

On Becoming Creative Solopreneurs: A Case of Rural Peddlers

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ABSTRACT

While it is overwhelming to recognize the roles of medium and large-scale enterprises to the economic progress of developing nations, it is also imperative to note that the aggregate success of each country is somehow represented by the exhaustive efforts of one of the key players in the informal sector, The Peddlers. However, the vulnerable conditions, at some point were not given enough attention. This study attempts to explore the experiences, challenges and status of rural peddlers who are selling consumer goods (root crops, vegetables, snacks and fruits) with the purpose of gauging their socio-economic environment. To deeply understand their struggles under the light of the sun and the sprinkles of the rain, a multiple case study method was used in this paper where six informants were interviewed utilizing the in-depth interview approach. There are 6 cases that emerged in this paper: *The Exhausted yet Fighting Soul*, *A Humble and Happy Mind*, *The Persistent Cyclist*, *The Joyful Feet*, *The Prize of Determination and Positivity*, and *A Decade of Walking*. There may be contestations that peddlers belong to the informal sector of the economy, but in the language and context of underdeveloped countries these people can be potential entrepreneurs who are skillful of supporting the members of their dependent family.

Keywords: Peddlers, Street Vending, Qualitative Method, Philippines

1. INTRODUCTION

Street vendors, technically known as peddlers are classified as self-employed individuals in the informal economy who are offering goods or even services in the street (NPUSV, 2006). In Bangladesh, trading in streets has become a phenomenon, vendors are visible everywhere (Bhowmik, 2005). These traders do not have a permanent concrete arrangement, premise nor have any permanent physical store to sell goods (Saha, 2011).

In the economic parlance, these vendors helped small scale industries through marketing the products they manufacture (Bhowmik, 2001; Tiwari, 2000). As such, they facilitated, at some point, the economy at a great extent in the form of generating revenue, employment opportunities and by making the products available at the doorstep of the consumer.

The street vending activities greatly provided a prominent source of revenue for rural settlers and urban areas along with the purpose of providing goods at a lower price

(Timalsina, 2011; Adhikari, 2011). This basically mean that, with these, they assist the economic progress by delivering products produced by the small or even large scale industries.

Indeed, selling in the streets took an important role in economic development directly contributing to the poverty reduction, employment opportunities and social mobility (Nirathron, 2006; Njaya, 2014). Alternatively, street trading has been regarded as a viable business due to the small start-up cost, flexibility of working hours and low entry barriers (ILO & Wiego, 2013).

Despite of those progress, contributions and development, there seems to be something that is not considered or at some point unnoticed, the living conditions of this sector. This factor is just one of the problems that they faced. For instance, they do not have working spaces, no permanent market, no access to finances and non-profitability of their ventures.

Trading in the streets involves small earning, high risk, especially for highly perishable goods, regular occupational and physical problems because of unhygienic market condition. More so, peddlers are greatly susceptible to political conflicts and economic downturns (ILO & Weigo, 2013).

While there similar studies about street vendors, such as working life of street vendors (Saha, 2011), street vending in South Africa (Gamielien et al., 2017), street vendors and the dynamics of the informal economy (Walsh, 2010), capability approach to street vendors in Vietnam (Nguyen, 2007), inform economy monitoring sector report: street vendors (Roever, 2014) and street vending in Zambia (Ndhlovu, 2011) I have not come across studies relating to the rural peddlers in the context of developing economies such as The Philippines. Thus, I am compelled to study the peddlers who are doing business in the countryside.

Purpose Statement

The fundamental purpose of this study is to explore, describe and define the current conditions of peddlers in rural communities and to know their experiences in their day to day activities. It cannot be denied that peddlers are one of the most vulnerable piece of the marginalized the sector in the society. More so, they are making money under the shades and heat of sun and oftentimes, with the sprinkles of the rain. I believe that making money under this circumstance is terribly hard and risky but meaningful for some. As a business educator, I wanted to magnify the lens of their stories, focus experiences and highlight their feelings to so I can draw a meaningful picture that can impel authorities to intensify their efforts and take a closer look to this informal yet viable economic counterparts of the nation's progress.

Research Questions

1. What are the challenges that confronts the peddlers in their business activities?
2. How do they faced these challenges and framed their entrepreneurial mind setting?

