



# **SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE STREET GARMENT VENDERS IN CHITTOOR DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH**

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## **Abstract**

Street vendors despite often facing impoverished living conditions, play a vital role in the economy by creating jobs and generating revenue. Therefore, it is determined that street vendors are essential to India's growth since they provide millions of people with services and are a major source of employment and money. There were three categories within the informal sector in Hart's investigation, based on income and employment occasions. Primary happenings such as farming, and so on were contained within in the informal sector. Secondary actions such as the work of construction contractors, self-employed artisans, shoemakers, tailors, beer and spirits producers. Are part of the informal sector, which also encompasses tertiary enterprises with comparatively large capital inputs, such as housing, transport and service conjecture. In small scale circulation, Hart discriminated the market operators such as petty traders, street dealers, food and drink caterers, bar attendants, command agents, and merchants and called them as those engaged relaxed actions. Majority of the respondents 37.12% have savings in the range of RS. 2000–30000 in all three of the revenue divisions that were chosen, while the lowest percentage 13.77% has savings in the range of RS. 30001 and above. To determine whether there are any notable differences in the savings of street clothing vendors, a one-way ANOVA was used. At the 1% level of significance, the ANOVA result reveals that the computed F-value ratio is 106.36, which is greater than the table value. This indicates that, with a 95% level of confidence, the chi-square table does not demonstrate a consistent link between the two variables mentioned above. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted, and with a 95% degree of confidence, we draw the conclusion that there is no meaningful correlation between respondents' religion and the research areas.

## Introduction

A portion of the population in our nation is required to work in the unorganized sector, having formerly held regular employment. Self-employed and casual work are the two categories into which the activities in the informal sector can be divided. The majority of these self-employed people are street vendors. The data from the Asian countries confirm that during the financial crisis of 1998, there was a sharp increase in the number of road vendors. In addition to being a significant source of employment, street vending continues to exist because of the service area it provides for the metropolitan populace. Street vendors subsidize the livelihoods of other sections of the urban poor by offering them affordable goods. Street vendors make available the basic necessities of the poor people at cheaper rates than those that are victorious in formal outlets.

## Informal Sector

Defining the 'informal sector' has not been an easy task. For occurrence, the terms 'informal sector' and 'unorganized sector' are used interchangeably in the Indian context. However, in this contemporary study, we would use the term informal sector as an alternative of unorganized sector. In its most recent debate, the term is used to point toward the kind of employment deprived of labour or social defense, both inside and outdoor informal enterprises. It comprises both 'self-employment in the small unregistered innovativeness and wage employment in vulnerable jobs'. As a result, it includes all workforces and economic entities that do not participate in official economic activity. The units usually operate at low organizational levels, on a small scale, and with little to no distinction between labour and capital as manufacturing factors. The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) for 2004–05 states that informal subdivision has a greater than 60% impact on net domestic creation and its share of the overall National Domestic Product (NDP) at current prices. As a result, the informal sector plays a vital role in our economy in terms of employment, savings, and capital accumulation, as well as the NDP.

## Basic Characteristics of Informal Sector

The relaxed sector has three broad physical characteristics legal and political aspects, social and gender features and economic and employment characteristics.

## Legal and political framework

The unlicensed and unregistered informal sector has been described by a number of investigators as a major indicator of the shortcomings of the legal system and governmental law. The laws and regulations that govern all formal institutions establish the foundation for the informal sector's physical appearance. The disillusionment with the establishment is linked to the unorganized sector.

## Social and Gender Aspects and Social network

Social networks have a big influence on the leisure industry. The "ease of entry" (Hart, 1973) into the informal sector, which is mostly dependent on social networks, is one of its primary characteristics. Experience has shown that, in lieu of formal guarantees and contractual provisions, labour connections, when they exist, are based on impromptu employment, kinship, or social or personal family members. Large segments of the labour population in wealthy nations are undereducated and lack the requisite resources, which is concerning. As a result, they can easily get involved in the unofficial economy. One of the most important ways they exist in this field and get over the threshold is through social networks.

