coping mechanisms adopted by the street food vendors of Vadodara during the pandemic were focused on maintaining their financial stability, adapting to the changing market demands, and receiving support from their loved ones. These findings suggest that street food vendors were resilient and resourceful in adapting to the challenges posed by the pandemic.

4.7 Conclusion

It can be concluded that the street vendors went through loss and hardships due to the effect of COVID- 19. The street vendors had low level of educational attainment which left no scope of alternatives for them. Almost half of the street vendors were married and had a family to feed. The level of responsibility was high and the income source was only one or two in the families of these vendors. COVID-19 affected the standard of living of street vendors during the lockdown. Majority of the street vendors did not plan for the crisis and thus had minimal savings. It was also noted by the project worker that the street vendors went through stress and depression due to lack of work and earnings. It was also noticed that the majority of the street vendors did not avail benefits of the government scheme that were available for them. After unlock it was difficult for street vendors to start afresh with the government guidelines. It was burdensome for the vendors to procure raw materials after unlock. The vendors had to cut down profit margins to balance their income and expense flow.

4.8 Recommendation for future studies

- A training course can be designed for street vendors for savings and investments.
- Awareness about the Government Schemes and their benefits should be provided to street vendors.
- Crash course on Crisis Management for street vendors can be designed and executed in the city.
- A similar research can be undertaken with retailers and food outlets in the city.

CHAPTER 5

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION COVID-19

Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that cause illness ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases. A novel coronavirus is a new strain that has not been previously identified in humans. It is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. The COVID-19 virus spreads primarily through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose when an infected person coughs or sneezes, so it's important that you also practice respiratory etiquette (for example, by coughing into a flexed elbow). The first case of COVID-19 in India, which originated from China, was reported on 30 January 2020.

Common signs of infection include respiratory symptoms, fever, and cough, shortness of breath and breathing difficulties. In more severe cases, infection can cause pneumonia, severe acute respiratory syndrome, kidney failure and even death. Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness.

COVID-19 Dashboard (India-Gujarat) as on 27 August 2021

Total Cases	Active		Discharged	Death
3,26,03,188	3,44,899		3,18,21,428	4,36,861
44,658	11,174		32,988	496
State	Cases	Active	Discharge d	Deaths
Gujarat	8,25,363	157 2	8,15,126	10,080

Restrictions during Lock Down

- All transport, flights, trains, roadways
- All government offices with exceptions
- Commercial and private establishments
- Industrial establishments
- Hospitality establishments
- Educational institutions
- All places of worship, religious congregations
- All social, political, sports, entertainment, academic, cultural, religious functions

Effects of COVID 19 on Business Life

The COVID-19 pandemic outbreak has forced many business to close, leading to an unprecedented disruption of commerce in most industry sectors. Retailers and brands face many short-term challenges, such as those related to health and safety, the supply chain, the workforce, cash flow, consumer demand, sales, and marketing. Many markets, especially in the fields of tourism and hospitality, no longer exist. At the same time, online communication, online entertainment, and online shopping are seeing unprecedented growth.

Effects of COVID 19 on Personal Life

COVID-19 (Coronavirus) has affected day to day life and is slowing down the global economy. COVID-19 has rapidly affected our day to day life, businesses, disrupted the world trade and movements. The effects of COVID-19 in daily life are extensive and have far reaching consequences. These can be divided into various categories

- Health care
- Economic
- Social

Street Vendor

- The term 'Street vendor' refers to those who are unable to get regular jobs in the remunerative formal sector on account of their low level of education and skills.

According to the Periodic Labor Force Survey, in 2017-18 there were around 11.9 million street vendors in the country, of whom around 1.2 million were women. In Delhi, they comprised 2.7—1.3 per cent of all women and 3 per cent of all men workers are street vendors. For both men and women, own-account work (self-employed with no employees) is the predominant status of employment among the street vendors and approximately more than two-third of these street vendors were own- account workers in India and also in Delhi during 2017-18. Street vendors occupy one of the largest and most visible occupational groups in the informal economy which is found in the public space i.e. ‘street’.

Types of Street Vendors

The street vendors could be divided into three categories.

- Weekly Market Vendors
- Mobile Market Vendors
- Static or Stationary Vendors

Street vendors in India

The WIEGO (Women in Informal Employment, Globalizing and Organizing), India experts reported that “street vendors feed our cities”. Street food has been considered as the essential sector that ensure food security for millions of urban poor across the developing world. In India, it is estimated that nearly 50% of vendors sell cooked food affordable to many, and over 30% of them vend fresh fruits and vegetables catering to over 1/3rd of the demand of urban India.

Street vending is often the first solution for an unskilled migrant, with an aspiration to progress. The street vending business is perceived as security of income and place of business; improved margins; better location of doing business; lower vulnerability of business loss; credit worthiness and so on. Easier access to customers, better supply chain linkages, improved tools of trade, access to better infrastructure at location of business, improved storage for perishables. (Kowligi and Singh, 2021)

Street vending is often the first solution for an unskilled migrant, with an aspiration to progress. The street vending business is perceived as security of income and place of business; improved margins; better location of doing business; lower vulnerability of

business loss; credit worthiness and so on. Easier access to customers, better supply chain linkages, improved tools of trade, access to better infrastructure at location of business, improved storage for perishables. (Kowligi and Singh, 2021)

Street vendors in Vadodara and Gujarat

The street vending is a very popular informal sector that employ millions of people in Gujarat. There is no formal recent data available that could present the exact statistics of the street vendors in the Gujarat state. According to the data showcased on NSVAI's official website, in Ahmedabad there were 127000 estimated vendors in various sectors contributing to the total annual turnover of Rupees 1,007 crores. Street vendors, popularly known as “lari walas“ in Gujarat are an integral part of the economy of any city, and so it is in Vadodara. These people sell items of all kinds, from leather goods to pottery, to stationary and eatables from all cuisines. Street vending as a profession in Vadodara is perhaps as old as the city itself. It is an indispensable part of the culture and the shopping circuit. The majority of these vendors are found in the old city area, called Raopura. Other parts where they can be frequently found are Fatehgunj, Ellora park circles, outside the campus of the MS University, residential areas and so on. According to the data available on the Vadodara Municipal Corporation websites there are more than six thousand registered street vendors in Vadodara city. However, the actual number could vary and includes those who do not possess their street vending license.

