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Advantages and Disadvantages of Sidewalk Vendors in the Community of Barangay Kapasigan, City of Pasig

A research proper presented to the Senior High School Department of Rizal High School

In partial Fulfillment of the requirements in Research 1

To be submitted to Mrs. Cynthia Tamayo

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Chapter I

Introduction

Background of the study

Street Vendor is about a person who sells something in the street, either from a stall or van or with their goods laid out on the sidewalk. Street vendors are an integral part of urban economies around the world, offering easy access to a wide range of goods and services in public spaces. They sell everything from fresh vegetables to prepared foods, from building materials to garments and crafts, and from consumer electronics to auto repairs to haircuts. Many Vendors try to keep the streets clean and safe for their customers and provide them with friendly personal service. Street Vendors create jobs, not only for themselves but for porters, security guards, transport operators, storage providers, and others. Many generate revenue for cities through payments for licenses and permits, fees and fines, and certain kinds of taxes. This was true of two-thirds of street vendors in the IEMS(Informal Economy Monitoring Study).

Street Vendors offer a wide range of benefits, both to themselves and to their communities. For starters, since vending has low start-up costs, it expands economic opportunities. As a result, these entrepreneurs can create new jobs and make a living to support their families, all while at a fraction of the cost of starting other ventures. Street vendors are an integral part of urban economies around the world, offering easy access to a wide range of goods and services in public spaces. They sell everything from fresh vegetables to prepared foods, from building materials to garments and crafts, and from consumer electronics to auto repairs to haircuts. The simplest thing is that these people neither undergo a challenging and laborious application process nor an employed to earn money. These people want to be the owner of the business. A business that aims to sell meaningful products (goods and services as well as gain profits in a valuable way. People tend to start a business in search of a bar of gold (money) that supports sustainable living and creates opportunities for other people. Business varies from the basic daily usable things like vegetables, and other basic commodities up to the highly valued products. Employees tried to perform at its finest, however, the compensation is not enough for sustainable living in this challenging life. With that, these employees find alternatives and later on be their substitute as the means of income. Thus, some people have already shifted to street vendors to sustain their living.

Sometimes, people chose to sell along the street or to be street vendors due to different convenient reasons. Almost all people patronize selling on the street as it serves as a source of income. On the other hand, consumers patronize selling on the street due to its convenience and cheap but quality products.

The framework of the study

This study was created based on the review literature or previous study about the sidewalk vendor by Holy A Nana “Street Food Vending”, Food Review Vol.31, Nov 1, 2004, p.15. As we scope and search for the Information on the websites. Some experts or analysis persons like Perdigon (1986), Hutabarat L.S. (1994), and others. Shared their opinions or ideas in the form of essays or on Social Media to spread or know their different interpretations. As the researchers conducted the study, the researchers gather Information, surveys the needed information, and ask questionnaires to which of the respondents were able to give or get information about Sidewalk Vendor. The Study emphasizes the advantages and Disadvantages of Sidewalk vendors in the community of Brgy. Kapasigan. The study is directed to our respondents to avoid problems with misunderstandings and ambiguity regarding the data yielded or collected. This study has an objective to know and spread knowledge about sidewalk vendors.

INPUT

- Sidewalk Vendors (Adults) – Respondent’s Personal Profile
(Age, Name, and other information)
- Effect of sidewalk Vendor in the Community of Brgy.Kapasigan
- Sidewalk Vendor’s life

PROCESS

- Gathering Information
- Survey & Interprets data
- Ask Question

ANALYSIS OF DATA

- Percentage
- Graphical Representation

- Findings, Information and Conclusion

OUTPUT

Statement of the Study

The Study aimed to know if the sidewalk vendor is aware of the disadvantages and advantages that they brought the community of Barangay Kapasigan, City of Pasig

1. Why do you choose this kind of business?

1.1 Type of business

1.2 Age

1.3 Gender

1.4 Business income

2. Why do you choose the location to build the small business?

3. How does your business affect the community?

4. What do you think are your advantages as sidewalk vendors?

5. What about the disadvantages of a sidewalk vendor?

6. Do you believe that the money you make is worth the work you do?

7. How will you be able to handle the situation, if someone complains about your product?

8. In your own opinion, what is more important, a product with a low quality and a low price? Or high quality with a high price?