3. What possible measures or interventions that the government can initiate to help them?

Theoretical Underpinnings

The underlying concept behind the operation of peddlers as part of the informal sector of the society is clearly emphasized by the dualist theory. It contends that the existence of informal activities, such as those that is done by peddlers are basically driven with the fact that there are no available jobs because of slow economic growth (Tokman, 1978). In addition, the legalist propounded theory by De Soto (1989) promoted the idea that informality is the result of the complex structure of the rules, laws and regulations, and the terms of doing formal business is terribly hard that it creates burden and lead the people to avoid the rules and legalities of doing business formally.

On the same note, Murugasa (2011) exemplified that the dual labor market theory offers a clear understanding the nature of informal work in the labor market. Selling along the streets allows individuals to engage in business activities that provide a security for unemployed people by means of peddling as alternative work opportunities. This is also an avenue for those who do not have access to primary or secondary job opportunities (Bromley, 2000).

These theories and concepts clearly afforded the idea that peddlers operated in an unregulated business environment that is highly vulnerable to social and political risks. It can also be noted that the degree of influence of the legal structure and the ease of doing business must be considered as these are the major reasons of going informal. Moreover, the slow pace of economic development might also a big factor to ponder on.

Significance of the Study

This study aimed to help peddlers as part of the marginalized and the informal sector. It is my hope that through this research, I can furnish the government authorities and other concerned agencies such as the Department of Trade and Industry as an advocate of business activities and promotes the culture of entrepreneurship with the relevant insights from the peddlers whom I will call, *entrepreneurs from the scratch*. I believe that with their contribution and participation in the economic activities, the government can do something in terms of creating a policy to make their entrepreneurial activities fruitful and their experience as entrepreneurs a worthwhile one.

Limitations

Considering the number of participants in this study, I cannot guarantee the generalization of findings within the area where the informants are situated. More so, this research does not intend to make future predictions, trends and practices among peddlers in rural communities.

Ethical Considerations

This research observes the anonymity and privacy of the participants since it is essential. According to O'Leary (2010) ethical behavior is extremely important in research

practice. The effects of the researcher's actions must be taken into account, thus an informed consent is required. In this study, the participants were informed about the purpose of the research. More so, the participant's identity were concealed through the use of pseudonyms. Ferrante (2008), emphasized the significance of withholding the identity of the participants since the peddlers were operating under the informal sector and does not have the permit to conduct business. As such, all ethical obligations were adhered by the researcher.

2. METHODOLOGY

This paper utilizes a qualitative study method, using a multiple case study (Stake, 2006) approach. I am motivated to utilize the case study approach as I wanted to understand the depth of the peddler's feeling. Further, the researcher applied this method to explore how peddlers cope with the challenges in practical settings, using an open-ended questions (Yin, 2016). By this, I was able to freely understand the challenges they have faced and how it framed their entrepreneurial spirits as creative solopreneurs. The researcher believed that the qualitative technique is the appropriate method to use since it allows a collection of an in-depth and meaningful data from a small number but experienced informants, peddlers.

In addition, the case study method "explores a real-life, contemporary bounded system (a case) or multiple cases over time, done in detailed and in-depth collected of data from several informants (Creswell, 2013). Participants were selected through the maximum variation sampling. Patton (200) stressed that a maximum variation sample is constructed by identifying key dimensions and find those cases that vary from each other. It was done in terms of the years in peddling, age, and products offered. The peddlers' availability was considered before the interview was conducted.

Participants and Locale

This research has six participants, all of them were experienced peddlers who have been in business for a couple of years. These peddlers reside in the municipality of Maragusan (7°30'N 126°00'E), Province of Compostela Valley, Philippines.

Table 1: Profile of the Participants

Cases	Gender	Age	Product Offerings
The exhausted yet fighting soul	Female	64	Assorted Vegetables
A humble and happy mind	Female	54	Root crops, veggies and fruits
The persistent cyclist	Male	46	Assorted Vegetables
The joyful feet	Female	58	Snacks/Delicacies

The prize of determination and positivity	Female	55	Vegetables and root crops
A decade of walking	Male	59	Vegetables

3. FINDINGS

There are six different cases that emerged in this study. These cases capture the important features, attributes, experiences, and characteristics of peddlers in the rural community. Their responses are based on their experiences in peddling various goods as an alternative to way of earning a living.

