MAJOR PROBLEMS OF THE STREET GARMENT VENDERS IN CHITTOOR DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

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Abstract

The street venders are one of the constituent pillars of the giant unorganized workforce. They will be situated the self-employed grouping conducive a important share to the cheap of respectively country. The street venders across the globe face many problems in the daily chores of their vending activities. The street venders are the visible workforce found everywhere selling goods and commodities at a cheaper price in the convenient locations to reach out to the consumers. Despite legal protection, issues against the street venders are reported in media. The present study is conducted to examine the socio-economic status, working conditions and problems of street garment venders in the Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh. The study is conducted at Chittoor district. Four fifty samples were drawn from the universe under simple random sampling method. The street garment venders in their everyday selling activities chance meeting in several problems. The street garment venders primarily have its place to the relegated uneducated groups. They frequently drift to the cities and municipalities due to scarcity and disappointment to get potential employment in the neighborhood. Once they migrate the issues of accommodation and adjustment creep in. They living in low-priced households with limited amenities around the selling zones. In approximately other cases, they be inherent in remote from the town restrictions and be contingent on the public transport organization. Being new to the migrated area the street venders are to adjust with local goondas and unlawful elements who exhort money from them. It is very hard for them to get loans from the Banks due to the procedure involved. Many street venders borrow money from money lenders and return the principal amount on a daily sales basis paying high interest rates. Afterward a long scuffle the "Street garment Venders social security measures are not provided to them. Transportation and storage are a big issue for street venders. Given that India is consistently perceived as a male-dominated culture, this is not surprising in the Indian context .One way ANOVA was applied to find whether there is significant difference among the Equal status of daily street venders in the society. The ANOVA result shows that the calculated F-value ratio is 60.352 which is higher than the table value at 1% level of significance. Since the

calculated value is higher than for the table value it is inferred that there is significant difference among the equal status of vendor between different revenue divisions

Introduction

The street venders face various problems in their vending chores. The magnitude and the dimensions of the problem vary from vendor to vender depending on certain factors. The Government of India, to protect and promote the rights and interests of the street venders had enacted "Street Venders (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014." Venders are often regarded as a public annoyance. When a tourist comes to India for the first time, these street venders are the people who sell the culture and traditions of India in the form of colorful updates, miniature elephants, street food etc. For a regular civilian of India, it is these street venders that provide a platform for an easily accessible market for an inexpensive shopping experience. Now after passing the Act, they are entitled to some social security measures, but the problem is that till now many states in India are not fully implemented the Act. At the implementing stage, many street venders have to be relocated depending on the vending zones which cause inconvenience to continue in the primary zones where familiar consumers depend on the concerned street vendor. Organizing the street venders is a big task for the Unions. In the working times are extended and they have been no toilet accommodations. Women venders are sexually harassed and abused. They are evicted repeatedly by the enforcement and municipal authorities and the confiscated goods are not returned many times. Despite all these problems, street venders cater to the needs of various sects of consumers. Central Unions like CITU and the National Association of Street Venders Associations (NASVI) playing a pivotal role in organizing them.

Objectives

The present study has formulated the following objectives.

1. To study the awareness among the Street Garments venders regarding government schemes.
2. To identify the problems of street garments venders and suggest remedial measures for the development of street garments venders in Chittoor District.

Sample Design

The study is basically concerned with the broad understanding of the socio-economic profile of street garments venders and how to integrate them in the process of urban and rural development. The understanding of the existing situation of venders is expected to give detailed practical solutions to the whole problem of integrating of venders into the main stream of the society in a fast-growing city like Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh. Three revenue divisions and sixty-six revenue mandals make up the Undivided Chittoor district. Four percent of the total number of Venders selling clothing was chosen to serve as a sample. In this investigation simple random sampling procedure was used. Thus the total sample size was 450 covering one district and 3 revenue divisions in the study area.

Previous Occupation

According to the venders, working as self-employed in the own account business is far better than working as wage workers. The furthermost significant reason is that the former gives greater autonomy. As wage workers, they are preserved with disparagement and are underpaid. Although they work hard, their income doesn't rise and they face constant threats of job-losses. The transition from rural to urban self-employment also implies that the possibility of higher incomes and better lifestyles draw a large number of rural folks to this occupation.