Problems Faced by Street Vendors

- Lack of space (eg: surfaced pavements and secure vending sites)
- Lack of facilities (eg: shelter, street drainage, water and toilets, or storage) (Mahadevia, D., Brown, A., Vayas, S., Patel, T., & SEWA, 2014)
- Growing numbers of eviction due to license issues.
- Lack of Support and Consultancy from Government of Officials Many reported that the government representatives do not wish to engage with them in discussion, considering them unaware of the technical implications of plans and schemes. Thus, are also in English and vendors often are unaware of what they are agreeing to implement.

Challenges Faced by Street Vendors during Pandemic

- Managing with minimum finance
- Irregular supply chain
- Change in consumer behavior
- Government rules and regulation
- Instable market and demands
- Reduction in man power
- Lack of understanding regarding the Street Vendors Act (2014). It is heralded as a unique legislation which works to positively impact the lives and livelihoods of street vendors. However, the passing of a law is by no means the end of the road. Implementation remains a challenge. Even after more than five years the implementation of this act seems incomplete and insufficient. (Majithia A., 2019)

Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Street Vendor

The COVID-19 pandemic had affected life of every single person in this world. It has affected the personal and professional life of everyone. The outbreak of COVID-19 forced everyone to stay at home and maintain social distancing. The Government of India also imposed nationwide lockdown in March 2020 till May 2020. Later the measures were taken according to the severity of the corona virus spread in the cities. This had impacted life of every citizen in the country. The people were bound to work from home, schools and colleges were also scheduled online. The businesses also functioned in the digitalized manner. The digital payment system became savior for many. However, it became difficult for the economically weaker section to adapt this “new normal” way of living or adapting digitalization. The street vending is a big informal sector that constitutes large number of people. Their business runs on the regular footfall of public in the market. The lockdown became hurdle for them to generate livelihood for themselves and families. The lockdown restricted their movement and hence their income generation. The longer period of lockdown exhausted their earnings and savings. The street food vendors do not considered as an essential service provider and hence faced a lot trouble amidst this pandemic. According to a report published by SEWA (n.d.) the COVID-19 deeply impacted street vendors and after its outbreak, most the street vendors had become mobile vendors to

sell their goods door to door and also to evade the police that may catch them in the market. It has affected their trades, income, health status and education of their dependents. WIEGO (2020) carried out a survey in Ahmedabad to understand the crisis faced by the informal workers of Ahmedabad. The report highlighted that the average earnings of the survey respondents in the month of June were around 30% of average earnings of the February. However, a high majority of them received food help from the government and more than forty percent of them received cash grants. Further it also revealed that eighty percent of them borrowed money, sold assets and/or drew down savings, depleting their resources and increasing their debt due to the crisis occurred in pandemic. The main reasons reported for not being able to work during the peak lockdown (April) were restrictions on movement, constraints in markets (i.e. product or labour markets), health concerns and transport constraints.

Measures taken by Government of India for supporting Street Vendors

- Reopening of markets keeping in mind the social distancing and hygiene.
- Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs to launched a scheme named PM Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi). This scheme empowers Street Vendors by not only extending loans to them but also for their holistic development and economic upliftment. The scheme intended to facilitate collateral-free working capital loans of up to INR10,000/- of one-year tenure, to approximately 50 lakh street vendors, to help resume their businesses in the urban areas, including surrounding peri-urban/rural areas. It is available to all street vendors who are engaged in vending in urban areas as on or before March 24, 2020.
- Maintaining hygiene, sanitation and cleanliness at vending sites like running water, soaps, sanitizers.

5.2 Objectives of the Study

- 1.To study the profile of street food vendors in Vadodara district.
- 2.To study the Effects of COVID -19 on the livelihood of street food vendors.
- 3.To study the Effects of COVID-19 on their-
 - Personal life
 - Business life
- 4.To study the challenges faced by street food vendors during COVID – 19 pandemic.
- 5.To explore the coping mechanism followed by selected street food vendors for riving their livelihood after COVID-19 pandemic.

5.3 Assumption of the Study

Street Food Vendors residing in Vadodara were affected due to COVID-19 in relation to their

- Personal life
- Business life

5.4 Delimitation of the study

The study will be delimited to the street food vendors of the Vadodara city.

5.5 Methodology

5.5.1 Population of the Study

The population of the study comprised street food vendors of Vadodara city.

All the vendors of the city were considered and focused.

5.5.2 Sample of the Study

The sample was selected using Stratified and Purposive Sampling method. Street Food Vendors were selected purposively and equally from each zone of Vadodara city. Total sample selected was 130. In which 87 were Stationary food stall and 43 were moving cart street food vendors

5.5.3 Inclusive and Exclusive Criteria

Inclusive Criteria

The term ‘Inclusive’ implies that the criteria are designed to promote diversity and ensure that a broad range of individuals are able to participate, regardless of their background or circumstances. Here, The Street food vendors who give consent to respond to the studies are considered in the inclusive criteria.

Exclusive Criteria

The term ‘Exclusive’ implies that the criteria are designed to limit participation to a specific group of individuals and exclude others who do not meet the specified criteria. Here, The street food vendors who do not give consent to respond to the studies are considered in the exclusive criteria.

5.5.4 Construction of the Research tool

Research tools are essential in any project that involves data collection and analysis. They help to ensure accuracy, consistency, and efficiency, which are all critical in producing reliable and valid findings. A structured questionnaire was developed to investigate the effects of covid- 19 on the personal and business life of Street food vendors in Vadodara city. To prepare the questionnaire, the project worker took the help of various sources, such as books, research reports, and the internet. The question was added according to the objectives of the present study. The research tool was divided into sections of the selected variables.

The Description of the tools is as follows

Table 30: Description of Research Tools of the Street food vendors

Section no.	Area of Study	Total number of items	Response System
1.	Personal Information	9	Checklist
2.	Business Related Information	10	Checklist
3.	Effect of Covid-19 on the personal life of Street food vendors	20	Four Point Rating Scale
4.	Effect of Covid-19 on Business life of Street food vendors	20	Four Point Rating Scale
5.	Challenges faced by Street food vendors	14	Four Point Rating Scale
6.	Coping mechanism adopted by Street food vendors	19	Four Point Rating Scale

5.5.5 Validation of the Research Tool

The appropriateness of the research tool was checked in terms of the validation of the content in light of the objectives and variables of the study. The appropriateness of the response system and clarity of the languages was also validated. The designed research tool was validated by experts working in the same research area. They were from The Department of Extension and Communication, Faculty of Family and Community Sciences, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara, Gujarat. Further, the appropriateness was also checked through Street food vendors. The suggestions and feedback given by the experts and vendors were finalized for the research tool.