### Sovereignty and flexibility

Actors in the relaxed sector, particularly in the developing or less developed countries, prefer to function with relative autonomy, suppleness and freedom compared to their formal corresponding item. In other words, they have the freedom of operating their own business. In calculation, they have suppleness in determining their working hours or days of process and have the power of policymaking without any formal rules and principles.

### Ease of Survival

The only industry that permits competitors without formal training or education to engage in the same job is the informal sector. As such, it offers a reasonable opportunity to thrive in this industry. It has been observed that, in developing nations, the informal sector's presence and growth are mostly due to factors such as ease of survival.

### Objectives

1. To examine the distribution pattern of different types of garment venders in Chittoor District.
2. To elicit the socio-economic conditions of street garments venders in the study area.

### Methodology

In the Chittoor district, 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, a three-stage random sampling procedure was used. Revenue divisions have been chosen in the second stage, after the Chittoor district was chosen in the first. 150 sample responders have been chosen from a total of 3754 clothing Venders in the third stage of the Chittoor revenue division. And in Madanapalli Revenue division, among 3653 total garment venders, 146 sample respondents have been selected. And from Tirupati revenue division, among 3842 total garment venders 154 sample respondents have been selected. Thus the total sample size was 450 covering one district and 3 revenue divisions in the study area.

## Age of the Respondents

Age is a crucial factor which explains the personal and psychological maturity of the individuals. The following frequency table explains and discusses the age groups of the street Garment venders taken up for the study.

**Table-1**  
**Age Wise analysis of the Sample Households in the study area**

| S. No.            | Age              | Madanapalli                                               | Tirupati                   | Chittoor                   | Total                      |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1                 | Below - 25 Years | 37<br>(25.34)                                             | 39<br>(25.33)              | 42<br>(28.00)              | 118<br>(26.23)             |
| 2                 | 25 - 35 Years    | 49<br>(33.56)                                             | 52<br>(33.76)              | 47<br>(31.33)              | 148<br>(32.88)             |
| 3                 | 35 - 50 Years    | 43<br>(29.45)                                             | 41<br>(26.63)              | 38<br>(25.33)              | 122<br>(27.12)             |
| 4                 | 50 above years   | 17<br>(11.65)                                             | 22<br>(14.28)              | 23<br>(15.34)              | 62<br>(13.77)              |
| <b>Total</b>      |                  | <b>146</b><br><b>(100)</b>                                | <b>154</b><br><b>(100)</b> | <b>150</b><br><b>(100)</b> | <b>450</b><br><b>(100)</b> |
| <b>Chi-square</b> |                  | $\chi^2 = 1.696^@$ ; (p = 0.945) ; df= 6; Not Significant |                            |                            |                            |

**Source:** Primary Data.

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

According to Table 1, 25.34 percent of street garment venders are under the age of 25, 33.56 percent of street venders included in the study are between the ages of 25 and 35, 29.45 percent are between the ages of 35 and 50, and in Madanapalli revenue division, no less than 11.65 percent are over the age of 50. In the Tirupati revenue division, the age distribution of street garment venders is as follows: 25.33 percent are under 25, 33.76 percent are between 25 and 35 years old, 26.63 percent are between 35 and 50 years old, and only a minimum of 14.28 percent are over 50 years old. Furthermore, in the Chittoor revenue division, 28.00 percent of street garment venders are under 25 years old, 31.33 percent are between 25 and 35 years old, 27.12 percent are between 35 and 50 years old, and the remaining 13.77 percent are above 50 years old.

Only a minimum of 14.28% of street clothing venders are over 50 years old. Of these, 26.23 percent are under 25, 32.88 percent are between 25 and 35 years old, and 26.63 percent are between 35 and 50 years old. As a result, the research discovered that the bulk of street clothing venders are between the ages of 25 and 35.

This means that chi-square table is not showing systematic association between the above two variables at 95% level of confidence at 95% level of confidence we conclude that there is insignificant relationship between Age wise and different revenue divisions in Street Venders.