9. What are the strategies that you should apply to improve your business?

10. How did you organize, plan, and prioritize your work as a sidewalk vendor?

Significance of the Study

This is to insure the business and the vendors to the community. In addition, in order to determine how to begin a small, simple business. The community can get ideas on how to begin a small, simple way of selling that can improve one another. The customers also are the first beneficiary to buy the food. This research will be able to cope with the vendors and others.

Sidewalk Vendors is the one who may care about the health of the people.

The community is one of the beneficiaries of the street/sidewalk Vendor.

The customer is the first buyer that can cope with a business like this.

Scope and limitation

Street food could be a means of introducing new foods to consumers, and vendors could be employed in cooperative ventures by urban authorities to provide low-cost nutritious meals for preschool and school feeding programs, also an important source of income and employment for the urban population and their production and consumption in specific country context to assess the potential for intervention and the type of intervention that would be appropriate.

RESEARCH LOCALE



Chapter II

FOREIGN LITERATURE, LOCAL LITERATURE, FOREIGN STUDY, LOCAL STUDY, AND SYNTHESIS

REVIEW OF FOREIGN LITERATURE

This paper synthesizes recent research and evidence on urban policies and local government practices as they relate to street vending, One of the most visible occupations in the informal economy. It presents the latest available evidence on the size, composition, and contribution of street vending as well as media coverage reflecting the extent of exclusionary policies and practices. While many analyses explore the reasons behind evictions and relocation through case studies, this paper draws on participatory methods and surveys to examine more everyday challenges that street vendors face, even when licensed. The data demonstrate the livelihood impacts of generalized workplace insecurity, harassment, and confiscation of merchandise on street vendor earnings, assets, and time. We briefly explore the models of organizing and policy approaches in Ahmedabad, India, and Lima Peru when collective action among vendors has resulted in more innovative policy approaches. We argue that legislative reform and greater transparency in the content and implementation of regulations are needed, combined with the political will to challenge the appropriation of strategic urban spaces by more powerful interests. Escalante de Cruz (2002) in her article “The street food sector in Asia and the Pacific” reported on the growth of street vendors and the growing number of urban poor and the mobilization of women into the workforce. Street foods are not only cheaper than restaurants or fast food joints but much more cost-effective than even home-prepared food. Many women are participating in the economy and this has constrained their ability to prepare elaborate meals for their families at home, thus necessitating them to procure street food as a supplement to other home-cooked food. Street food provides numerous employment opportunities. Street food vending has been known to generate income for many small farmers who supply this food vendor with local produce this

stimulating and generating employment in the agricultural sector. The consumer generally welcomed street vendor foods as a source of easy accessibility, relatively safe, affordable, nutritious, and delicious, be it snacks, supplements, or full meals. And also according to Vashti (1990) in the article “ In formal sector – A tool for Poverty Eradication”, analyses the importance, definition, and problems of the informal sector. In a developing country like India, where the population is overall on the increase, the development of the informal sector can go a long way in employment generation and consequent eradication of poverty. Therefore, the author puts forth a few suggestions for promoting this sector. The sector needs strong support from the government in terms of product promotion programs, entrepreneurial development, subsidies, and incentives. The successful representation of poor people on the part of the membership-based organization depends partly on internal governance structures that are responsive to members’ needs and aspirations. Among organizations of informal workers, members should depend on their leader to channel their demands and influence government policies that affect their livelihood. Yet, not all organizations of informal workers have successfully achieved such influence. This paper examines twelve organizations of the street vendor in Lima, Peru, and assesses their ability to achieve organizational ‘success’. It suggests that a lack of compliance with internal governance rules and procedures has kept their successes limited, Informal governance practices within an organization can reduce a leader’s accountability, and credibility in the eyes of the membership; Increase the incentives for members to exit the organization in favor of forming new ones, and damage the credibility of leaders in the eyes of external actors, most importantly the policymakers who have a profound influence in poor people lives. The policing of Informal street vendors is a risky business. They build their business on the sidewalk. In 2010, a city employee from a provincial town in Tunisia, confiscated the produce of a street vendor who self-immolated in protest, sparking revolution and civil wars across the Arab World. It is an important issue because informal activities once thought of as remains of pre-modern economies, the informal economy is challenged to continue their business because of the modernist conception of the city .these modernist conceptions are often the ideological basis of international