5.5.6 Ethical Consideration

The proposal of the present research was approved by the ethical committee of the Department of Extension and Communication, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda. During the ethical consideration, it was ensured that the study will not have any kind of adverse event or side effects during data collection or after the data was published. Informed consent was taken from the participants before collecting the data from them. The respondents were assured of keeping their personal information provided in the research questionnaire, confidential and safe. The contact detail of the researcher was provided to the respondents for receiving and responding to their queries and complaints regarding the present research. The data was collected after getting approval from the ethical committee of the department.

5.5.7 Collection of the Data

Data for the present study was collected from street food vendors using the survey method by the project worker. The survey method is a popular research technique that can be used to gather information from a large number of people about a wide range of topics. The survey method can be used in various fields such as business, social sciences, healthcare, education, and government. The data was collected between April 2022 and May 2022.

5.5.8 Difficulties Faced by the Researcher while Data Collection

The researcher had to face several difficulties in the data collection. Some of them are listed below:

- Most of the Street food vendors were not ready to mention their income, so it was very difficult to collect the data appropriately.
- In the present COVID-19 situation it was very difficult to find street food vendors to give acceptable and accurate answers. Hence, it was challenging to find and reach the proper respondents for research.
- The street vendors was found less interested to fill out the questionnaire.
- The street vendors were not agreeing to sign the consent letter.
- A few street vendors did not pay proper attention while filling out the questionnaire.
- The researcher found it difficult to gel with the respondents due to their rigid nature.

5.5.9 Plan for Statistical Analysis

The analysis of data was done using Frequency and Percentage. The collected data were coded and analyzed using an M.S. Excel worksheet.

Table 31: Different Statistical Measure for the analysis of the data

Purpose	Statistical Measure
Personal Information	Frequency and Percentage
Business Information	Frequency and Percentage
Effect on personal life	Intensity Indices
Effect on business life	Intensity Indices
Challenges faced by street vendors	Intensity Indices
Coping mechanism of street vendors	Intensity Indices

5.6 MAJOR FINDING OF THE STUDY PERSONAL INFORMATION

5.6.1 Profile of the Street Food Vendors:

- Very high majority of the street food vendors were male (94.62%) and very few of them were females (5.38%).
- Approximately one-fifth of them were illiterate (19.23%), one-third of them were studied up to the secondary level (35.38%) and the remaining very few of them studied till higher secondary level (14.62%).
- High majority of them were married (85.38%) whereas the remaining few of them were unmarried (8.46%). However, very few of them (6.15%) also responded 'others' the same.

- It was found that higher percentages of them had less income (40%) during pre COVID19 phase. However, a few of them had moderate (15.38%) and high (7.69%) incomes during the same period.
- More than one-third of the street food vendors had less income (34.62%) post lockdown whereas few of them responded that they had less income (16.15%) post lockdown. Moreover, very few of them had moderate (1.54%) and high (2.31%) incomes.
- Less than half of them had 5-10 years of experience (48%) in their business whereas nearly 40% of them had more than 10 years of experience (39%). Furthermore, it showed that a few of them had less than five years of experience (15%).
- It showed that a higher percentage of them were selling Indian snacks (49.23%), that few of them were selling fast food (12.31 %), and Non- vegetarian food (11.54%), very few of them also selling Panipuri (7.69%), Chinese food (6.92%), Punjabi food (6.15%) and Ice-cream (6.15%).
- The type of food stall that the street vendors of Vadodara city were using showed that the majority were using stationary carts (67%), and one-third of them were using moving cart (33%) for the same.
- Business Profile of the street food vendors: Details of the Business of Stationary street food vendors:
- It showed that high majorities of the street food vendors sell their food items in commercial areas (82.76%), and few of them sell the food items in residential areas (1.49%) and religious places (5.75%).
- High majority of them pay fees to gain access to vending locations (86.21%) whereas few of them had free access (13.79%).
- Majority of them had fixed stalls (70.11%) for selling their food items whereas the remaining thirty percent of them had stationary carts (29.89%).
- High majority of them were vending for more than five hours (77.01%) whereas few of them were vending it for 3-5 hours (14.94%) and less than 3 hours (8.05%).
- The evening period is more productive for vending (73.56%) followed by the afternoon (44.83%) and morning (28.74%) timing.

5.6.2 Details of the Business of street food vendors using Moving Cart:

- More than one-third of them use vans (37.41%) and cycles (34.88), and few of them were using a cart (13.95%) and bearing baskets on their head or shoulder (13.95%).
- The higher percentage of them were selling their food items in residential areas (83.72%), Religious areas (60.47%), and commercial areas (25.58%).
- The street food vendors cover more than four destinations (60.47%) in a day, less than two destinations (25.58%), and few of them cover two to four destinations (13.95%) for the same. • Majority of the street food vendors shared that evening time (62.79%) is a more productive time for selling, afternoon time (51.16%), and morning time (32.56%) as productive time in a day.
- Very high majority of the street food vendors (90%) had food safety licenses and very few of them (10.77%) had availed benefits of the Government Scheme.

5.6.3 Effects of COVID-19 on Personal life of Street Food Vendors

- Majority of the street food vendors had an effect of COVID-19 to great extent on the items viz. took extra care to keep children at home safely (64.62%), preparedness for health emergencies (62.31%), the family became the biggest support (63.85%).
- Half of the respondents agreed largely that they started spending more time with their children (51.54%), dependency on credits and government schemes increased (50%), and increased disappointment among the family members due to postponing of family functions (51.54%).
- Higher percentage of the street food vendors agreed largely that their stress level increased (41.54%) and felt scared due to uncertainty (38.46%).
- They became more conscious of financial matters (46.15%), learned the ways to save money (37.69%), and their family members also understood the importance of saving money (41.54%).
- The data indicated the effect of COVID-19 on the sleep cycle of the street food vendors to some extent (46.92%), the effect of COVID-19 was observed low for helping wife/spouse with everyday routine tasks (41.54%), improved appetite (44.62%), family members started compromising on basic needs (86.15%).