## Religion Wise Distribution of the Sample Respondents

The religion of the sample street Garment vendors in the study area is shown in the table-2.

**Table-2**

### Religion wise analysis of the sample respondents in the study area

| S. No.            | Religion  | Madanapalli                                               | Tirupati             | Chittoor             | Total                |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1                 | Hindu     | 104<br>(71.23)                                            | 115<br>(74.68)       | 109<br>(72.66)       | 328<br>(72.88)       |
| 2                 | Muslim    | 32<br>(21.93)                                             | 34<br>(22.08)        | 28<br>(18.67)        | 94<br>(20.89)        |
| 3                 | Christian | 10<br>(6.84)                                              | 05<br>(3.24)         | 13<br>(8.67)         | 28<br>(6.23)         |
| <b>Total</b>      |           | <b>146<br/>(100)</b>                                      | <b>154<br/>(100)</b> | <b>150<br/>(100)</b> | <b>450<br/>(100)</b> |
| <b>Chi-square</b> |           | $\chi^2 = 4.380^@$ ; (p = 0.357) ; df= 4; Not Significant |                      |                      |                      |

**Source:** Primary Data.

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

The respondents' religions are explained in table -2 above. In the Madanapalli revenue division, the majority of respondents (71.23%) identify as Hindu, followed by Muslims (21.93%) and Christians (6.64%). In the Tirupati revenue division, 74.68 percent of respondents identify as Hindu, 22.08 percent as Muslim, and the remaining 3.24 percent as Christian. In the Chittoor revenue division, the majority of respondents 72.66 percent are Hindu, 18.67 percent are Muslim, and the remaining 8.67 percent are Christians.

In each of the three revenue divisions, the majority of respondents 72.88 percent Hindu, 20.89 percent Muslim, and the remaining 6.23 percent Christian are Hindu. Just a tiny percentage of responders are Christians, while the majority of respondents are Hindus. Based on religious grounds, this analysis challenges the general population makeup of Andhra Pradesh.

This indicates that, with a 95% level of confidence, the chi-square table does not demonstrate a consistent link between the two variables mentioned above. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted, and with a 95% degree of confidence, we draw the conclusion that there is no meaningful correlation between respondents' religion and the research areas.

### Community Wise Distribution of Respondents

The community is a driving factor of the Street Garment vending. Some of the families followed their fore-fathers' work traditionally. The arrangements of community-wise sample respondents are depicted in the table-3.

**Table-3**  
**Caste wise Analysis of the sample respondents in the study Area**

| S. No.            | Caste | Madanapalli                                               | Tirupati                   | Chittoor                   | Total                      |
|-------------------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1                 | OC    | 42<br>(28.77)                                             | 44<br>(28.57)              | 40<br>(26.67)              | 126<br>(28.00)             |
| 2                 | BC    | 59<br>(40.42)                                             | 61<br>(39.62)              | 64<br>(42.67)              | 184<br>(40.89)             |
| 3                 | SC    | 31<br>(21.23)                                             | 33<br>(21.43)              | 28<br>(18.66)              | 92<br>(20.45)              |
| 4                 | ST    | 14<br>(9.58)                                              | 16<br>(10.38)              | 18<br>(12.00)              | 48<br>(10.66)              |
| <b>Total</b>      |       | <b>146</b><br><b>(100)</b>                                | <b>154</b><br><b>(100)</b> | <b>150</b><br><b>(100)</b> | <b>450</b><br><b>(100)</b> |
| <b>Chi-square</b> |       | $\chi^2 = 1.099^@$ ; (p = 0.982) ; df= 6; Not Significant |                            |                            |                            |