The Exhausted yet Fighting Soul

This woman has been in peddling business for two decades. Her primary motivation of continuing this activity for twenty years is because of her family. She might look so tiring but she fights the economic oddness through peddling. I cannot imagine the weight of a regular sack, full of assorted vegetables being carried by a skinning, 64-year-old woman who is roaming around all day long. When ask about the challenges, she enumerated

“Usahay kapoy, labina ug dili maayo ang panahon. Naa pud panahon nga gamay ray mamalit unya sabayan pa sa kainit sa adlaw, ug di swerte, mo ulan pajud”

(Sometimes, I get tired; especially when the weather is not good.
There are also times when buyers are scarce, along with the scorching heat of the sun or sudden rain)

At her age, she is still sending her children to school and continued saying

“Maskig naa koy gipamati sa lawas, manuroy lang gihapon ko para nay ikapalit ug konsumo ug balon sa akong anak sa skwelahan”

(Despite feeling physically drained, I still continue to sell in order to earn money to buy food and provide for my kid’s “baon” for school)

When asked how did she cope with the challenges, she answered

“Ako nalang ginadasig pirmi akong kaugalingon inubanan sa pag-ampo sa ginoo.....basta Makita lang nako akong pamilya nga malipayon ug nakakaon ug sakto, mawala ra akong kakapoy”

(I just encourage myself and fervently pray. My weariness fades

away when I see my family happily contented and fed well enough)

Of course, she still wished that the government will recognize her role as part of the economic system deliberately saying,

“unta mahatagan mi ug pagtagad ug hatagan mi ug maayong pwesto”

(I hope our situation will be given more attention and that we will be provided with more convenient place for business)

At some point, I can see in her eyes the diligence of a superwoman, at the last part of the interview, her heart melting statement says

“Mahilis man ang akong tsinelas ug binaktas, ug kon asa man galing ko dad-a sa akon tiil, samtang buhi pako unya kaya pa sa akong lawas, dili ko magpa buhi sa akong mga anak”

(My slippers may get damaged because of constant walking to wherever my feet would take me, but I will not ask my children to support me until I can still do it myself and as long as my body permits)

There is a part of her life that she felt there is no hope at all, but her family, the primary factor for her selfless and generous efforts is the sole witness that makes this activity a meaningful one for her.

A Humble and Happy Mind

For 25 years, her life has been spent in peddling root crops, fruits and vegetables. As early as four o'clock in the morning, she started walking to the town and the neighboring communities. I can say that she is a woman of dignity, she is energetic and wore her smile at all times. She is 55 now with 4 children and resides in a small house. At her age, she is supposed to enjoy life and reap the fruits of her sweats. Surprisingly, her husband, whom she tagged as “lazy and drunkard” adds up to the challenges that confronts her peddling activities everyday. One more thing that stings is the extended family. In a normal system, a married couple must earn their own living and live in a separate roof. This is in contrast with her family, at this point in time, she is still supporting her granddaughters. In fact, she started her narration saying

“ usa ka rason nga nanuroy ko ka kanang naka utang ko sa mga tindahan, unya para sa allowance sa akong studyante ug mga apo, naa pay kurente ug tubig nga bayranan”

(I roam around selling because of the debts I have in stores; also, to provide for the allowance of the grandchildren who are schooling and to pay for the electric and water bills)

Going into her stories of challenge, she recalled a customer who bought her

merchandise on account

“Daghan kaayo ug kalisud na again..bug at and gulay unya maka tunong pajud ka ug customer nga hangyoon ug taman imong baligya, naa pay uban mangutang unya dugay mobayad, di jud ka kaginansya... naa pay uban customer grabing ka stikta, sulayan jud ka ba”

(So many hardships have to be endured: heavy load of vegetables, customers who are very stingy and keep on bargaining with your products, customers who delays in paying for their debt – it’s hard to earn profit. Some customers are so strict; they really test your attitude)

“Akoa nalang gi agwanta ang pagsulay ug kahagu kay wala may laing pangwarta ug dili ka manuroy”

(I just endure the trials and hardships since I find no other option to earn a living aside from roaming around to sell)

her words when I asked about how did she managed to overcome her challenges.

She always aspires for a government aide, in fact she wished

“unta hatagan mi ug igong puhonan o diba pwesto ba karun, malooy pud unta sila sa amo nga sigi ug suroy-suroy, pero gi huna huna pud nako wala gani ko na apil sa pantawid, dili nalang pud ko magdahom nga tagdon mi”

(I hope we would be given a start-up money or a proper place to conduct business. I hope they show us pity. But I realize that I was not even included in the 4Ps beneficiaries despite my situation; so I wouldn’t expect that this concern would be given attention)

Despite of the odds and trials that confronts her, she is still positive about life and remained humble above all.