5.6.4 Effects of COVID-19 on Business Life of Street Food Vendors

- Higher percentages of the respondents on difficulties faced while ordering huge quantities of raw materials (45.38%), payment in advance for booking goods from vendors (43.85%), and paying higher prices for raw materials (39.23%).
- The profit margin to attract customers (44.62%), increased workload for managing goods in the same cost and time (41.54%), spending more money in order to follow government guidelines (50.77%), worker crisis (37.69%), and workers had wage related issues (39.23%). • The effect of COVID-19 to less extent on the business of street food vendors - suffered heavy losses as the material in stock perished (60%), relationships with many clients and vendors helped in business re-establishment (50%), did not have a stable customer base after resumption (67.69%), found new ways to fulfill the demand of raw materials (43.08%), delay in loan repayment (47.69%), migrated to my home town (53.85%).
- The higher percentages of street food vendors also opined not applicable for the following items- relied on credits and government schemes for external help (76.15%), COVID-19 opened up new avenues for business (59.23%), took out time for planning the growth of the business (40%), sold vending stall due to lack of funds (83.85%), started vending different food products (55.38%).

5.6.5 Challenges Faced by the Street Food Vendor:

- Very high percentage of street vendors faced more challenges during the lockdown. The challenges were not only financial but also physical and psychological.
- The highest intensity was found for the item “did not plan for the crisis” (2.39%), and the least intensity indices were found for “faced difficulty in gaining the trust of customers” (1.92%). It showed that the street vendor faced comparatively fewer challenges due to distrust of their customers.
- The findings showed that the street vendors faced more challenges as they had- no planning for crisis (2.93%), no sources of income (2.90%), low footfall (2.79%), insufficient saving (2.69%), unsure complete normalcy (2.69%), less profit (2.54%), high price of raw material (2.54%).
- They also faced more challenges in following the government guidelines after the unlock (2.39%) and frequently changing packaging and delivery guidelines (2.18%).

- The street food vendors faced moderate challenges in adapting to the new normal regulation (1.99%) and gaining the trust of cost customers (92%).

5.6.6 Coping Mechanism Adopted to survive during COVID -19 situation:

- Nearly forty percent of the street food vendors agreed to great extent that they started vending essential goods and services (39.23%) for their financial survival.
- Higher percentage of the street food vendors agreed to some extent that they made changes in their menu card (36.15%) to improve the sell at their stall, switched to healthier options for raw products and dishes (45.38%), renovated their vending stall (25.38%) and took help from relatives or friends for first few days (34.62).
- The street food vendors agree to less extent that they used all their savings (89.23%), change in vending location (40%) and menu (37%).

5.7 Conclusion

It can be concluded that the street vendors went through loss and hardships due to the effect of COVID-19. The street vendors had low level of educational attainment which left no scope of alternatives for them. Almost half of the street vendors were married and had a family to feed. The level of responsibility was high and the income source was only one or two in the families of these vendors. COVID-19 affected the standard of living of street vendors during the lockdown. Majority of the street vendors did not plan for the crisis and thus had minimal savings. It was also noted by the project worker that the street vendors went through stress and depression due to lack of work and earnings. It was also noticed that the majority of the street vendors did not avail benefit of the government scheme that were available for them.

After unlock it was difficult for street vendors to start afresh with the government guidelines. It was burdensome for the vendors to procure raw materials after unlock.

The vendors had to cut down profit margins to balance their income and expense flow.

5.8 Recommendations for Future Studies

- A training course can be designed for street vendors for savings and investments.
- Awareness about the Government Schemes and their benefits should be provided to street vendors.
- Crash course on Crisis Management for street vendors can be designed and executed in the city.
- A similar research can be undertaken with retailers and food outlets in the city.

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VALIDATION LETTER

Department of Extension and Communication
Faculty of Family and Community Sciences
The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara

To,

Date:

Subject: Request for Validation of Tool

Respected Madam,

I, Bhumika Mahajan, a Sr.M.sc student of the Department of Extension and Communication, Faculty of Family and Community Sciences, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda Vadodara. For partial fulfilment of my Master degree, I have under taken a dissertation entitled **“EFFECT OF COVID-19 ON FOOD STREET VENDORS OF VADODARA CITY”**. As an expert in the field, you are requested to validate e research tool. Here with, I am attaching a copy of the same, kindly validate it for

- Content relevance
- Response system
- Clarity of language
- Appropriate of directions given

Please give your valuable suggestions/advice for the necessary changes and improvements. I will be highly obliged for your help in adding corrections and accuracy to my Questionnaire. Thanking you,

Dr. Dhara Bhatt
Guide

Research Scholar
Ms. Bhumika Mahajan
Sr.M.Sc Student



**DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION AND COMMUNICATION
FACULTY OF FAMILY AND COMMUNITY SCIENCES
THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA
VADODARA-390 002- INDIA**

સંમતિ ફોર્મ

મહારાજા સયાજીરાવ યુનિવર્સિટી, વડોદરા ખાતે ફેમિલી એન્ડ કોમ્યુનિટી સાયન્સ વિભાગ સંશોધનમાં માનવ સહભાગીઓના રક્ષણની પ્રથાને સમર્થન આપે છે. નીચેની સામગ્રી તમને પ્રયોગ વિશેની માહિતી પ્રદાન કરશે જે તમને આ પ્રયોગમાં ભાગ લેવા માંગો છો કે નહીં તે નક્કી કરવામાં મદદ કરશે. જો તમે ભાગ લેવા માટે સંમત છો, તો કૃપા કરીને ધ્યાન રાખો કે તમે કોઈપણ દંડ વિના આ પ્રયોગના સમગ્ર સમયગાળા દરમિયાન કોઈપણ સમયે પાછી ખેંચી લેવા માટે સ્વતંત્ર છો.

આ અભ્યાસમાં અમે તમને "ફૂડ સ્ટ્રીટ વેન્ડર્સ પર કોવિડ-19ની અસરો" વિશે તમારા મંતવ્યો આપવા માટે કહીશું. જો તમારી પાસે આ પ્રયોગમાં ભાગ ન લેવાનું કોઈ કારણ હોય તો કૃપા કરીને સંશોધકને જાણ કરો. નોંધ કરો કે જો કોઈપણ કારણોસર, આ અભ્યાસ દરમિયાન તમને આરામદાયક લાગતું નથી, તો તમે અભ્યાસ છોડી શકો છો. આ અભ્યાસમાં તમારી સહભાગિતા માટે લગભગ 20 થી 25 મિનિટની જરૂર પડશે.