**Source:** Primary Data.

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

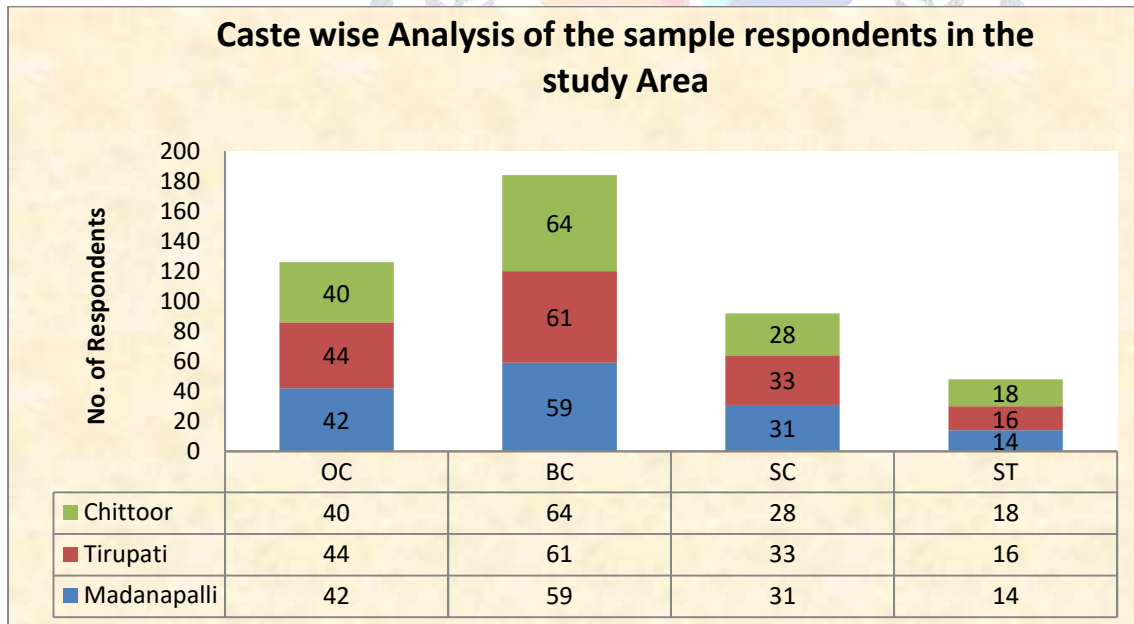


Table-3 above displays the respondents' community. In the Madanapalli revenue division, 28.77 percent of the respondents are from the OC community, 40.42 percent are from the BC group, 21.23 percent are from the SC community, and the rest 9.58 percent are from the ST community. Furthermore, of the respondents in the Tirupati revenue division, 28.57 percent are from the OC community, 39.62 percent are from the BC group, 21.43 percent are from the SC community, and 10.38 percent are from the ST community. The income division of Chittoor Of the responses, 26.67% are from the OC community,

42.67% are from the BC community, 18.56% are from the SC community, and the remaining 12% are from the ST group. 28.00% of the responders are from the OC community, 40.89% are from the BC community, 20.45% are from the SC community, and the remaining 10.66% are from the ST community. The data shown above unequivocally demonstrates that the bulk of street vendors are members of the OC and BC populations. It demonstrates that, in the study region, the ST community does not favour street garment vending.

This indicates that, with a 95% level of confidence, the chi-square table does not demonstrate a consistent link between the two variables mentioned above. As a result, the null hypothesis is accepted with 95% confidence. We get to the conclusion that there is no meaningful correlation between the study area of street vendors and the respondents in the caste-wise sample.

## Education

The low educational attainment often is the reason for entry into this profession. Most of the vendors had obtained only formal primary education. Education is the most important factor in improving the technical skills of weavers. It throws light on the impact of mechanization on mass production. It is also necessary to understand and keep pace with up-to-date change in the market and technical fields. It is only through awareness that the weavers can protect themselves from the clutches of master weavers and money lenders.