The Persistent Cyclist

This determined father settled in a small, simple house in a remote area far from the town. He is 49 years old and he has been peddling for almost six years. His children were still studying and most of his income is spent on their basic necessity (rice, detergent soups and canned goods). Back then, before choosing to be a peddler he used to be working in the farm on part-time basis, however, he decided to have his own garden and become a peddler. Compared to the other peddlers, he has an easy way of doing business, he used his old bicycle in selling. He said it is more convenient and a fast way to get to remote places and get to his customers.

On a normal tone, he shared a challenge in peddling vegetables,

“Pagsulay?...naga bike man gud ko ug manuroy ko, kanang ma flat ang ligid sa akong bike sa tunga-tunga sa karsada, maoy hinungdan sa kalangan. Isa pa kaning subrang kaninit unya mokalit ug ulan, pero unsaon man kinahanglan man ka molihok arun nay balon sa mga anak ug ipalit ug bugas ug sud an”.

(Since I use bicycle in selling, the trial I encountered was when the tire suddenly got flat while I was in the middle of the street. It usually became the reason for the delay; also, the scorching heat of the sun suddenly followed by rain. But there is no other option but to continue I order to provide for the family’s basic needs and children’s allowance at school)

I can feel the how devout he is when he assured me saying

“para sa akoo, nitoo jud ko nga walay pagsulay nga gihatag atong labawng makagagahum na dili nato makayang sulbarun, nay man gyud pagsulay pero ako? Salig jud ko sa babaw sabay lihoc pud kay igo rana sya mo alalay”

(I really believe that no trial is given by God that we cannot endure and solve. Trials are inevitable but I just keep trusting and working hard)

He always believed in the power of the almighty father whom he can turn with if he has problems.

Consistent with the other peddler’s desires, he hoped that the government can provide a space for him to do business and ultimately add up to his income

“unta mahatagan mi ug maayong pwesto kanang area nga maka pundar mi arun madungagan among income kay kulang rajud kaayo akong kita”

(I hope we will be given a strategic place to conduct business since with the situation now my income does not really suffice with the needs)

Every mile that is reached by the wheel of his bicycle is a significant milestone for him. As a father, he wants a good, comfortable, and convenient life for his children. Thus, he is and always determined to keep the wheels of his bike on its speed no matter how steep the roads would be.

The Joyful Feet

A 58-year old woman who strive to earn a living through selling various snacks and delicacies. The time she devoted in streets selling her products is for her family. This woman is a family oriented person who is willing to do anything for the sake of her children. Just like any other household in rural communities, extended family is the one

that compels her to work hard. For her, yelling and walking is not easy, but since there is no other way to earn a living, peddling is the best alternative option for her. Despite of the hardships in life, she still managed to wear a smile.

Since this woman is a widow, she is the only one supporting her family and at almost all times, she complained about how tired she was

“Usahay mogahi akong mga kamot sap ag bitbit maong dili ki kapanuroy, diri ra jud ko sa balay, ang pait walay income anang adlaw...kapoy gud kay ako paman ang mo luto unya akoy ra ang ma repack, ako pajud ang manuroy, unsaon man kinahanglan man ta maningkamot arun nay kanoon kada adlaw, unsay ipalit ug betsina ug asin ani.”

(There were times when my hands hardened due to constantly carrying my products, and on times like that I couldn't go on selling. I just stayed home, which meant no income for that day. It's really tiring since I was the one who cooked, repacked, then roamed round to sell it. I had to do it everyday in order to buy food; otherwise, we cannot afford even food seasoning)

She even shared that there were times that she went to the mining areas to sell various merchandise such cigars, snacks and drinks. Life in mining area is not that easy as she soaked herself in the mud and the extreme heat is adding up to the bags of merchandise she carried.