Table -1
Previous occupation

Previous occupations	Madanapalli	Tirupati	Chittoor	Total
Unemployed	20 (13.39)	24 (15.58)	29 (19.34)	73 (16.23)
Agricultural Wage Workers	42 (28.76)	38 (24.68)	44 (29.34)	124 (27.55)
Wage workers in the vending	36 (24.66)	30 (19.48)	29 (19.33)	95 (21.11)
Wage workers in the shop	22 (15.07)	18 (11.68)	23 (15.33)	63 (14.00)
Factory/Keeper	10 (6.86)	14 (9.09)	11 (7.33)	35 (7.77)
Domestic work	16 (10.96)	30 (19.49)	14 (9.33)	60 (13.33)
Total	**146 (100)**	**154 (100)**	**150 (100)**	**450 (100)**

Source: Primary Data.
Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentages to the total number of respondents.

ANOVA						
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Previous Occupation Groups	1591.33	5	318.27	14.540**	0.000	3.106
Within Occupation Groups	262.67	12	21.89			
Total	1854	17				

**significant at 0.01 level;

The opinions of the respondents regarding the prior occupation of the sample respondents are evident in table-1 above. Results show that 13.39% of the respondents were unemployed, 28.76% of respondents had previously worked as wage workers in agriculture, 24.66% had previously worked as wage workers in vending, 15.07% had previously worked as wage workers in a shop, 5.86% had previously worked as factory and keeper employees, and the remaining 10.96% had previously worked as domestic helpers in the Madanapalli revenue division. 15.58% of the respondents in Tirupati revenue divisions were unemployed, 24.68% had previously worked as wage workers in agriculture, 19.48% had previously worked as wage workers in the vending business, 11.68% had previously worked as wage workers in a shop, 9.09% had previously worked as factory/keepers, and the remaining 19.49% had worked in domestic work. 19.34% of respondents in the Chittoor revenue division were unemployed, 29.34% had previously worked as wage workers in agriculture, 19.33% had previously worked as wage workers in the vending industry, 15% had previously worked as wage workers in a shop, 7.33% had previously worked as factory/keepers, and the

remaining 9.33% had previously worked in domestic work. According to Table-1, the one-way ANOVA test result reveals a F value of 14.54 and a sig. of 0.000, both of which are less than 0.01 (with 99% confidence level). This suggests the presence of a significant difference.

Sources of the Product

Venders depend widely on suppliers for the products they sell. In the present study, suppliers are found to be important players in the market because they not only supply the product but also help venders in times of need.

Table -2
Source of product

Source of product	Madanapalli	Tirupati	Chittoor	Total
Local Vender	12 (8.22)	48 (31.17)	24 (16.00)	84 (18.67)
Wholesalers	88 (60.27)	56 (36.36)	83 (55.34)	227 (50.46)
Retailers	29 (19.86)	26 (16.88)	23 (15.33)	78 (17.33)
Shop Keepers	17 (11.65)	24 (15.58)	20 (13.33)	61 (13.54)
Total	**146 (100)**	**154 (100)**	**150 (100)**	**450 (100)**
Chi-square	$\chi2=33.334**$; (p = 0.000); df= 6; Significant at 0.01 level;			

Source: Primary Data.

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentages to the total number of respondents.

In all three selected revenue divisions, majority of the venders, 50.46%, procure their products from wholesalers. Street venders get the products from a number of sources. These include local venders about 18.67%, retailers 17.33%, shopkeepers 13.54% Street venders have a smaller investment and buy products from the venders in the same location as their areas. In this way, street venders that can afford only a small investment save on their transport costs. In particular, a similar trend is visible among the male and female venders. It is important to mention here that some female venders buy from the local market so as to avoid transportation cost, as they have low capital to invest in their business. We can tell that the significance level of 99% has been met by looking at the chi-square output table. With 99% confidence, the chi-square table indicates a systematic link between the two variables mentioned above. Thus, it can be concluded that there is a strong correlation between the product's source and the various revenue streams that street venders offer.

