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POSTURAL DISCOMFORT AND INTENSITY OF PAIN AMONG STREET VENDORS

Home Science

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The high potential risk to one's physical, psychological, and physiological health is inherent to street vending. This vendor population is extremely sensitive to damage of the bones, eyes, muscles, and other body parts due to work in high-threat environments. Falls, working in cramped spaces, risks of eye injury, slips, trips, and falls, danger of harm from items, doing physically demanding tasks in uncomfortable positions, standing for extended periods of time, and moving heavy or awkward objects are all potential hazards. Work above shoulder level may cause pain, since pain on elevation of the arm may be a common side effect of many shoulder problems. **Methodology:** The data for the current study was gathered using a systematic questionnaire and interview schedule, which includes general profile, working profile, health profile. Postural discomfort and intensity of pain were assessed by using standardized scale. Sample of the study were 150 male and female respondents aged between 20-70 years. **Result:** The vendor population is extremely sensitive to damage to the bones, eyes, muscles, and other body parts because to their work in high-threat environments. Low to extremely high degrees of intensity were present for occupational injury. Working in cramped spaces, risks of eye injury, slips, trips, and falls, danger of harm from items, doing physically demanding tasks in uncomfortable positions, standing for extended periods of time, and moving heavy or awkward objects all are potential hazards. **Conclusion:** There appears to be some evidence that long periods of standing at work have a negative impact on one's health.

KEYWORDS

Street vendors, Postural discomfort, Intensity of pain, Urban areas

INTRODUCTION

The informal sector is one of the larger workforce sectors in India. According to the Annual Employment- Unemployment Survey 2013-14, more than 90% of the workforce is engaged in the informal sector for their livelihoods. The informal sector consists of a wide range of services. In India, street vending constitutes 14% of total urban informal employment. A street vendor is a broad term used to represent the entire workforce who works on the streets. They sell a diverse variety of goods ranging from non-perishable to perishable goods (Meher et al, 2020).

In India, street sellers have been identified to have a high prevalence of workplace health concerns (Pandey and Kiran, 2020). Today, hawking is an important source of income for a large number of urban poor people because it takes few skills and a minimal financial investment. A street vendor, in its broadest sense, is a person who sells goods or services to the general public using a mobile stand or a temporary static structure. The country's population of street vendors is estimated to be approximately 10 million. According to some studies, road merchants make up about 2% of the city's population. Road traders have a low level of government incapacity, and their working conditions in the city expose them to a variety of security and medical issues. According to an SNDT-ILO survey conducted in Mumbai, over 85 percent of street vendors reported stress-related disorders (Sathe et al 2021). Due to their physical stress over a moving cart, street sellers frequently experience health ailments.

About 50% of community-dwelling persons who are in the age group of 65 and older report having chronic pain, which is a disabling symptom. Chronic pain is influenced by and is maintained by intricate webs of biological, psychological, and social elements. These biopsychosocial factors interact and have a detrimental impact on one another, increasing discomfort and obstructing daily activities both inside and outside the home. With ageing, pain severity and activity interference frequently worsen and are linked to depressed symptoms. Integrative theories of depression have, in fact, highlighted the connections between stressful life events, activity disruption, and mood disorders. Positive reinforcement is inversely correlated with activity interference in particular, and it is highly linked to worsening depressed symptoms. In order to fully understand how pain-related activity interruption contributes to pain-depression, it is crucial to take this into account. Socio demographic factors, such as age, lifestyle factors, such as smoking and physical conditioning are other potential risk factors for low back pain. Lower back pain affects men and women equally mostly within 30-50 years of age. Depending on the physical movement characteristics, the ergonomics, and the mechanical design of the work duties, work-related musculoskeletal problems can affect practically all areas of the body, especially the back, neck, and upper limbs (Srivastava and Kiran, 2014). Lower back pain is the leading cause of activity limitation and work absence throughout much of the world, and it cause an enormous economic burden on individuals, families, communities, industry and governments (Sant et al, 2017).