She opened up how she managed to cope with the challenges that she encountered

“wala jud ko nagpa luya-luya, nilihok jud ko unya grabi akong pagpaningkamot kay dili ko gusto magpa buhi sa akong mga anak, kay mismo sila ako pa gani ang nagsuporta”

(I did not allow myself to get weak / frail; I really pushed myself to work hard because I don't want my children to support me. In fact, I am the one who support them, instead)

Unlike other peddlers who wish something, this woman is terribly disappointed with the government, she even recalled

“sus! di nalang ko mag asa anang mga programa sa gobyerno, mas dako pa akong makwarta ug mangutang ko, bahala ugb magbayad ko ug inadlaw basta kasiguro ko nga naa gyud. Wala gani ko naapil or nakadawat ug unsa nga tabang gikan sa gobyerno”

(I wouldn't expect anything good from government programs. I would earn more if I would loan money; despite the fact that I have to pay on a daily basis, at least I can be sure that my needs will be

provided. I have not even availed or received any help or assistance from the government)

In spite of the difficulties in life, she was never exhausted and never give up. Although walking a certain distance is tiring, this brought joy to her as she saw her extended family living with an enough food to eat.

A Prize of Determination and Positivity

The insults brought by her job made her even stronger. This 55-old woman is an epitome of a diligent and tenacious woman. She converts negative feedbacks and gossips into motivating factors. For six years, she met unfamiliar faces, different kinds of attitude and perspectives. One thing that make her proud is the fact that she was able to support and sent her six children to school through the fruits of peddling various vegetable and root crops. For her every step she took, it represents success for her family.

Over the years she remembered the challenges in peddling

“usahay naka agi ko ug dili maayong panahon sa pagpamaligya pero manuroy lang gyud gihapon ug maningkamot para sa pamilya. Naa gud koy madunggan nga dili maayong istorya pero wa nako tagda”

(I have encountered bad days in selling, but I still continue to roam around and sell for the sake of my family. I would hear bad things, but I still persist and just never mind them)

One thing that I admired about her is she framed her mind not to cater the negative comments of people

“dili malikayan nga aduna koy madunggan nga dili maayong istorya pero gipasagdan ug gipalapos ra nako sa pikas dalunggan kay ang importante akong pangwarta tarung ug nakasuporta sa akong panginahanglan ug dakung tabang sa akong pamilya”

(It is inevitable that I hear negative things, but I prefer not to mind them. What’s important is that I earn a living that greatly helps in providing for the needs of my family)

In rural communities, gossips are inevitable and oftentimes, this propels fight between and among people. But, she does not want to dip her fingers into this unproductive activity, instead she framed herself not to entertain and continue doing business as usual.

For the government support, she hopes for a better livelihood

“sa akong sitwasyon, manghinaot ko nga hatagan ko sa governo ug pangkapital kay kini us aka dakung tabang arun monindot akong negosyo unya molambo pa among panginabuhi”

(In my situation, I just hope that the government would grant us start-up money. It would be a great help to improve our business and way of living)

A Decade of Walking

For sixteen years, his life evolved in streets selling vegetables to support his family needs. Since he was 46 years old, he has been walking around under the heat of the sun to support his children and at this point, he reaped all his hardships as his eldest daughter finished her study and got a decent job. A door to door delivery with a basket full of merchandise is such a struggle. But for the sake of his family, he endures all the pains and suffering as he knew he shall benefit the fruits of this.

I asked him about the challenges he encountered and he replied

“mga pagsulay, daghan, kahagu ug pait na kinabuhi, samot na sa una magsalig lang sa akong halin kulang ra kaayo para sa bugas ug sud-an.....usahay nay mo reklamo nga daot o lata akong baligya”

(I have encountered a lot of trials, weariness, and hardships. Especially before that I was fully dependent upon my income which was very deficient even for the meals alone. There were times when my customers would complain that my products were rotten)

He continued saying

“kapoy gyud kaayo, bisag init magbaktas ka. Pa undangon na unta ko sa akong anak, kaso dili ko mahimutang mo puyo sa balay ka na anad ko mobaktas...pero nakita nako ang pag sakripisyo nako kay nay gipadulngan”

(It is really tiring; even with the scorching heat of the sun, I would still go on walking and selling. My child told me to stop but I am not used to staying at home; so I still continue. But I know my labor and sacrifices are not in vain)

To handle and surpass all the challenges he faced he generously shared

“salig lang kay ang tanang problema nga ma again dili jud ta mawad an ug paglaum. Ug mo surrender ka?wala kay maabot sa kinabuhi, ako nanigulang naman ko aning trabahua bahalag kapoy, basta kaya pa nako, kayud lang gyud”

(Just keep trusting despite all the problems we encounter; we should not lose hope. If you surrender, you will not reach anywhere in life. I have already grown old doing this job. Despite feeling tired, as long as I still can, I will still keep on working)

For more than a decade, he enjoyed peddling and learned from it. At present, he is

now managing a small enterprise put up by his daughter. Through his organized efforts for at least sixteen years, he is proud that his daughter obtained a degree.