Age of Business

The number of years in business has an impact on their business activities as it helps them to build social contacts at the market.

Table -3
Experience in the street garment vending business

No. Years in Business experience	Madanapalli	Tirupati	Chittoor	Total
0-5 Years	18 (12.33)	23 (14.93)	18 (12.00)	59 (13.11)
5 -10 Years	27 (8.49)	30 (19.48)	22 (14.67)	79 (17.55)
10-15 Years	49 (33.56)	58 (37.67)	54 (36.00)	161 (35.78)
15 – 20 Years	18 (12.34)	22 (14.28)	26 (17.34)	66 (14.67)
20 – 25 Years	24 (16.44)	11 (7.15)	14 (9.33)	49 (10.89)
25 and Above years	10 (6.84)	10 (6.49)	16 (10.66)	36 (8.00)
Total	**146 (100)**	**154 (100)**	**150 (100)**	**450 (100)**

Source: Primary Data.
Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentages to the total number of respondents.

ANOVA						
Source of Variation	*SS*	*df*	*MS*	*F*	*P-value*	*F crit*
Between Business Groups	3315.33	5	663.067	33.339**	0.000	3.106
Within Business Groups	238.67	12	19.889			
Total	3554	17				

**significant at 0.01 level;

The data presented in Table-3 indicates that 12.33% of respondents with business experience have had their business for 0–5 years, 8.49% have been in the 5–10 age group, 33.56% have been in the 10-15 year business experience range, 12.34% have been in the 15-20 year business experience range, 16.44% have been in the 20–25 year business experience range, and the remaining 6.84% have been in the 25 and above year business experience division in Madanapalli revenue division. In the Tirupati revenue division, 14.93% of respondents have 0–5 years of business experience, 19.48% have 5–10 years of business experience for the study area, 37.67% have between 10–15 years of business experience, 14.28% have 15-20 years of business experience, 7.15% have 20–25 years of business experience, and the remaining 6.49% have 25 years or more of business experience. In the Chittoor revenue division, 12.00% of respondents have 0–5 years of business experience, 14.67% have 5–10 years of business experience for the study area, 36.00% have between 10–15 years of business experience, 17.34% have between 15–20 years of business experience, 9.33% have between 20–25 years of business experience, and the remaining 10.66% have 25 years or more of business experience.

In each of the three revenue divisions that were chosen, 13.11% of the respondents had business experience ranging from 0 to 5 years, 17.55% had business experience spanning 5 to 10 years, 35.78% had business experience spanning from 10 to 15 years, 14.67% had experience spanning from 15 to 25 years,

10.89% had experience spanning from 20 to 25 years, and the remaining 8.00% had experience spanning from 25 years and beyond.

The largest respondents value 161(35.78) was found for respondents with 10-15 years of business experience; this suggests that respondents in this group have gained a significant level of experience compared to respondents in other categories. A significant difference was shown by the one way ANOVA test result, which is F value = 33.34 and sig = 0.000, both of which are smaller than 0.01 (at 99% confidence level).

Daily Working Hours

The number of hours worked in a day is one of the key elements to take into account when comprehending the working circumstances. Depending on the kind of item, working hours vary. The majority of the venders we spoke with said that selling is their primary source of income, and most of them work seven days a week.

Table -4
Daily working hours of the sample respondents in the study area

Working Hours	Madanapalli	Tirupati	Chittoor	Total
0-3 Hours	15 (10.27)	16 (10.38)	12 (8.00)	43 (9.55)
3 -6 Hours	42 (28.76)	44 (28.58)	51 (34.00)	137 (30.45)
6 – 8 Hours	76 (52.06)	79 (51.29)	83 (55.34)	238 (52.89)
8 and Above Hours	13 (8.91)	15 (9.75)	4 (20.66)	32 (7.11)
Total	**146 (100)**	**154 (100)**	**150 (100)**	**450 (100)**

Source: Primary Data.
Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentages to the total number of respondents.