**Table-4**  
**Educational status of the sample respondents**

| S. No.            | Educational      | Madanapalli                                               | Tirupati                   | Chittoor                   | Total                      |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1                 | Illiterate       | 47<br>(32.19)                                             | 38<br>(24.67)              | 41<br>(27.34)              | 126<br>(28.00)             |
| 2                 | Up to 10th class | 64<br>(43.83)                                             | 69<br>(44.81)              | 78<br>(52.01)              | 211<br>(46.88)             |
| 3                 | Inter and above  | 35<br>(23.98)                                             | 47<br>(30.52)              | 31<br>(20.65)              | 113<br>(25.12)             |
| <b>Total</b>      |                  | <b>146</b><br><b>(100)</b>                                | <b>154</b><br><b>(100)</b> | <b>150</b><br><b>(100)</b> | <b>450</b><br><b>(100)</b> |
| <b>Chi-square</b> |                  | $\chi^2 = 5.866^@$ ; (p = 0.209) ; df= 4; Not Significant |                            |                            |                            |

**Source:** Primary Data.

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

The respondents' level of education is displayed in table-4 above. The majority of respondents (43.82%) only completed their education up to the tenth grade, 32.19 percent are illiterate, and 23.98

percent have completed intermediate school or above in the Madanapalli revenue division. In the Tirupati revenue division, 44.81 percent of respondents had completed up to the tenth grade, 24.67 percent were illiterate, and the remaining 30.25 percent had completed up to the intermediate level or higher. 52.01 percent of respondents in the Chittoor revenue division completed their education up to the tenth grade, whilst 27.34 percent are illiterate. The remaining 20.65 percent of respondents completed their education up to the inter level, with a small percentage completing higher education.

In all three selected revenue divisions, 46.88 per cent of the respondents studied up to 10<sup>th</sup> class, 28.00 per cent of the respondents are illiterate and the remaining 25.12 per cent of the respondents studied up to inter and beyond. Majority of the respondents studied up to 10<sup>th</sup> class. This shows clearly that due to low education of people lacking opportunities in other spheres of employment are forced to join the street garment vending. Results of chi-square test indicate that there is no significant difference between education wise street vendors and study areas.

### Size of the family

This blatantly conforms to Andhra Pradesh's population trend. In Andhra Pradesh, awareness of the benefits of the small family system is rising. The size of the respondents' families is shown in Table 5.

**Table-5**  
**Size of the household members in the study area**

| S. No.            | Households Members | Madanapalli                                                        | Tirupati       | Chittoor      | Total          |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1                 | 0-4                | 98<br>(67.13)                                                      | 105<br>(68.18) | 94<br>(62.67) | 297<br>(66.00) |
| 2                 | 5 - 8              | 39<br>(26.71)                                                      | 38<br>(24.68)  | 46<br>(30.67) | 123<br>(27.33) |
| 3                 | 9 - 12             | 9<br>(6.16)                                                        | 11<br>(7.14)   | 10<br>(6.66)  | 30<br>(6.67)   |
| <b>Total</b>      |                    | 146<br>(100)                                                       | 154<br>(100)   | 150<br>(100)  | 450<br>(100.0) |
| <b>Chi-square</b> |                    | $\chi^2 = 1.528^{\text{a}}$ ; (p = 0.822) ; df= 4; Not Significant |                |               |                |

**Source:** Primary Data.

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

In the Madanapalli revenue division, of the total respondents, 67.13 percent have 0–4 family members, 26.71 percent have 5-8 family members, and the remaining 6.16 percent have 9–12 family members. Within the Tirupati revenue division, 68.18% of the total respondents reported having 0–4 family members, 24.68% reported having 5-8 family members, and the remainder 7.14 % reported having



9–12 members. Regarding the Chittoor revenue division, 62.67 percent of the total respondents reported having no family members, 30.67 percent reported having 5-8 family members, and 6.66 percent reported having 9–12 family members.

Sixty-six percent of the respondents in each of the three revenue divisions that were chosen have 0–4 family members, 27.33 percent have 5-8 family members, and the remaining 6.67 percent have 9–12 family members. The majority of those surveyed have a modest family. This blatantly conforms to Andhra Pradesh's population trend. In Andhra Pradesh, people are becoming more conscious of the advantages of the small family system. The fact that the majority of responders have 0–4 members supports this.