4. DISCUSSIONS

Indeed, peddling, though part of the informal sector greatly contributed to the well-being of the peddlers and the general public at large. The informal sector is composed by a huge number of small-scale production that is individually or independently owned and utilizes labor-intensive production system (Todaro and Stephen, 2003). Although they are not formally recognized as formal sector but it cannot be denied that peddling is a productive economic activity. Hammel (2004) emphasized that people engaged in meaningful occupations, such as peddling which contribute to self and community in general. Supposedly, government must create an environment that supports trade rather than hindering them from doing viable economic activities.

It was also noted that peddling positively sustain the basic necessities of the family and they were able to send their children to schools and obtain a degree. For most, education is one of the most important asset in the Philippines. The biggest chunk of the revenues gained from doing business is usually devoted to fund the education of the children and supports the family who are living in the countryside (Yasmeen, 2001). In the case of the peddlers that I interviewed, profits are not reinvested, instead it was spent for the education.

One thing that is worth to acknowledge why there are individuals who engage in peddling is due to the fact that they want to survive and meet their basic needs due to scarcity and unavailable job opportunities in the area (Roy and Wheeler, 2008; Khotkina, 2007). For some, this is a creative way to fight chronic poverty in rural communities. Peddling is an opportunity that allowed them to work independently and provided them the sense of agency and autonomy that stimulates confidence.

In their daily activity, it cannot be denied that they experience multiple struggles ranging from physical (muscle or body pains), emotional (discriminations, ridicules) and environment-related challenges (heat of the sun, rain, dusts etc.). Still, it is worth noting that the level of confidence among these peddlers were impressive. At some point in their life, they credited this activity as successful not because of the ability to make money but due to the overwhelming fact that they were able to support their family. Yet, for small scale peddlers, their income is insufficient to fund the household budgetary requirement, and rely on their partner's income. This diminishes their sense of independence in the household (Kusakabe, 2006).

5. THEORETICAL IMPLICATIONS

Findings implied that there is a necessity to reconsider peddlers as they are regarded as part of the informal sector and the nature of their relationship with the regulatory agency or the government in general. If we are to consider their activity in light of their economic contributions (Watson et al, 2007), their efforts are worth it to be recognized as formal, however, they lack the power to negotiate issues involving workspaces and entry to simple

facilities built by the state.

Second, the unpredictable business environment of peddlers, unstable earnings and unregulated spending do not allow them to acquire assets or even reinvest their profit. One thing that is also noted is the susceptibility of these peddlers to various kinds of risks especially physical and environmental risks.

Third, the world of formal enterprises and those that are managed by peddlers are totally in an opposite direction. Basically, merchandises sold by formal enterprises have fixed prices compared to those that are sold by a peddler, haggling is always expected. For peddlers who are selling snacks or delicacies, they usually paid tax to the raw materials used and almost all the time, they were not able to claim it in their sales, the argument is 'they are informal'. The indication with the unfavorable exchange between the peddler and the consumer underpins the need to realize the prejudicial way of integrating informal actors to the economic and social life of communities.

6. POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Given with the roles performed by peddlers in the economic environment by facilitating the transfer of goods, government agencies must have to develop strategies that will clearly acknowledge peddlers as one of the creative actors of the economic system. Although it can be argued that the carrying capacity of public facilities for trade cannot accommodate all potential entrepreneurs such as peddlers but other alternatives can be done in the form of an authority to operate in other public places under a regulated structure.

It is imperative to appreciate the need to cater peddlers in some open public places as most of their target market is available in these areas. Moreover, many cannot afford to pay the taxes and rents in formal stalls due to the irregular earning capacity of peddlers.

There is also a need to formulate a policy to allow peddlers to have rights and protections. It is crucial to assist peddlers as they are vulnerable to risks. This can be done through allowing and recognizing their efforts as legitimate one for them to support their families and contribute more in the development of the society. Consultation with the peddlers for the possible policy to formulate can help address the practical reality of the process and their role in the economy at large.

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