જો તમને આ અભ્યાસ અંગે કોઈ વધુ પ્રશ્નો હોય, તો કૃપા કરીને ભૂમિકા મહાજન bhumimahajan1999@gmail.com અથવા 9328675388 દ્વારા અમારો સંપર્ક કરવા માટે નિઃસંકોચ. જો તમે સમજો છો કે આ અભ્યાસમાં શું સામેલ છે અને તેની આવશ્યકતા છે, તો કૃપા કરીને નીચે આપેલી જગ્યામાં તમારી સહીના રૂપમાં તમારી પુષ્ટિ આપો. કૃપા કરીને નોંધો કે આ પ્રયોગમાં તમારી સહભાગિતા સખત સ્વૈચ્છિક છે. તમારા દ્વારા આપવામાં આવેલી તમામ માહિતી ગુપ્ત રાખવામાં આવશે અને તમારું નામ કોઈપણ સંશોધન તારણો સાથે જોડવામાં આવશે નહીં.

તપાસકર્તાના સહભાગીના નામની સહી

તપાસકર્તા

ભૂમિકા મહાજન

(9328675388)-----

વિભાગ-1 ફૂડ સ્ટ્રીટ વેન્ડર્સની પ્રોફાઇલ

1 (A) વ્યક્તિગત માહિતી

તમને લાગુ પડતા યોગ્ય વિકલ્પો સામે વ્યક્તિગત માહિતીને ટિક માર્ક (V) અને વિગતો ભરો

1) નામ : _____

2) ઉંમર (વર્ષમાં): _____

3) જાતિ :

અ. પુરુષ _____

બ. સ્ત્રી _____

ક. અન્ય _____

4) શૈક્ષણિક લાક્ષણિકતા :

અ. નિરક્ષર _____

બ. પ્રાથમિક

ક. માધ્યમિક _____

ડ. ઉચ્ચતર માધ્યમિક _____

ય. સ્નાતક _____

છ. અનુસ્નાતક _____

5) વૈવાહિક સ્થિતિ :

અ. પરિણીત _____

બ. અપરિણીત _____

ક. અન્ય કોઈપણ (કૃપા કરીને સ્પષ્ટ કરો) _____

6) તમારા વ્યવસાયમાંથી તમારી વાર્ષિક આવક :

અ. કોવિડ પહેલાની _____

બ. લોકડાઉન દરમિયાન _____

ક. લોકડાઉન પછી) _____

7) તમે આ વ્યવસાયમાં કેટલા સમયથી છો?

અ. 5 વર્ષથી ઓછા _____

બ. 5-10 વર્ષ _____

ક. 10 વર્ષથી વધુ _____

8) આ વ્યવસાય તમારા દ્વારા શરૂ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે કે તમારો કૌટુંબિક વ્યવસાય છે ?

9) તમારા સ્ટોલ પર કયો પ્રકારનો ખાદ્ય પદાર્થો વેચાય છે ?

અ. ચાઈનીઝ _____

બ. પંજાબી ફૂડ _____

ક. ફાસ્ટ ફૂડ _____

ડ. પાણી પુરી /ચાટ _____

ચ. આઈસ્ક્રીમ _____

અન્ય કોઈપણ (વિકલ્પનો ઉલ્લેખ કરો) _____

વિભાગ 1 (B) વ્યવસાય ની માહિતી

તમને લાગુ પડતા યોગ્ય વિકલ્પો સામે ટિક માર્ક (V) કરો

1) વેન્ડિંગનો પ્રકાર: ફૂડ સ્ટોલ/ ફૂડ મૂવિંગ કાર્ટ

જો તમારી સ્થિર સ્થાને લારી કાતો / ફૂડ સ્ટોલ હોય તો

સ્થાન			
વિસ્તાર	રહેણાંક	વાણિજ્યિક	ધાર્મિક
ફૂડ સ્ટોલ	ભાડું ચૂકવવું	મફત	
લારી નો પ્રકાર	સ્થિર	ફરતી	
દિવસ દીઠ કામના કલાકો		0 થી 3 કલાક ____ 4 થી 6 કલાક ____ 6 કલાકથી વધુ ____	
વેચાણ નો સમય		3 કલાકથી ઓછા ____ 3 થી 5 કલાક ____ 5 કલાકથી વધુ ____	
તમારા અનુસાર દિવસમાં ઉત્પાદક સમય		સવારે ____ to ____	બપોર ____ થી ____
			સાંજે ____ થી ____

જો તમે વિવિધ જગ્યાઓ પર લારી ફેરવતા કાતો લગાડતા હો તો

સ્થાન				
મોડ	માથા/ખભા પર	સાયકલ	કાર્ટ	વાન
કયા પ્રકારના વિસ્તારમાં લારી ફેરવો છો	રહેણાંક	બજાર	ધાર્મિક સ્થળની આસપાસ	
એક દિવસમાં આવરી લેવાયેલા સ્થળોની સંખ્યા	2 કરતાં ઓછી જગ્યાએ ____ 2 થી 4 સ્થાનો ____ 4 કરતાં વધુ સ્થાનો ____			
એક દિવસમાં કામના કલાકો	1 થી 3 કલાક ____ 4 થી 6 કલાક ____ પછી 6 કલાક વધુ ____			

એક દિવસમાં નો વેચાણ સમય	_____ થી _____		
તમારા અનુસાર દિવસમાં ઉત્પાદક સમય	સવારે _____ to _____	બપોર _____ થી _____	સાંજે _____ થી _____

2) અઠવાડિયામાં કયા દિવસોમાં ધંધો વધુ સારો ચાલે છે? _____

3) વર્ષના કયા મહિનામાં ધંધો વધુ સારો થાય છે? _____

4) શું તમે સ્ટ્રીટ વેન્ડર્સ એક્ટ 2014 (પ્રોટેક્શન ઓફ લાઈવલીહુડ એન્ડ રેગ્યુલેશન ઓફ વેન્ડિંગ) વિશે જાણો છો?

- હા _____
- ના _____

5) તમારો વ્યવસાય શરૂ કરવા માટે તમારી મૂડીનો સ્ત્રોત શું હતો?

અ. બચત _____

બ. બેંકમાંથી લોન. _____

ક. સંબંધીઓ પાસેથી લોન _____

ડ. કોઈપણ અન્ય _____

6) શું તમારા પરિવાર પાસે ખાદ્યપદાર્થોના વેચાણ સિવાય આવકના અન્ય કોઈ સ્ત્રોત છે?

- હા _____
- ના _____

જો હા, તો સ્ત્રોત કયો છે? _____

7) શું તમે VMC(વડોદરા મહાનગર સેવા સદન) માં ખાદ્ય વિકેતા તરીકે નોંધાયેલા છો?