legislation hostile to Informal Entrepreneurship. Informality compasses two main fields of inquiry: housing activities aimed at generating income. Street vending is a typical form of Informal Economic Activity. Francois (2016) states that this article presents one such situation of what we call “Manage Informality”, where the local authorities actively and purposely organize legal gray zones. The fight between city administrators and street vendors working in the city is one of the major Controversies about street commerce. Trying to renew and upgrade their downtown, city administrators of most urban areas have attempted to relocate streets from central areas to peripheries, from the street to indoor public markets these attempts have almost always found fierce opposition among streets who have claimed that entering into a contract with the greatest number of the pedestrian is the key to successful street vending. Davis (2007) informs that the following factors explain the better result of the vendor located in the less accessible areas of Downtown Mexico City. First, street vendors have easier access to storage space, more room for large stalls, and are less likely to have their goods confiscated by the police. And lastly, the possibility to increase the scale of their commerce and their limited competition for space function as an incentive to expand their network of suppliers to low-cost intermediaries. In this specific case, intermediaries are involved in smuggling and developing street vendor organization that supports their product specialization.

REVIEW OF LOCAL LITERATURE

Street vendors may be located outdoors or under a roof which is easily accessible from the street. Urban population growth has stimulated a rise in the number of street food vendors in many cities throughout the world. Street food vendors are also known as hawkers or sellers. Migration from rural areas to urban centers has created a daily relatively inexpensive, ready-to-eat food market that has increased as people, especially women, have less time to prepare meals (Winarno & Allain 2000). On the other hand, according to Winarno and Allain (2000) that in some parts of Europe and North America street foods which originated in Asia, Latin America and Africa, have become an integral part of the local food scene. At the same time one cannot ignore the tremendous expansion of the major fast food. "Hanapbuhay sa kalsada" (life on the street) was the biggest painting done so far. This place took the whole summer of 2009 plus a number of asthma episodes and heaps of favors from family and friends. It was February that the year when I got an invite from Mr. Rayan-Palad, Manager of the GSIS Museum and a former office-mate to join national painting contest for water color, acrylic and oil media. I don't go acrylic and oil so it was going to be watercolor for me. If I decided to join... I decided to join. Then the hunt for water colour paper, water colours and paint brushes began. As for the subject I instantly knew that I want to paint-Hanapbuhay sa Kalsada, (Formerly entitled) "Siyananaghanapbuhay sa kalsada" is the one of the few water colour entries in the 2009 GSIS painting competition. Street vendors Modernity and Postmodernity conflict and compromise in the global. Economy explores street vending within the context of the shift from modernism to postmodernism, suggesting that the former implied crackdowns on the trade because of the ideals of public order and control whilst the latter is more open to such methods. Questions whether this new approach brings fresh dilemmas for the informal sector. Prefers the idea that the policy makers should allow deregulated sectors of informality in the economy to function as incubators for new industry based on "Street vendors and postmodernity" by Cross J (2012). Ma. Patrocinio E. Deguzman et al, (1987) in their article "Street foods in the Philippines health nutrition, management and livelihood aspects" revealed that the initial capital investment of