ANOVA						
Source of Variation	*SS*	*df*	*MS*	*F*	*P-value*	*F crit*
Between working Hours	9220.33	3	3073.444	167.64**	0.000	4.066
Within working Hours	146.67	8	18.333			
Total	9367.00	11				

The table-4 revealed that 10.27% of the street venders working hours range between 0-3, per day, followed by 28.76% of whose working hours range between 3-6 hours per day, 52.06% whose working hours range between 6-8 hours per day and the remaining 8.91% of them work 8 hours and above a day in Madanapalli revenue division. In Tirupati revenue division, 10.38% of the street venders are working for 0-3 hours per day, followed by 28.58% who are working between 3-6 hours per day, 51.29% of them who work between 6-8 hours per day and the remaining 9.75% who work 8 hours and above. In Chittoor revenue division. 8.00% of the street venders work between 0-3 hours per day, followed by 34.00% who work between 3-6 hours per day, 55.34% who work between 6-8 hours per day and the remaining 20.66% of them work for 8 hours or more. It was noted that the respondents belonging to the daily selling in street working

hours is 6-8 Hours per day have obtained maximum respondents Value 238 (52.89), The result of one way ANOVA test shows F value = 167.64 and sig = 0.000 which is less than 0.01 (at 99% level of confidence), which indicated there is a significant difference.

Monthly Expenditure by the Bribes

The venders' commercial endeavors are distinguished by large bribe payments, sometimes known as "rent-seeking." It has been discovered that venders bribe with a portion of their earnings. The police and other officials connected to sales are the two primary recipients of bribes.

Table -5
Monthly expenditure by the bribes

Bribes	Madanapalli	Tirupati	Chittoor	Total
No Bribes	9 (6.16)	11 (7.13)	14 (9.34)	34 (7.56)
Rs. 0-300	28 (19.18)	26 (16.89)	21 (14.00)	75 (16.67)
Rs. 300-400	16 (10.96)	53 (34.42)	35 (23.33)	104 (23.11)
Rs. 400-600	64 (43.84)	31 (20.13)	58 (38.67)	153 (34.00)
Rs. 600-800	18 (12.33)	18 (11.68)	13 (8.67)	49 (10.89)
Rs. 800 And Above	11 (7.53)	15 (9.74)	9 (6.00)	35 (7.77)
Total	**146 (100)**	**154 (100)**	**150 (100)**	**450 (100)**
Chi-square	$\chi2=36.341**$; (p = 0.000); df= 10; Significant at 0.01 level;			

. **Source:** Primary Data.
Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentages to the total number of respondents.

Table-5 in the Madanapalli revenue division above shows that 6.16% of street venders do not pay bribes, 19.18% pay bribes between Rs. 0-300, 10.96% pay bribes between Rs. 300-400, 43.84% pay bribes between Rs. 400-600, 12.33% pay bribes between Rs. 600-800, and the remaining 7.53% pay bribes totaling Rs. 800 and above. In the Tirupati revenue division, there are the following breakdowns of street venders' payment amounts: 7.13% do not pay bribes, 16.89% pay bribes between Rs. 0-300, 34.42% pay bribes between Rs. 300-400, 20.13% pay bribes between Rs. 400-600, 11.68% pay bribes between Rs. 600-800, and the remaining 9.74% pay bribes totaling Rs. 800 and above 9.34% of street venders in the Chittoor revenue division do not pay bribes, 14% of street venders pay bribes between Rs. 0-300, 23.3% of street venders pay bribes between Rs. 300-400, 38.67% of street venders pay bribes between Rs. 400-600, 8.67% of street venders pay bribes between Rs. 600-800, and the remaining 6.00% of street venders pay bribes totaling Rs. 800 and above.

In each of the three revenue divisions that were chosen, the percentage of street venders that do not pay bribes is as follows: 7.56% do not pay bribes; 16.67% pay bribes between Rs. 0-300, 23.11 percent pay bribes between Rs. 300-400, 34.0 percent pay bribes between Rs. 400-600, 10.89% pay bribes between Rs. 600-800, and 7.77 percent do not pay bribes totaling Rs. 800 or more.