- હા _____
- ના _____

8) ફૂડ સ્ટ્રીટ વેન્ડર્સ તરીકે તમે ક્યારે નોંધણી કરાવી? _____

9) શું તમારી પાસે ફૂડ સેફ્ટી લાયસન્સ છે?

- હા _____
- ના _____

10) શું તમે તમારા વ્યવસાય માટે કોઈ સરકારી યોજનાનો લાભ લીધો છે?

- હા _____
- ના _____

જો હા, તો કૃપા કરીને ઉલ્લેખ કરો? _____

વિભાગ 2 (A) અંગત જીવન પર કોવિડ-૧૯ ની અસરો

નોંધ: (GE: મહદ અંશે, SE: થોડા અંશે, LE: નિમ્ન અંશે, NA- લાગુ પડતું નથી)

ક્રમ નંબર	કોવિડ 19 ના કારણે	GE	SE	LE	NA
૧	મેં મારા બાળકો સાથે વધુ સમય પસાર કરવાનું શરૂ કર્યું.				
૨	મારા રોજિંદા કાર્યોમાં મારી પત્ની/ જીવન સાથી ની મદદ કરવાનું શરૂ કર્યું				
૩	મેં આવક માટેનો વિકલ્પ શોધવા વધુ ધ્યાન આપ્યું				
૪	મારા બાળકો વાયરસથી સુરક્ષિત રહેવા માટે ઘરમાં જ રહે તે જોવા માટે મેં વધારાની કાળજી લીધી.				
૫	મારી ચિંતા નું સ્તર વધ્યું.				
૬	મને હંમેશા નકારાત્મક વિચારો આવે છે				
૭	હું પૈસા ખર્ચવામાં વધુ સભાન બન્યો છું.				
૮	મેં જાતે કામ કરીને પૈસા બચાવવાની રીત શીખી				
૯	પરિસ્થિતિને અનિશ્ચિતતા મને ઉત્તેજિત કરી છે અને ડરાવે છે.				
૧૦	મારે બહારની મદદ માટે કેડિટ્સ અને સરકારી યોજનાઓ પર આધાર રાખવો પડ્યો				
૧૧	મને અનિદ્રાની ગંભીર સમસ્યા ઊભી થઈ				
૧૨	મારી ખોરાક લેવાની ક્ષમતા સુધરી છે.				
૧૩	કૌટુંબિક સ્વાસ્થ્ય ખર્ચમાં વધારો થાયો છે.				
૧૪	આરોગ્ય સંબંધિત કોઈપણ કટોકટી માટે તૈયાર રહેવાની ફરજ પડી				
૧૫	પરિવારના સભ્યો બચતનું મહત્વ સમજતા થયા .				
૧૬	કુટુંબના સભ્યોએ મૂળભૂત જરૂરિયાતો સાથે સમાધાન કરવાનું શરૂ કર્યું છે.				
૧૭	બાળકોના ઓનલાઇન શિક્ષણથી માતા-પિતા પર બોજ વધી ગયો છે.				
૧૮	મને મારા કુટુંબનો સૌથી મોટો ભાવનાત્મક ટેકો લાગ્યો છે.				
૧૯	પ્રસંગો મોકૂફ રહેવાને કારણે પરિવારના સભ્યોમાં નિરાશા				

વિભાગ 2(B) વ્યવસાય પર કોવિડ-૧૯ ની અસરો

નોંધ: (GE: મહદ અંશે, SE: થોડા અંશે, LE: નિમ્ન અંશે, NA- વાગુ પડતું નથી)

કોવિડ એ વ્યવસાય કેવી રીતે અસર કરી?

ક્રમ નંબર	કોવિડ 19 ને કારણે	GE	SE	LE	NA
૧	મને ભારે નુકસાન થયું કારણ કે સ્ટોક માં રાખી સામગ્રી બગાડી ગઈ				
૨	મારી મારા ગ્રાહકોને અને વિકેતાઓ સાથેની સદભાવના મને ધંધાને ફરી શરૂ કરવા મદદરૂપ થઈ				
૩	મારે બંધારની મદદ માટે ઉધાર અને સરકારી યોજનાઓ પર આધાર રાખવો પડ્યો				
૪	મારે મારા ધંધો ફરી પુનઃસ્થાપિત કરવો પડ્યો.				
૫	ધંધો ફરી શરૂ કર્યા બાદ ઘણા સમય સુધી ગ્રાહકો મળવા તકલીફ પડી				
૬	ધંધા ની માંગને ને ટકાવી રાખવા માટે કાચા માલ મેળવવા બીજા રસ્તાઓ શોધ્યા				
૭	ગ્રાહકોને આકર્ષવા મારા નફામાં ઘટાડો કરવો પડ્યો				
૮	લોકડાઉન માં સમયની અને અનિશ્ચિતતાને લીધે ખૂબ મોટો જથ્થામાં માલ મંગાવવાની તકલીફ પડી				
૯	સમયસર કાચોમાલ મેળવવા અગાઉથી વધુ પૈસા આપી કાચો માલ રાખવો પડ્યો				
૧૦	સમાન ખર્ચમાં અને સમયમાં પેકેજીંગ પર વધુ ધ્યાન આપવું પડ્યું				
૧૧	સરકારી નિયમો નું પાલન કરવા માટે વધુ ખર્ચ કરવો પડ્યો.				
૧૨	મારા ધંધા માટેની નવી તકો ઊભી થઈ				
૧૩	કામ કરનાર માણસોને લાગતી કટોકટી ઊભી થઈ.				
૧૪	મારા કામદારોને વેતનની સમસ્યાને કારણે કામ કરવાની આશંકા ઊભી થઈ				
૧૫	મને લોનની ચુકવણી વિલંબ થયો હતો.				
૧૬	મને મારા ધંધા નો વધુ ઉત્પાદક અને અસરકારક બનવાનો વિચારવા સમય મળ્યો .				
૧૭	મારે કાચા માલની ઊંચી કિંમત ચૂકવવી પડી				
૧૮	મારે મારા વતન સ્થળાંતર કરવાની ફરજ પડી				
૧૯	પૈસાના આવકના અભાવે મારે મારી લારી વેચવી પડી				
૨૦	મેં વિવિધ ખાદ્ય ઉત્પાદનોનું વેચાણ કરવાનું શરૂ કર્યું				

વિભાગ ૩ ફૂડ સ્ટ્રીટ વેન્ડર્સ દ્વારા સામનો કરવામાં આવેલ પડકારો

તમને લાગે છે કે કોવિડ-૧૯ કારણે ઉદ્યોગસાહસિકોએ તેમના વ્યવસાયમાં કયા પડકારોનો સામનો કરવો પડ્યો હતો?