### Annual Income

The family monthly income plays a major role in measuring the social status of the family. The level of income earned by the entire family increases the standard of living of the family. In order to study the income of family it was found that the respondents were engaged in selling food items, vegetables, cutlery, jewelry, juice, pan, flower and pooja materials etc. The following frequency table explains the monthly income earned by the street venders in the study area.

**Table-6**  
**Annual income of the sample respondents in the study area**

| S. No.            | Annual income           | Madanapalli                                                      | Tirupati      | Chittoor      | Total          |
|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1                 | Rs. 0- 100000           | 35<br>(23.97)                                                    | 40<br>(25.97) | 37<br>(24.67) | 112<br>(24.89) |
| 2                 | Rs. 100001 -<br>200000  | 39<br>(26.71)                                                    | 61<br>(39.61) | 49<br>(32.67) | 149<br>(33.12) |
| 3                 | Rs. 200001 -<br>300000  | 57<br>(39.04)                                                    | 40<br>(25.97) | 59<br>(39.33) | 156<br>(34.66) |
| 4                 | Rs. 300001 and<br>above | 15<br>(10.27)                                                    | 13<br>(8.44)  | 5<br>(3.33)   | 33<br>(7.33)   |
| <b>Total</b>      |                         | 146<br>(100)                                                     | 154<br>(100)  | 150<br>(100)  | 450<br>(100.0) |
| <b>Chi-square</b> |                         | $\chi^2=14.261^*$ ; (p = 0.027);df= 4;Significant at 0.05 level; |               |               |                |