Street sellers frequently suffer from musculoskeletal disorders that can harm their bones, muscles, and joints. Due to the extensive physical labour performed by workers, musculoskeletal disorders are becoming a widespread health issue. Shoulder pain, tenosynovitis, carpal tunnel syndrome, and other musculoskeletal disorders are examples. The most frequent cause of sick leave from work is back pain. Symptoms of musculoskeletal diseases include pain, numbness, and tingling. Neck and shoulder complaints may result from jobs requiring repeated motion and posture maintenance. Low back pain is frequently caused by strenuous physical labour and driving (Khutale and Jadhav, 2020). Street vendors cannot take breaks, pause to stretch, or go for a walk because of the nature of their employment. Additionally, they are unable to take days off to relax due to their financial situation. This can have serious effects that could have been easily prevented and just makes their condition worse. Lack of understanding of what is wrong with one's body and how to deal with it does nothing to help.

The physical demands of street work frequently result in upper, lower, and back pain as well as signs of musculoskeletal problems. Forceful hand exertion, improper work stations, poor posture, prolonged standing, wrong tools and equipment, inappropriate work spaces, and improper time schedules are all workplace risk factors that can impact any joint and muscle in the body. More frequently, uncomfortable postures are linked to repetitive actions that cause slow-moving tissue injury. These are primarily brought about by the act of doing the task and by the results of the immediate environment in which the activity is done. The signs and symptoms can range from bodily aches and pains to diminished body function and incapacity (Khutale and Jadhav, 2020).

The effects of bad posture are detrimental to productivity, mood, and focus. Chronic back pain, neck pain, and a variety of diseases that affect the upper extremity as a whole can all be brought on by bad posture over time (Gangwar and Kiran, 2014).

METHODOLOGY

Statement of the problem: The urban sectors are considered to be an important factor of trade association in the world. Postural discomfort is very serious problem in street vendors, which affects the quality of life of street vendors. Most of the street vendors are working in urban areas. The present study is dealing with various aspects of postural discomfort and intensity of pain and its impact on street vendors.

OBJECTIVE: To study the impact of Postural discomfort and intensity of pain among street vendors.

METHODS: For the current study, 150 respondents were selected using multistage random sampling method, and the study is descriptive in nature. This study was conducted from January to March 2022. Based on their type of vending (fruit, clothing, vegetable, and cooked food), the respondents were classified into four groups. Rajnikhand, South city, Bangla bazaar, Telibagh, Charbagh, Transport nagar, Krishna nagar, and Uthrathiya are the eight traffic locations studied in Lucknow.

Tools for data collection: The data for the current study was gathered using a systematic questionnaire and interview schedule. The demographic profile and personal information sections of the questionnaire schedule contain age, gender, marital status, and educational qualification, and occupation, year of employment, daily income, and working hours etc. musculoskeletal issues and furthermore the intensity of body pain and working postures. Body discomfort scale by Kroemer et al., 1987 was used for the estimation of pain in various body parts. Score ranged from 4 for strongly agree to 1 for strongly disagree.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The result was explained through simple Frequency table and ANOVA. The following tables explain and deeply analyze various dimensions of the variables for Postural discomfort and intensity of pain.

Table1. Demographic profile of the respondents.

Demographic profile		Frequency (N=150)	Percentage (%)
Age			
1	20-30years	24	16.0
2	30-40years	37	24.7
3	40-50years	39	26.0
4	50-60years	35	23.3
5	60-70years	15	10.0
Total		150	100
Gender			
	Male	141	94.0
	Female	9	6.0
Total		150	100
Education			
1	Illiterate	38	25.3
2	Primary	10	6.7
3	Secondary	13	8.7
4	High school	43	28.7
5	Intermediate	34	22.7
6	Graduate	12	8.0
Total		150	100
Family type			
1	Joint	77	51.3
2	Nuclear	73	48.7
Total		150	100
Family background			
1	Rural	59	39.3
2	Urban	91	60.7
Total		150	100
Marital status			
1	Unmarried	18	12.0
2	Married	132	88.0
Total		150	100

Majority of the street sellers 26.0% were between the age group of 40 to 50 years, while only 24.7% of them were in the age of 30 to 40, and just 10.0 % from the age group of 60 -70 years. Additionally, this table demonstrates that 94.0% of the respondents were men, while only 6.0% were women. The data also revealed that 22.7% of the sample has finished education at the intermediate level, while 28.7% has only passed high school. According to the table above majority of the respondents (51.3%) belonged to a joint family while the rest 48.7% belonged to a nuclear family. According to the data, 60.7% of the sample's population resides in urban regions, while 39.3% does so in rural areas. The data also shows that the majority of the total respondents (88.0%) were married.