નોંધ: (SA: ભારપૂર્વક સંમત, A: સંમત, N: તટસ્થ, અસંમત, DA: સખત અસંમત)

ક્રમ નંબર	કોવિડ 19 રોગચાળો મારા માટે શેરી વિક્રેતા તરીકે પડકારરૂપ હતો કારણ કે	SA	A	N	DA
૧	મને કટોકટી માટે આયોજન કરવાનો સમય મળ્યો ન હતો.				
૨	મારી પાસે આવકનો કોઈ બીજો સ્ત્રોત ન હતો				
૩	મારી પાસે પૂરતી બચત ન હતી				
૪	મારે લોન ચૂકવણી જરૂરી હતી,				
૫	મારે આવકના વૈકલ્પિક સ્ત્રોતો શોધવા પડ્યા				
૬	અનલોક પ્રક્રિયાની સંપૂર્ણ સામાન્યતાની કોઈ ખાતરી નહોતી				
૭	અનલોક પ્રક્રિયા અનિશ્ચિત હતી				
૮	અનલોક પછી સરકારી નિયમોનું પાલન કરવું અઘરું હતું				
૯	કફર્યુના સમયને કારણે ઓછો નફો થયો				
૧૦	વાઇરસ થી બીમાર પડવાના ડરને લીધે લોકો ઓછા આવતા				
૧૧	ગ્રાહકોનો વિશ્વાસ મેળવવો મુશ્કેલ હતો				
૧૨	પેકેજિંગ અને ડિલિવરી માર્ગદર્શિકા બદલાતી રહી				
૧૩	કાચા માલની કિંમતો ખૂબ ઊંચી હતી				
૧૪	નવા સામાન્ય સંજોગોના નિયમો સમજવા અઘરા હતા				

વિભાગ 4 : કોવિડ-૧૯ પરિસ્થિતિ દરમિયાન ટકી રહેવા માટે

અપનાવવામાં આવેલી કોર્પોગ મિકેનિઝમ

કોવિડ-19 પરિસ્થિતિ દરમિયાન ટકી રહેવા માટે અપનાવવામાં આવેલ સૂચનાઓ:

નોંધ : (GE: મહદ અંશે, SE: થોડા અંશે, LE: નિમ્ન અંશે, NA- લાગુ પડતું નથી)

ક્રમ નંબર	પરિસ્થિતિનો સામનો કરવા માટે	GE	SE	LE	NA
૧	મેં મારી બચતનો ઉપયોગ કર્યો				
૨	મેં આવકનો વિકલ્પ શોધવા બીજી નોકરી કરી				
૩	મેં જરૂરિયાતની વસ્તુઓ અને સેવાઓ નું વેચાણ શરૂ કર્યું				
૪	કુટુંબના અન્ય સભ્યોને રોજગાર/નોકરી શોધવાની ફરજ પડી				
૫	જે કામ/ નોકરી ની પરવાનગી હતી તે કરવાની ફરજ પડી				
૬	મારે મારો વ્યવસાય બદલવો પડ્યો હતો				
૭	મને પીએમ સ્ટ્રીટ વેન્ડર્સ આત્મનિર્ભર નિધિની મદદ મળી				
૮	નવી માર્ગદર્શિકા ના કારણે મારે લારી ની જગ્યા અને રસ્તો બદલવો પડ્યો				
૯	મેં મારા વેન્ડીંગ સ્ટોલ ને નવી રીતે તૈયાર કરી				
૧૦	મેં મેનૂમાં અમુક વસ્તુઓ બદલી				
૧૧	મે સ્વાસ્થ્ય સ્વરૂપ કાચામાલ અને વાનગી બદલી				
૧૨	મેં ઉચ્ચ મૂલ્યની સામગ્રી ઉપયોગ ઘટાડ્યો				
૧૩	મેં અગાઉ ના થોડા દિવસો માટે સગા સંબંધીઓ/ મિત્રો ની મદદ લીધી				
૧૪	થોડા દિવસો મેં કફરુ નિયમનો મુજબ મારો વેન્ડિંગ સમય બદલ્યો				
૧૫	મેં ઓનલાઈન ડિલિવરી પ્લેટફોર્મ હેઠળ નોંધણી કરાવી				
૧૬	મેં નવા ગ્રાહકોને આકર્ષવા અને બોલાવવા સોશિયલ મીડિયાનો ઉપયોગ કર્યો.				
૧૭	મેં નવા ગ્રાહકોને આકર્ષવા અને બોલાવવા સોશિયલ મીડિયાનો ઉપયોગ કર્યો				
૧૮	ઘંઘા માટે ડિજિટલ માર્કેટિંગ માં જોડાવા પૈસાનો ઉપયોગ કર્યો				

Section 1 Profile of Food Street Vendors

1 (A) Personal Information

Please tick mark (✓) against the appropriate options that applies to you and fill in the details wherever necessary.

1) Name: _____

2) Age (In Years): _____

3) Gender:

(a)Male _____

(b)Female _____

(c)Any Other (Please Specify) _____

4) Educational Qualification:

a) Illiterate ____

b) Primary____

c) Secondary____

d) Higher Secondary____

e) Graduation____

f) Post Graduation____

5) Marital Status:

(a) Married _____

(b) Unmarried _____

(c) Any Other (Please Specify) _____

6) Your Annual Income from your business:

a)Pre-covid_____

b)During Lockdown_____

c)Post lockdown_____

7) Since how long are you in this business? _____

(a) Less than 5 years_____

(b) 5-10 Years_____

(c) More than 10 Years_____

8) Did you start this business or its your family business? _____

9) Which food item you sell on your stall? _____

a) Chinese_____

b) Punjabi food_____

c) Fast food_____

d) Pani puri / Chat_____

e) Ice Cream_____

f) Any Other (please Specify) _____

Section 1 (B) Business Information

Please Tick mark (✓) against the appropriate options that applies to you and fill in the details wherever necessary.