most street food business comes from loans from relatives, friends or more vendors the daily operating expenses range from P10 from P1000. The schedule of street food business vary with the size of operation and appeared to vary with the location of the service and the type of food sold. Some of them operated for hours. They appeared to be mostly migrants from the provinces. Simple food are other packed snacks. They prepare the street foods in their homes. They just transported these to the people on street. When you look at vendors before they're everywhere. When you look at them now, they're in one area in a controlled regulated, income generating approach, the vice mayor said in an interview with the reporters. This is an experiment on how we can attend to the other streets in Manila concerning vendors. How can we solve such a problem if we can't attend to it in our own backyard? Domagoso said the project was in compliance with Mayor Joseph Estrada's directive to regulate street traffic while still allowing sidewalk vendors to earn a living. The color of the tents was orange, happens to be the campaign color of the Estrada camp some to sidewalk vendors in the area who sell cigarettes, kwek-kwek and fish balls were given space with a flat rate of P20 as hawkers fee. Erika Saller stated the Manila experiments with controlled street vendors on November 8 2013. Cupin B. (2013) in this article of "Is Manila as night market anti-poor?" analyze and gathers information about the night market in Manila. Starting on the week of August 16- August 20 that are vendors aren't allowed to set up shop along the street of Manila's Shopping hub during the day. It is a simple experimental scheme to lessen the traffic daily during rush hour. The part of Juan Luna, Recto and Asuncion streets are closed to traffic daily starting 6pm. The experimental scheme doesn't work. All of the vendors in the area of Divisoria works in Shift. One group set up shops in the daytime and another takes over at night time. From the daily income from P1000 to P5000 most of the vendors are also reliant on "5-6" loaning schemes for capital. The slash in revenues since clearing operations was started that's they have no more enough capital anymore. Street vendors on the Marcos burial as night fell on Wednesday November 30 the number of people gathered at the people power monument swelled to as high as P15000 all protesting the burial of dictator and former President Ferdinand Marcos at Libingan ng mga Bayani. Forty-five year old vendor Palamos Alicia went

to the people power Monument knowing she would be able to sell more there compared to her usual spot near Quiapo Church. She earned P200 more at the protest. Palamos said that "I'm happy because they went out today. Because these days, it seems people are silent, but they're here today." The protest was also a time for vendor Danilo Antonio to tell his wife lying about the state sanctioned atrocities during Martial Law. The Antonios Danilo and Gina pick a spot beside a parked van at the peoplepower monument to sell water, crackers, candies, and cigarettes. Danilo said he is happy that he was selling his goods to the young protesters because "they are fighting for the right thing" before the rally's and Limmy Bailon said no matter what they do, they can no longer dig up the body because it's already down there".

REVIEW OF FOREIGN STUDY

Street vending is a pervasive across the Globe, especially in the developing countries. It provides an important source of earning for the unemployed in the urban areas, as well as a source of relatively inexpensive goods and services for city residents. However, typical street vendors face a common set of problems which range from tenuous property right and harassment from civic authorities to subsistence living and earning street enterprising has been expanding. The objective of this article is to employ a systematic method to research studies in this field, extract their findings, and integrate them in order to propose a model that incorporates factors affecting the success of the street enterprises based on this model, major research issues are outlined to advance the knowledge in the fields. Wipper and Dittrich (2010) stated that preparatory case study provides an overview of the issue of the Street Food Vending System in the South Indian emerging megacity of Hyderabad. It analyses the organizational structure and changing institutional arrangements of the Urban Roadside Food Vending System, looks at important livelihood aspects of the street vendors and examines the role street vendor plays in the Urban Food Provisioning System. Primary research was carried out to collect empirical data on these issues. The Findings Point to the necessity for further action research. According to Dr. Indira (2014) in article entitled "A Study of Street Vending Across the Globe" stated that the Informal workplace can be divided into two categories namely Agricultural Employment and Non-Agricultural Employment. Further the activities in the Informal sector can be categorized into Self Employed and Casual Labour. A major section of the self-employed works as street vendors. The Government of India has used the term Urban Vendor as inclusive of both traders and service providers, stationary as well as mobile. There are very few studies for street vendors as it is a part of informal sector evolution of street vendors and the status of street vendors across the world. This study has adopted explanatory and descriptive design, data was collected from secondary sources which composed of research articles published by various institutions. The findings have observed that the non-agricultural employment share of the informal workplace is 78% in Africa, 57% in Latin, and 45-85% in the Asia. It has been identified that there

has been a mushroom growth in the number of street vendors in the major Asian Cities especially after the financial crisis of 1998. The study further envisaged that although street vendors are prevalent in all countries and contributing significantly to the respective economies government have not framed formal laws towards making the sector hassle free.