Table 2 Working profile of the respondents

Working profile		Frequency (N=150)	Percentage(%)
Daily income			
1	100-500Rs	55	36.7
2	500-1000Rs	60	40.0
3	1000-1500Rs	12	8.0
4	More than 1500Rs	23	15.3
Total		150	100
Working hours			
1	6 hours or less	9	6.0
2	7-10 hours	55	36.7
3	10-12 hours	55	36.7
4	More than 12 hours	31	20.7
Total		150	100
No. of working days in a week			
1	4 days	1	.7
2	6 days	34	22.7
3	7 days	115	76.7
Total		150	100
Year of working			
1	0-5 years	30	20.0
2	5-10 years	48	32.0
3	10-15 years	37	24.7
4	More than 15 years	35	23.3
Total		150	100
Type of vending			
1	Vegetable vendor	28	18.7
2	Fruit vendor	36	24.0
3	Garment vendor	33	22.0
4	Cocked food vendor	31	20.7
5	Any other	22	14.7
Total		150	100

Table 2 displays occupational profile of the street vendors. Majority of respondents (40.0%) earn between 500-1000 per day, while only 8.0% and 20.7%, respectively, earn between 1000 -1500 and avobe. The data also reveals that majority of them (36.7%) worked between 7-10 hours and 10-12 hours per day, while only 20.7 % put in more than 12 hours. Most of them (76.7%) worked all seven days of the week, whereas only 22.7% worked for six days. The group of the respondents (32.0%) had job experience of 5-10 years, while only 20.0% had work experience of 0-5 years and 23.3% had job experience of more than 15 years. Most of the street vendors (24.0%) were working as a fruit vendor, just only 18.7% as a vegetable vendor.

Table 3. Health Profile of the respondents.

Health profile		Frequency (N=150)	Percentage (%)
Health related problems faced by respondent			
1	Dust allergies	44	29.3
2	Cough and fever	29	19.3
3	Hypertension	22	14.7
4	Urinary infection	1	.7
5	No problem	54	36.0
Total		150	100
Alcohol consumption by the respondent		**Frequency (N=150)**	**Percentage (%)**
1	Never	99	66.0
2	Sometimes	50	33.3
3	Quite often	1	.7
Total		150	100

Table 3 shows that 29.3% of respondents had dust allergies, 19.3%

have cough and fever, 14.7% suffer hypertension, and just .7% suffers from urinary infections.

Table No.4 Assessment of postural discomfort across various age groups

S.NO	Items	Age of the respondent					F value	P value
		20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	>60		
		Mean±S.D	Mean±S.D	Mean±S.D	Mean±S.D	Mean±S.D		
1	Back pain when working for long hours	.75±.989	1.89±.966	2.67±.838	2.66±.906	3.20±1.082	24.178	.000**
2	Suffering from spinal pain during occupation	.00±.000	.41±.725	.28±.686	1.03±.985	.33±.724	8.438	.000**
3	Musculo- skeletal problems during business	.04±.204	.27±.560	.54±.884	.74±1.010	.93±1.280	4.323	.002*
4	Neck pain during work	.33±.761	1.38±1.114	1.69±1.055	2.29±.789	2.73±.884	20.843	.000**
5	I am not able to maintain comfortable body posture in standing position	.04±.204	.19±.462	.64±.959	1.14±.912	1.47±.990	14.904	.000**
6	I had to bend or stretch my limb joints while doing my job	1.25±1.359	1.92±1.516	2.08±1.265	1.89±1.345	2.60±1.121	2.557	.041*
7	Neck and shoulder strain while working	.79±.833	1.65±1.086	2.26±1.069	2.37±1.031	2.87±.990	13.864	.000**
8	I feel uncomfortable while sleeping due to body pain	.08±.282	.22±.479	.59±.910	1.40±1.117	2.07±.961	23.575	.000**

Data shows significant impact of age on body discomfort. The data demonstrates that majority of the respondents (μ=3.20) feels back pain due to working for long hours, belongs to the age group of more than 60 years followed by 40-50 years (μ=2.67) followed by 50-60 years (μ=2.66), and the least (μ=0.75) were noticed among 20-30 years of age group. The results obtained were based on the functional abilities of the participants with back pain. The data also shows that most of the respondents (μ=1.03) suffering from spinal pain, belongs to the age group of 50-60 years whereas least (μ=0.00) were noticed among 20-30 years of age group.