Equal Status for Women of the Street Garment Venders

The street venders' opinions toward women's equality are displayed in table8. In the Madanapalli revenue division, of the respondents, 26.03 percent of street garment venders strongly support equal status, 15.06 percent disagree, 12.33 percent are neutral, and the remainder 20.55 percent opposes it.

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Table -6
Equal status for the women of the sample respondents

Equal status	Madanapalli	Tirupati	Chittoor	Total
Strongly Agree	38 (26.03)	43 (27.93)	41 (27.33)	122 (27.12)
Agree	22 (15.06)	24 (15.58)	19 (12.67)	65 (14.44)
Neutral	18 (12.33)	16 (10.38)	21 (14.00)	55 (12.22)
Not Agree	38 (26.03)	39 (25.33)	36 (24.00)	113 (25.11)
Strongly not Agree	30 (20.55)	32 (20.78)	33 (22.00)	95 (21.11)
Total	**146 (100)**	**154 (100)**	**150 (100)**	**450 (100)**

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Source: Primary Data.

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentages to the total number of respondents.

ANOVA						
Source of Variation	*SS*	*df*	*MS*	*F*	*P-value*	*F crit*
Between Equal Status	1142.67	4	285.67	60.352**	0.000	3.478
Within Equal Status	47.33	10	4.73			
Total	1190	14				

In the Tirupati revenue division, 27.93% of the respondents street garment venders strongly support equal status for women, followed by 15.58% who agree, 10.38% who are neutral, 25.33% who do not agree, and the remaining 20.78% who are opposed. In the Madanapalli revenue division, of the respondents, 27.33 percent of street garment venders strongly support equal status for women, 12.27 percent agree, 14.00 percent are neutral, 24.00 percent do not agree, and the remaining 22.00 percent oppose it. In all three of the revenue divisions that were chosen, out of the respondents, 27.12% of street garment venders strongly support equal status for women, 14.44% agree, 12.22% are neutral, 25.11% disagree, and the remaining 21.11 percent are against it in the study area.

The majority of respondents are divided on whether or not to support women's equality. According to this table, just 32.6% of respondents are in favor of women having equal status. A significant portion of the participants express disinterest in enhancing the standing of women. Given that India is consistently perceived as a male-dominated culture, this is not surprising in the Indian context .One way ANOVA was applied to find whether there is significant difference among the Equal status of daily street venders in the society. The ANOVA result shows that the calculated F-value ratio is 60.352 which is higher than the table value at 1% level of significance. Since the calculated value is higher than for the table value it is inferred that there is significant difference among the equal status of vendor between different revenue divisions

Problems of Harassment

Table-7 makes evident the issue of harassment that arises during the vending process.

Table -7
Facing problems of harassment during the street garment vending

Facing problems	Madanapalli	Tirupati	Chittoor	Total
Police	57 (39.04)	62 (40.26)	66 (44.00)	185 (41.11)
Govt. Officials	24 (16.44)	11 (7.14)	38 (25.33)	73 (16.22)
Local Politician	36 (24.66)	48 (31.17)	20 (13.33)	104 (23.11)
Rowdies local Dadas	29 (19.86)	33 (21.43)	26 (17.33)	88 (19.56)
Total	**146 (100)**	**154 (100)**	**150 (100)**	**450 (100)**
Chi-square	$\chi^2=27.334^{**}$; (p = 0.000); df= 6; Significant at 0.01 level;			

Source: Primary Data.

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentages to the total number of respondents.

Of all the street venders selling clothing, 39.04 percent said the police were to blame, 16.44 percent said government employees, 24.66 percent said local politicians were to blame, and the remaining 19.86 percent said local dadas and rowdies in the Madanapalli revenue division were to blame for harassment, respectively. Of the total number of street venders selling clothing, 40.26 percent believed that the police were to blame, 7.14 percent believed that government officials were to blame, 31.17 percent believed that local politicians were to blame, and the remaining 21.43 percent believed that local dadas and rowdies were to blame for harassment in the Tirupati revenue division. Within the Chittoor Revenue Division, of the total number of street venders, 44.00 percent believed that the police were to blame, 25.33 percent believed that government officials were to blame, 13.33 percent believed that local politicians were to blame, and the remaining 17.33 percent believed that local dadas and rowdies were to blame for the harassment of venders. It is determined that the majority of street venders 41.11 percent believe that the police harass them, while the lowest percentage 16.22 percent believe that government officials harass them in the research region. The street venders are being harassed by the local politicians who want to use their hard-earned money for their own personal gain by requiring them to donate a portion of it. They also demand payment for planning political party-related events. At 99% confidence level, the chi-square table indicates a systematic link between the two variables mentioned above. Thus, it can be concluded that there is a noteworthy correlation between respondents' experiences of harassment while working as street venders and their respective regional localities