**Source:** Primary Data.

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

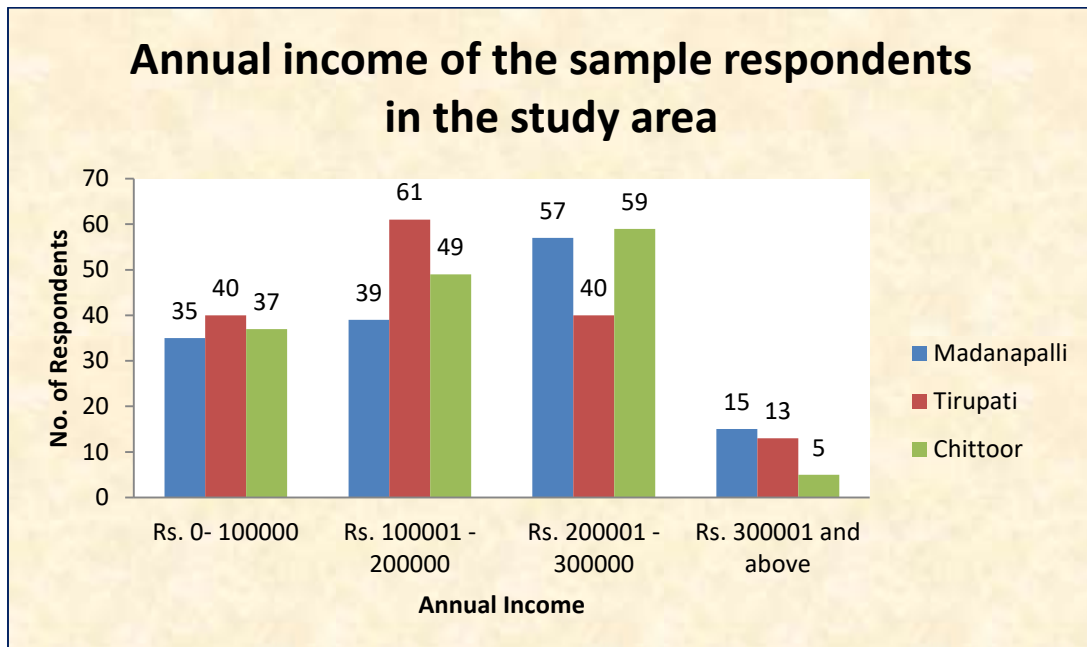


Table 6 above shows that, in the Madanapalli Revenue Division, 23.9% of respondents earn between Rs. 0-100000, 26.71% earn between Rs. 100001 and 200000, 39.04% earn between Rs. 200001 and 300000, and the remaining 10.27% earn Rs. 300001 and above. Within the Tirupati Revenue Division, the income distribution is as follows: 25.97% of respondents earn between Rs. 0-100000, 39.61% earn between Rs. 100001 and 200000, 25.97% earn between Rs. 200001 and 300000 annually, and the remaining 8.44% earn Rs. 300001 and above. In the Chittoor Revenue Division, the income distribution is as follows: 24.67% of respondents earn between Rs. 0-100000, 32.67% earn between Rs. 100001 and 200000, 39.33 percent earn between Rs. 200001 and 300000, and the remaining 3.33 percent earn Rs. 300001 and above.

24.89% of respondents in each of the three revenue divisions that were chosen have an income between Rs. 0-100000, 33.12% have an income between Rs. 100001 and 200000, 34.66% have an income between Rs. 200001 and 300000, and the remaining 7.33% have an income of Rs. 300001 and above. It is evident from the chi-square output value that the 95% significance level has been reached. This indicates that, at a 95% confidence level, the chi-square table displays a systematic link between the two variables mentioned above. As a result, the null hypothesis is rejected, and with a 95% degree of confidence, we may conclude that the sample respondents' annual income and the various Chittoor district divisions have a substantial association.

### Annual Savings

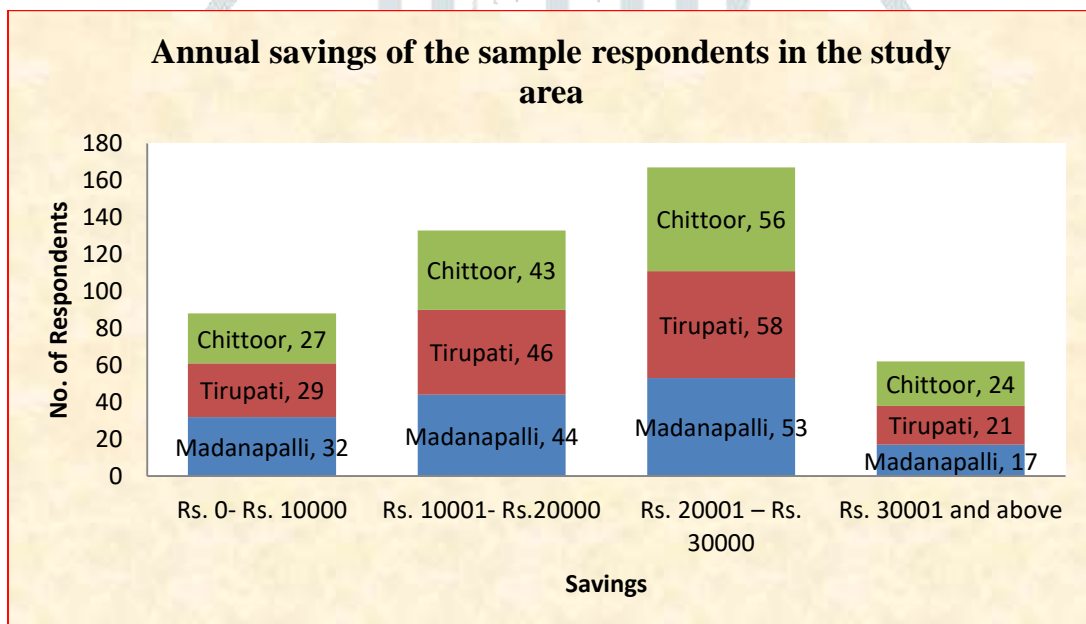
Saving money facilitates navigating difficult situations, fulfilling financial obligations, and influencing prosperity. It's essential to save money. It assists a family in times of financial need and offers financial independence and security. One can reduce stress by avoiding debt by conserving money. One significant metric to determine the financial standing of street vendors selling clothing is the quantity of savings each individual has. They set aside a pitiful sum from their earnings. Since they spend a large percentage of their earnings, street vendors have relatively poor savings habits. The primary causes are the large size of the family and variations in household income.