1) Type of food Vending: Food Stall/ Food Moving Cart

If stationary:

Location			
Area	Residential	Commercial	Religious
Status of location	Free access	Access by paying fee	
Mode of display	Stall	Stationary cart	
Working hours per day	0 To 3 hours _____ 4 to 6 hours _____ More than 6 hours _____		
Vending timings	Less than 3 hours _____ 3 to 5 hours _____ More than 5 hours _____		
Productive timing in a day according to you	Morning _____ am to _____ am	Afternoon _____ pm to _____ pm	Evening _____ pm to _____ pm

If Moving :

Locations				
Mode	On head/shoulders	Cycle	Cart	Van
Areas	Residential	Commercial	Religious	
No. Of destinations covered in a day	Less than 2 destination _____ 2 to 4 destination _____ More than 4 destination _____			
Working hours in a day	0 To 3 Hour _____ 4 to 6 Hours _____ More than 6 Hours _____			
Vending timing in a day	_____ to _____			

Productive timings	Morning _____am to _____am	Afternoon _____pm to _____pm	Evening _____pm to _____pm
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- 2) Which days in a week are more productive? _____
- 3) Which months are more productive? _____
- 4) Do you know about The Street Vendors Act 2014(Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) ?
- Yes
 - No

5) What was the source of your capital for starting your business?

- a. Savings _____
- b. Loan from bank _____
- c. Loan from relatives _____
- d. Any Other _____

6) Does your family has any other sources of income other than food vending?

- Yes
- No

If yes, which is the source?

7) Are you registered as food vendor in VMC?

- Yes
- No

8) Since how long you have registered your food vending business ? _____

9) Do you have food safety license?

- Yes
- No

10) Have you taken benefit of any government scheme for your business?

- Yes
- No

If yes, Please mention? _____

Section 2 (A) Effects of COVID-19 on Personal life

Note: (GE: Great Extent, SE: Some Extent, LE: Less Extent, NA- Not Applicable)

Positive Statements Score: Great Extent -3, Some Extent 2, Less Extent-1, NA-0 Negative Statements Scores: Great Extent -1, Some Extent 2, Less Extent-3, NA-0

Sr. No.	Due to COVID 19	GE	SE	LE	NA
1	I began spending more time with my children.				
2	I began helping my wife/spouse with everyday routine tasks.				
3	I paid more attention to find alternate means to earn money.				
4	I took extra care to see that my children stayed in homes to stay safe from the Virus.				
5	My stress level has increased.				
6	I am always having negative thoughts				
7	I have become more conscious in spending money.				
8	I learnt the ways to save money by self-work				
9	The uncertainty which has aroused scares me.				
10	I am always having negative thoughts.				
11	I had to rely on credits and government schemes for external help				
12	I have severe problems of sleeplessness.				
13	My appetite has improved.				
14	Family health expenses have increased.				
15	Had to be prepared for any health related emergencies				
16	Family members understood the importance of saving.				
17	Family members have started compromising on basic needs				
18	Online education of children has increased burden on parents				
19	I found my family to be my biggest emotional support.				
20	Disappointment among family members because of postponement of events				

Section 2 (B) Effects of Covid-19 on Business

Note: (GE: Great Extent, SE: Some Extent, LE: Less Extent, NA- Not Applicable)

How did COVID 19 affect the business?

Sr. No.	Due to COVID 19	GE	SE	LE	NA
1	I suffered heavy losses as the material in stock perished				
2	My goodwill and bond with many clients and vendors helped me during business reestablishment.				
3	I had to rely on credits and government schemes for external help				
4	I had to re-establish my business from a scratch.				
5	I did not have a stable customer base for quite some time after resumption				
6	I found ways to fulfil demands by finding more routes to get my raw materials.				
7	I had to decrease my profit margins to appeal customers.				
8	It was difficult to order huge quantities due to uncertainty of the lockdown timing				
9	I had to give advance payments to block goods for my supply from vendor.				
10	More work had to be done over packaging, managing goods at same cost and time.				
11	I had to spend more money to follow the government guidelines to run the workplace.				
12	It opened up new avenue for my business.				
13	I had frequent manpower crisis.				
14	My workers have apprehension to work due to wage issues.				
15	I had delay in loan repayment.				
16	I took out time for my own business-how to grow and make it more effective				
17	I had to pay higher price for raw material				
18	I had to migrate to my home town				
19	I had to sell vending stall due to lack of funds				
20	I started vending different food products				

Section 3: Challenges Faced by the Street Vendor

Note: (SA: Strongly Agree, A: Agree, N: Neutral, DA:Disagree, SDA: Strongly disagree)

What challenges do you think the entrepreneurs had faced in their business due to Covid-19 Pandemic?

Sr. No	Covid-19 pandemic was challenging for me as street vendor because	SA	A	N	DA	SDA
1	I did not get time to plan for crisis.					
2	I had no source of income					
3	I did not have enough savings					
4	I had loans that needed to be paid					
5	I had to look for alternate sources of income					
6	There was no surety of complete normalcy					
7	Of unlock process was uncertain					
8	After unlock following the goverment guidelines					
9	Less profit due to curfew timings					
10	Low footfall due to fear of catching the virus					
11	It was difficult to gain the trust of costumers					
12	Packaging and delivery guidelines kept on changing					
13	Prices of raw material was too high					
14	Adapting to new normal regulation were difficult					

Section 4 : Coping Mechanism Adopted to survive during covid-19 situation

Note: (GE: Great Extent, SE: Some Extent, LE: Less Extent, NA- Not Applicable)

Sr. No	To cope with the situation	GE	SE	LE	NA
1	I used my savings				
2	I had to find alternate means of employment				
3	I started vending essential services/good				
4	Other family members had to find employments/job				
5	I had to do temporary jobs that were allowed/available				
7	I had to change my business				
8	I get help from PM Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi).				
9	I changed the vending location/route because of new guidelines				
10	I renovated my vending stall				
11	I changed certain things on the menu				
12	I switched to healthier raw products and dishes				
13	I reduced the use of high value product				
14	I took help from relatives/friends for first few days				
15	I changed my vending time as per curfew regulations				
16	I registered under online delivery platforms				
17	I used social media for customer base attention and creation				
18	I added more seasonal and local products to manage product price				
19	I used money to join digital marketing				



**Institutional Ethics
Committee for Human
Research
(IECHR)**

**FACULTY OF FAMILY AND COMMUNITY SCIENCES
THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA , VADODARA**

Ethical Compliance Certificate 2021-2022

This is to certify that **MS.BHUMIKA MAHAJAN**'s study titled, "**EFFECT OF COVID-19 ON STREET FOOD VENDORS OF VADODARA CITY**" has been approved by the institutional Ethics Committee for Human Research (IECHR), Faculty of Family and Community Science, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara. The study has been allotted the ethical approval number **IECHR/FCSc/MSc/2021/145**

Prof Shagufa Kapadia

Chairperson

IECHR

Prof Mini Sheth

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