Price of the Commodities

Table-8 provides a comprehensive explanation of respondents' opinions about the commodities' price level.

Table -8
Opinion about the price of commodities of the sample respondents in the study area

Opinion about the Price of Commodities	Madanapalli	Tirupati	Chittoor	Total
Very High	33 (22.61)	22 (14.28)	14 (9.34)	69 (15.34)
High	79 (54.11)	84 (54.55)	36 (24.00)	199 (44.22)
Normal	34 (23.28)	48 (31.17)	100 (66.66)	182 (40.44)
Total	**146 (100)**	**154 (100)**	**150 (100)**	**450 (100)**
Chi-square	$\chi2=68.877**$; (p = 0.000); df= 4; Significant at 0.01 level;			

Source: Primary Data.
Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentages to the total number of respondents.

Of the total number of respondents, 22.61 percent thought the price was extremely expensive, 54.11 percent thought it was high, and the remaining 23.28 percent said the prices at the Madanapalli revenue division were regular. Of the total respondents, 14.28% thought the prices in the Tirupati revenue division were extremely high, 54.55% thought the prices were high, and the remaining 31.17% thought the prices were normal. Within the Chittoor income division, according to the number of respondents, 15.34% thought the prices were extremely high, 44.22% thought they were high, and the remaining 40.44 percent thought the prices were normal. In general, 15.34% of respondents thought that the prices in the chosen revenue divisions were extremely high, 44.22% thought that the prices were high, and the remaining 40.44 percent said that the prices were typical for the research area. The Indian economy is being significantly impacted by the food inflation, which also affects street venders. They believe that the cost of necessities has increased to an unsettling degree. Their consumption and economic well-being have decreased as a result of the skyrocketing prices. At 99% confidence level, the chi-square table indicates a systematic link between the two variables mentioned above. Thus, it can be concluded that there is a noteworthy correlation between respondents' opinions regarding the price of commodities and their respective geographical localities.

Minor Health Problems

The specifics of the health issues that the respondents are experiencing have been determined, and they are displayed in Table-9.

Table-9
Minor health problems of street garment venders in the study area

Minor Health Problems	Madanapalli	Tirupati	Chittoor	Total
Leg Pain	14 (9.58)	20 (12.99)	19 (12.67)	53 (11.78)
Back Pain	32 (21.93)	29 (18.84)	27 (18.00)	88 (19.56)
Hand Pain	41 (28.08)	38 (24.67)	36 (24.000)	115 (25.55)
Neck Pain	24 (16.44)	36 (23.37)	40 (26.67)	100 (22.22)
Throat Problem	14 (9.59)	18 (11.68)	21 (14.00)	53 (11.77)
Mental Stress	21 (14.38)	13 (8.45)	7 (4.66)	41 (9.12)
Total	**146 (100)**	**154 (100)**	**150 (100)**	**450 (100)**

Source: Primary Data.
Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentages to the total number of respondents.

ANOVA						
Source of Variation	*SS*	*df*	*MS*	*F*	*P-value*	*F crit*
Between Health Problems	1506.00	5	301.200	11.735**	0.000	3.106
Within Health problems	308.00	12	25.667			
Total	1814.00	17				

**significant at 0.01 level;

The table clearly indicates that 115 respondents (25.55%) report having hand pain, with the majority of these respondents being in the Chittoor division. Next, 100 respondents (22.22%) report having neck pain, with the majority of these respondents being in the Chittoor division. 88 respondents (19.56%) report having back pain, with the majority of these respondents being in the Madanapalli and Tirupati divisions. 53 respondents (11.77%) report having both leg and throat pain, with the majority of these respondents occurring in the Tirupati and Chittoor divisions. Conversely, the majority of the 41 respondents (9.12%) who report having mental stress are from the Madanapalli division. Above all, it is determined that the bulk of respondents roughly 26% of them are in the Chittoor division and that they experience hand pain.