**Table-7**  
**Annual savings of the sample respondents**

| S. No.       | Range                 | Madanapalli   | Tirupati      | Chittoor      | Total          |
|--------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1            | Rs. 0- Rs. 10000      | 32<br>(21.92) | 29<br>(18.83) | 27<br>(18.00) | 88<br>(19.56)  |
| 2            | Rs. 10001- Rs.20000   | 44<br>(30.14) | 46<br>(29.87) | 43<br>(28.67) | 133<br>(29.55) |
| 3            | Rs. 20001 – Rs. 30000 | 53<br>(36.31) | 58<br>(37.66) | 56<br>(37.33) | 167<br>(37.12) |
| 4            | Rs. 30001 and above   | 17<br>(11.63) | 21<br>(13.64) | 24<br>(16.00) | 62<br>(13.77)  |
| <b>Total</b> |                       | 146<br>(100)  | 154<br>(100)  | 150<br>(100)  | 450<br>(100.0) |

**Source:** Primary Data.

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



In the Madanapalli Revenue Division, 21.92% of respondents have savings between Rs. 0 and 10,000, followed by 30.14%, 36.31%, and 11.63% who have savings between Rs. 10001 to 20000, Rs. 20001 to 30000, and Rs. 30001 thousand and above, respectively, according to the above table (5.12). In the Tirupati Revenue Division, 18.83% of respondents said they had funds between Rs. 0 and 10,000, followed by 29.87%, 37.66%, and 13.64% who said they had savings between Rs. 10001 and 20,000, Rs. 20001 to 30,000, and Rs. 30001 and above, in that order. 18.00% of respondents in the Chittoor Revenue Division have savings between Rs. 0–10,000, followed by 28.67%, 37.33%), and 16.00% who have savings between Rs. 10001–20,000, Rs. 20001–30,000, and Rs. 30001 and above, in that order. The majority of respondents 37.12% have savings in the range of Rs. 2000–30000 in all three of the revenue divisions that were chosen, while the lowest percentage 13.77% have savings in the range of Rs. 30001 and above.

| ANOVA                 |         |    |        |          |         |        |
|-----------------------|---------|----|--------|----------|---------|--------|
| Source of Variation   | SS      | df | MS     | F        | P-value | F crit |
| Between Saving Groups | 2180.33 | 3  | 726.78 | 106.36** | 0.00    | 4.07   |
| Within Saving Groups  | 54.67   | 8  | 6.83   |          |         |        |
| Total                 | 2235    | 11 |        |          |         |        |

The majority of respondents 37.12% have savings in the range of Rs. 2000–30000 in all three of the revenue divisions that were chosen, while the lowest percentage 13.77% has savings in the range of Rs. 30001 and above. To determine whether there are any notable differences in the savings of street clothing vendors, a one-way ANOVA was used. At the 1% level of significance, the ANOVA result reveals that the computed F-value ratio is 106.36, which is greater than the table value. It is concluded that there is a substantial variation in the savings of vendors between the research area since the computed value is larger than the table value.

## Conclusion

The Street Vendors played a leading role in foremost cities and on condition that employment occasions to the poor. Even though it is not acknowledged as a legitimate movement in some context and locations, these events continue to thrive in the cities throughout the year. However, many are forced to labour in the unorganised sector because they are unable to find better-paying, secure employment in the formal segment. This indicates that, with a 95% level of confidence, the chi-square table does not demonstrate a consistent link between the two variables mentioned above. As a result, the null hypothesis is accepted with 95% confidence. We get to the conclusion that there is no meaningful correlation between the study area of street vendors and the respondents in the caste-wise sample. This indicates that, at a 95% confidence level, the chi-square table displays a systematic link between the two variables mentioned above. As a result, the null hypothesis is rejected, and with a 95% degree of confidence, we may conclude that the sample respondents' annual income and the various Chittoor district divisions have a substantial association.

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