The data also showed that the majority (μ=0.93) of the respondents feels musculoskeletal problems during work belongs to the age group of more than 60 years followed by other four group because of prolonged standing work with high physical demands and decreased efficiency because of aging and bad ergonomically habits.

The greater part of the respondents (μ=2.73) feels neck pain due to bad posture, belongs to the age group of more than 60 years and least (μ=0.33) were found among 20-30 years of age group. Majority of the respondents (μ= 2.87) experience neck and shoulder strain because of continuous flexion of neck and repetitive side of rotational movements of neck and shoulders and least (μ=0.79) were noticed among 20-30 years of age group.

It is clear from the data that as the age increases, the intensity of pain starts increasing in the body parts, which has a very bad effect on their working capacity.

Table No.5 Assessment of postural discomfort according to work experience

S.NO	Items	Work experience				F value	P value
		0-5 Years	5-10 Years	10-15 Years	More than 15 years		
		Mean±S.D	Mean±S.D	Mean±S.D	Mean±S.D		
1	Back pain when working for long hours	1.00±1.050	2.63±1.104	2.35±1.060	2.57±.850	18.137	.000**
2	Suffering from spinal pain during occupation	.27±.740	.38±.703	.54±.869	.60±.881	1.243	.296
3	Musculo- skeletal problems during business	.17±.531	.56±.920	.43±.801	.69±1.022	2.208	.090
4	Neck pain during work	.73±.828	1.83±1.191	1.86±1.182	1.91±1.095	8.484	.000**
5	I am not able to maintain comfortable body posture in standing position	.43±.858	.69±.993	.51±.768	.86±.912	1.505	.216
6	I had to bend or stretch my limb joints while doing my job	1.43±1.612	2.19±1.065	1.65±1.252	2.23±1.555	3.021	.032*
7	Neck and shoulder strain while working	1.13±1.042	2.15±1.130	2.00±1.179	2.37±1.087	7.541	.000**
8	I feel uncomfortable while sleeping due to body pain	.43±.858	.65±934	.68±.973	1.26±1.221	4.212	.007*

It is obvious from the data that there is a significant impact of work experience on body discomfort. Table 5 shows that the majority of the respondents (μ=2.63) experience back pain as a result of working long hours, followed by the other two groups, and those with 0-5 years of work experience reported least (μ=1.00) back pain. The data also revealed that most of the respondents (μ=0.60) suffering from spinal pain have a work experience of more than 15 years, and the least (μ=0.27) have a work experience of 0.5 years.

The data also showed that the majority (μ=0.69) of the respondents feel musculoskeletal problems during work with a work experience of more than 15 years and least (μ=0.17) were noticed with work experience of 0-5 years because of improper ergonomic routines and prolonged standing activity, which have high physical demands and decreased efficiency with work experience. The majority (μ=2.37) experience neck and shoulder strain as a result of continuous neck flexion of the neck and shoulders, while those with 0-5 years of work experience the least (μ=1.13). The majority of respondents (μ=1.26) report sleeping discomfort.

The data is a clear revelation of the condition of the street vendors which are significantly impacted by their work experience.