To determine whether there are any notable differences in the minor health issues that street garment venders face, a one-way ANOVA was used. At the 1% level of significance, the ANOVA result reveals that the computed F-value ratio is 11.735, which is greater than the table value. Given that the computed value is greater than the table value, it may be concluded that there are notable differences in the minor health issues between the research areas.

Place of Taking Medical Treatment

There is no way for anyone to avoid getting sick given the current state of the environment and sanitation. The respondents' medical treatment locations have been elicited, and the specifics are detailed in Table-10.

Table-10

Place of taking medical treatment

Place	Madanapalli	Tirupati	Chittoor	Total
No treatment	13 (8.90)	08 (5.19)	14 (9.33)	35 (7.77)
Taking own medicine	28 (19.17)	10 (6.49)	19 (12.67)	57 (12.67)
Private clinic	31 (21.24)	43 (27.93)	37 (24.66)	111 (24.67)
Government Hospital/PHC	74 (50.69)	93 (60.39)	80 (53.43)	247 (54.89)
Total	**146 (100.00)**	**154 (100.00)**	**150 (100.00)**	**450 (100.00)**

Source: Primary Data.

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentages to the total number of respondents.

ANOVA						
Source of Variation	*SS*	*df*	*MS*	*F*	*P-value*	*F crit*
Between Groups	9059.67	3	3019.889	54.494**	0.000	4.066
Within Groups	443.33	8	55.417			
Total	9503.00	11				

**significant at 0.01 level;

The location of the respondents' medical treatment is depicted in table-10. Of the respondents, 50.69 percent receive medical care in government hospitals or PHCs, followed by 21.24 percent receiving care in private nursing homes, 19.17 percent receiving medication at home for their illnesses, and 8.90 percent not caring about their illness in Madanapalli revenue division. In the Tirupati revenue division, 60.39 percent of the respondents receive medical care in public hospitals or PHCs, followed by 27.93 percent receiving care in private nursing homes, 6.49 percent receiving medication at home for their illnesses, and 5.19 percent not caring about their illness. Of the respondents, 53.43 percent receive medical care in government hospitals or PHCs, followed by 24.66 percent receiving care in private nursing homes, 12.67 percent receiving medication at home for their illnesses, and 9.33 percent not caring about their illness in Chittoor revenue division The one-way ANOVA test result reveals a F value of 54.494 and a sig. of 0.000, both of which are less than 0.01 (with a 99% confidence level). These values suggest that the respondents' clothing venders' places of receiving medical treatment differ significantly from one another.

The above table indicates that the majority of respondents 54.89 percent receive medical care at government hospitals or PHCs, while the lowest percentage 7.77 percent do not give their disease any thought in three chosen revenue divisions within the study area.

Conclusion

The study found that most of the respondents faced problems like climatic changes and poor health conditions; there is low awareness among street venders about government facilities provided to the street venders. Rights at work' is the second major pillar of the decent work paradigm. It aims at securing their employment and income by giving basic rights at the workplace. Rights at work cover issues like discrimination at work, and the right to form associations to secure common demands related to the venders' welfare. It also implies that venders carry out their profession free of fear and harassment like bribes or extortion. It also again implies that they work for a maximum of only 8 hours daily so that over work may not impair their physical or mental health. In the study it was found that venders face many hazards associated with the ever increasing competition, prolonged hours of work, widespread gender discrimination at workplace and so forth. However their rights to occupy their natural places of work are often considered illegal and they are evicted at the slightest pretext. Ironically people who oppose their existence on the streets are also the ones who buy the products they sell considering it affordable and durable. The issues related to bribe also assume immense importance. It is seen that the total bribes collected by both police and the sales related officials taken together is a large amount. A substantial portion of the venders' income is slashed by the payment of bribes.

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