Table No. 6 Assessment of postural discomfort due to working hours

S.NO	Items	Working hours				F value	P value
		6 Hours or less	7-10 Hours	10-12 Hours	More than 12 hours		
		Mean±S.D	Mean±S.D	Mean±S.D	Mean±S.D		
1	Back pain when working for long hours	.56±.726	2.16±1.151	2.25±1.142	2.74±1.032	9.185	.000**
2	Suffering from spinal pain during occupation	.00±000	.51±.879	.33±.640	.68±.945	2.387	.071
3	Musculo- skeletal problems during business	.00±.000	.53±.900	.38±.733	.71±1.071	1.983	.119
4	Neck pain during work	.22±.441	.84±.918	.53±.940	.58±.848	3.475	.018*

5	I am not able to maintain comfortable body posture in standing position	.22±.441	.84±.918	.53±.940	.58±.848	1.879	.136
6	I had to bend or stretch my limb joints while doing my job	.89±1.364	1.64±1.310	2.13±1.375	2.32±1.326	3.963	.009*
7	Neck and shoulder strain while working	.78±.667	2.15±1.268	1.91±1.159	2.06±1.031	3.735	.013*
8	I feel uncomfortable while sleeping due to body pain	.00±.000	.93±1.152	.67±.924	.81±1.078	2.301	.080

Table No. 6 shows the significant impact of working hours on body discomfort. Majority (μ= 2.74) of the respondents experience severe back pain after working for more than 12 hours, followed by 10-12 hours (μ= 2.25), 7-10 hours (μ=2.16), and less than 6 hours (μ=0.56). The data also shows that the greater (μ=0.68) part of the vendors suffering from spinal pain and least (μ=0.00) were noticed with less than 6 hours of working. Street vendors who worked for more than 12 hours (μ=0.71) experienced musculoskeletal problems, while the least (μ=0.00) were working for less than 6 hours. Majority (μ=0.84) of the respondents experience neck pain due to maintaining poor posture for 7-10 hours per day, while the majority (μ=0.22) work less than 6 hours. Data also portrait that majority of the respondents (μ=2.15) working for 7-10 hours report neck and shoulder strain due to continuous work while respondents working for less than 6 hours, report the least.

Table No.7 Intensity of pain according to the age of vendors

S.NO	Intensity of pain or discomfort due to posture	Age of the respondent					F value	P value
		20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	>60		
		Mean±S.D	Mean±S.D	Mean±S.D	Mean±S.D	Mean±S.D		
1	Neck	.29±.464	.84±.501	1.13±.570	1.26±.611	1.73±.799	18.146	.000**
2	Right shoulder	.13±.338	.62±.594	1.00±.513	.94±.725	1.67±.617	19.111	.000**
3	Left shoulder	.13±.338	.70±571	.97±.537	1.03±.664	1.67±.617	19.970	.000**
4	Upper back	.13±.338	.78±.672	1.13±.923	1.40±.812	1.13±1.060	10.619	.000**
5	Right upper arm	.00±.000	.27±.450	.13±.339	.37±.646	.60±.507	5.476	.000**
6	Left upper arm	.00±.000	.22±.417	.18±.451	.26±.505	.60±.507	4.742	.001*
7	Middle back	.17±.381	.65±.789	1.03±.811	1.17±.891	1.00±1.134	6.735	.000**
8	Right lower arm	.08±.282	.08±.277	.18±.389	.37±.690	.07±.258	2.715	.032*
9	Left lower arm	.04±.204	.11±.315	.23±.485	.43±.739	.07±.258	3.351	.012*
10	Lower back	.59±.686	1.21±.695	1.00±.874	1.00±.874	1.40±.828	8.972	.000**
11	Hip	.00±.000	.08±.277	.36±.707	.49±.781	.67±.816	5.098	.001*
12	Right thigh	.04±.204	.14±.347	.31±.468	.57±.778	.27±.458	5.028	.001*
13	Left thigh	.00±.000	.19±.397	.41±.751	.57±.739	47±.834	3.871	.005*
14	Right leg	.88±.537	1.25±.760	1.90±788	1.74±.817	2.47±.834	14.227	.000**
15	Left leg	.88±537	1.25±.770	1.85±.779	1.71±.825	2.47±.834	13.408	.000**

It can be deduced from the data (table 7) that a significant impact of age was observed of pain. The data demonstrates that the high intensity of pain (μ=1.73) occurs in the age group above 60 years followed by other three groups and least (μ=0.29) were found in 20-30 years of age group. High intensity of pain in right shoulder (μ=1.67) were found oin more than 60 years of age group, followed by 40-50 years (μ=1.00), followed by 50-60 years (μ=0.94), 30-40 years and least (μ=0.13) among 20-30 years due of the neck's constant flexion and frequent side rotational movements. Data demonstrate that greater part (μ=1.40) of upper back pain occurs in age group 50-60 years followed by other by other four groups. It is clear from the data that intensity of both arm was high (μ=0.60) in more than 60 years age groups while least (μ=0.00) in 20-30 years. Majority (μ=1.17) of the data suffer from middle back pain occurs in 50-60 years age group. It is evident from the data that intensity of both leg pain was high (μ=2.47) in above 60 years age group whereas least (μ=1.25) in 30-40 years. Table no 7 shows that a statistically significant feeling of discomfort was found in all groups of vendors in the neck, shoulders, lower back, legs and other parts. In this way, it is clear that these were the regions of the body which mainly affected greater part of the vendors. It is also evident from the data that as age increases, the pain in various body parts increases and this may be due to the reason that the persisting pain was not taken care of during initial stages and this may have got transformed into chronic pain as age increased.

Table No.8 Intensity of pain according to work experience.

S.NO	Intensity of pain or discomfort due to posture	Work experience				F value	P value
		0-5 Years	5-10 Years	10-15 Years	More than 15 years		
		Mean±S.D	Mean±S.D	Mean±S.D	Mean±S.D		
1	Neck	.30±.43	.48±1.19	.37±1.03	.35±1.26	11.375	.000**
2	Right shoulder	.37±.490	.90±.660	.95±.664	.97±.822	5.747	.001*
3	Left shoulder	.30±.466	.466±.633	.92±.682	1.14±.692	10.560	.000**
4	Upper back	.47±.730	1.02±.838	1.03±.897	1.14±.923	4.201	.007*
5	Right upper arm	.27±.640	.25±.438	.16±.374	.31±.471	.636	.593
6	Left upper arm	.13±.434	.31±.512	.14±.347	.26±.443	1.607	.190
7	Middle back	.30±.596	.83±.834	1.14±.936	.97±.891	5.747	.001*
8	Right lower arm	.17±.379	.17±.377	.08±.277	.29±.667	1.288	.281
9	Left lower arm	.17±.379	.23±.472	.11±.393	.29±.667	.886	.450
10	Lower back	.60±.855	1.06±.665	1.03±.866	.74±.780	2.932	.036*
11	Hip	.27±.785	.25±.601	.24±.495	.43±.655	.706	.550
12	Right thigh	.20±.484	.17±.429	.30±.463	.49±.702	2.803	.042*
13	Left thigh	.20±.484	.25±.601	.38±.639	.51±.781	1.715	.166
14	Right leg	.90±.548	1.73±.869	1.81±.739	1.77±1.003	9.019	.000**
15	Left leg	.90±.548	1.68±.862	1.81±.739	1.77±1.003	8.793	.000**

The above Table explains that there is a significant impact of work experience on intensity of pain. The data shows that majority (μ=0.48) of the respondents experienced increased neck pain, have 5-10 years of work experience. This may be due to repeated side rotational movements of the neck and ongoing flexion of the neck, followed by other two groups, and the least (μ=0.30) were observe among 0-5 years work experience to the respondents. Majority (μ=1.14) of street vendors, have work experience of more than 15 years, suffer from left shoulder pain, whereas the least (μ=0.30) in 0-5 years work experience. The greater part (μ=1.14) of the street vendors feels upper back pain have more than 15 years of work experience whereas least (μ=0.47) in 0-5 years of work experience respondents. Data also explains that most (μ=1.14) of the street vendors have work experience of 10-15 years which increases middle back pain. The intensity of pain in the lower back is very high. It is evident from the data that intensity of both leg pains was high (μ=1.81) in 10-15 years of work experience.

The above table shows that the greater the work experience, the higher the intensity of pain.

It is clear from the data that work experience has a great impact on the body of the street vendors.

Table No.9 Intensity of pain due to working hours

S.NO	Intensity of pain or discomfort due to posture	Working hours				F value	P value
		6 Hours or less	7-10 Hours	10-12 Hours	More than 12 hours		
		Mean±S.D	Mean±S.D	Mean±S.D	Mean±S.D		
1	Neck	.33±.500	1.00±.745	1.11±.685	1.06±.574	3.444	.018*
2	Right shoulder	.11±.333	.78±.712	.84±.631	1.06±.772	4.654	.004*
3	Left shoulder	.11±.333	.82±.696	.82±.611	1.19±.703	6.805	.000**
4	Upper back	.00±.000	1.04±.881	1.02±.828	.94±.964	4.008	.009*
5	Right upper arm	.00±.000	.27±.525	.24±.470	.29±.461	.952	.417
6	Left upper arm	.00±000	.20±.404	.25±.517	.26±.445	.948	.419
7	Middle back	.11±.333	.96±.922	.75±.821	.94±.892	2.894	.037
8	Right lower arm	.00±.000	.22±.459	.18±.475	.13±.428	.747	.526
9	Left lower arm	.00±.000	.22±.498	.24±.543	.16±.454	.682	.565
10	Lower back	.33±.500	.96±.838	.87±.818	.94±.727	1.676	.175
11	Hip	.22±.441	.25±.480	.33±.546	.26±.631	.090	.965
12	Right thigh	.22±.441	.25±.480	.33±.546	.26±.631	.236	.871
13	Left thigh	.22±.441	.27±.560	.40±.655	.35±.798	.458	.712
14	Right leg	1.00±.000	1.58±.896	1.64±.847	1.71±1.006	1.599	.192
15	Left leg	1.00±.000	1.56±.898	1.61±.834	1.71±1.006	1.578	.197

The above Table demonstrates the significant impact of working hours on intensity of pain. This may be due to most of the street vendors working for long hours, which causes body pains. It is evident from the data that majority (μ=1.11) of street vendors suffer from neck pain because they work for 10-12 hours per day and least (μ=1.11) were noticed in working for 10-12 hours. The table also indicate that most (μ= 1.19) of the respondents feels left shoulder pain because they are working more than 12 hours. The data also explains that the greater part (μ=1.04) of street vendors suffer from upper back pain because they are working for 7-10 hours. Majority (μ=0.96) of street vendors feels lower back pain. The data also indicates maximum intensity of right thigh pain (μ=.33) and left thigh pain (μ=0.40) were noticed among the respondents who worked for 10-12 hours. It is evident from the data that intensity of both leg pains was high (μ=1.71) who worked for more than 12 hours. The intensity of pain has been found to be higher in street vendors AS they keep working continuously in the same position for long hours.

They must spend a lot of time at work in various body positions, which could put their bodies at risk for musculoskeletal disorders (Devi and Kiran, 2016). Street vendors feel back pain most of the time because they have to work for long hours in a wrong position. They have problems in their spine due to sitting for long hours. They are also suffering from musculoskeletal problems. Most of the street vendors say that they do not have a comfortable body posture when they stand for extended periods of time, due to which faces many difficulties. For the postural discomfort majority of the respondents had pain in upper arms and lower arms because they were exposed to high level of repetitive task and threshing. These entire situations unintentionally lead to musculoskeletal discomfort in different body parts.

According to the Panwar, (2015), street vendors lead very difficult lives, whether it takes into account their mode of travel or their working hours, thereby providing hardly any time for rest and relaxation, which has a negative impact on their health. The study revealed that increasing traffic and pollution in the city is affecting the traffic police in many ways.

CONCLUSION

Respiratory tract infections, musculoskeletal issues, hypertension, and diabetes were the most prevalent illnesses among street vendors. Most of these illnesses are connected to their line of work. Private healthcare was preferred by the majority of street sellers. Some street sellers used the public healthcare facilities in the last year, despite the fact that they had previously chosen the private ones. The affordable cost of treatment was a key motivator for using public health care services. And for those who hadn't used public health care facilities in the previous year, inadequate care, inappropriate times, low quality, unavailability of drugs, and unavailability of doctors were the main impediments. Due to their poor daily wages, street sellers must pay for their own health when they attend a private institution. Therefore, it is crucial to raise the general standard of healthcare provided in a public setting. The study's findings can be used to generate more evidence, catch authorities' attention, and plan strategically for low-income people' access to healthcare.

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