REVIEW OF LOCAL STUDY

Street vending is an important activity related to informal sector in urban areas. Majority of Street vendors are illiterate or educated at primary level. They have low skill and poor economic condition. Street vending provides job opportunity and means of livelihood to the urban poor, but Urban local bodies consider it as illegal activity so far. In 2004, first time, Government of India recognizes vendors role in local economy after so many illigations and supreme court verdict in favour of vendors. National Policy on Urban Street Vendors, 2004 and 2009, Model Street Vendors Bill, 2009 are some of the initiatives taken by the government. The Food security in terms of adequate quantity and quality of food is more important to lead a healthy life must be considered as the prime function of a food system. This study aimed to investigate the microbial quality street vended foods and the factors predisposing to their contamination. Vendors have to receive education and training on food hygiene to the safety of street foods in Ozamis City and there by heighten the safe of consumer. According to Manila Bulletin (Tariella, 2014) entitled "Rural Tourism and Community Development". It states the rural areas are becoming popular destinations beause of cuisine most of the tourists look for attraction, activites such as festivals in different rural areas. This is the wayto promote the culinary tour her in our country. Many of the residents in rural areas also have their own local unique food which visitors would like to take part or even learn cooking. There is need to appreciate the recreational activities, food and souvenir items. In other words, "To develop applicable tour package, the whole community must involve, the whole community must involve, the benefits well distributed to all its colleagues toensure sustained participation and cooperation ". This is the essence of community-based rural tourism and its able to uplift the community.

SYNTHESIS

This chapter was synthesized by the great and recent research about street vending in the Foreign part and Local part,even in the Philippines.According to this research the findings and evidence that the information that we gathered in our study the majority of people or business mind person are they planning and after that taking Sidewalk Vendors as they business that they help to support their individual needs and to help their family that will lead to success.Being a sidewalk vendors you must have to consider some questions to your self and other things in buiding this business like;what kind of economy you belong?,what kinds of consumers do you have?, and others.In the foreign part theres many researchers that may confirmed that Sidewalk Vendors are one of the easiest way of business and even the way of living. In countries referred to in their research we have proven as researchers also that being involved in this type of business or life system is illegal because they have laws that violated .On the part of sidewalk vendors this is a bad idea for them because the government thinks it is bad business because they are not cocontribute in government and they violate the ordinances of a certain place.According to Esalante Dela Cruz (2002) in her article “The street food sector in Asia and Pasific” reported that on the growth of the street vendors and the growing number of urban poor and the mobilization of women into the work force.Street foos are not only for cheaper than restaurant or fast food joints, but actually much more cost-effective than eeven home prepared food. Many womens are participating in the economy and this has constrained their ability to prepare elaborate meals for their families at home, this necessitating them to procure street food as the supplement to other home cooked food.The street food provides numerous employment opportunities. Street food vending has been known to generate income to many small farmers who supply this food vendorwith local produce this stimulating and generating employment in the agricultural sector. The consumer generally welcomed street vended foods as a source of easy accessibility.Foreign Study which include all the possibilities in making or involving in street vending community. Street vending is a persuasive across the Globe especially in the developing countries. It provides an important source of earning for the unemployed in

the urban areas, as well as a source of relatively inexpensive goods and services for city residents. However, typical street vendors face a common set of problems which range from tenuous property right and harassment from civic authorities to subsistence living and earning street enterprising has been expanding. The objective of this article is to employ a systematic method to research studies in this field, extract their findings, and integrate them in order to propose a model that incorporates factors affecting the success of the street enterprises based on this model, major research issues are outlined to advance the knowledge in the fields. According to the two researchers whose Wipper and Dittrich (2010) stated that preparatory case study provides an overview of the issue of the Street Food Vending System in the South Indian emerging megacity of Hyderabad. It analyses the organizational structure and changing institutional arrangements of the Urban Roadside Food Vending System, looks at important livelihood aspects of the street vendors and examines the role street vendor plays in the Urban Food Provisioning System. Primary research was carried out to collect empirical data on these issues. In Local Literature and Local Study this research only refers to our local area where people with this type of business are enabling and people who intend to do business with this type of Street Vending business. In Local Literature they prefer the idea that the policy makers should allow deregulated sectors of informality in the economy to function as incubators for new industry based on "Street vendors and postmodernity" by Cross J (2012). Ma. Patrocinio E. Deguzman et al. (1987) in their article "Street foods in the Philippines: health, nutrition, management and livelihood aspects" revealed that the initial capital investment of most street food business comes from loans from relatives, friends or more vendors the daily operating expenses range from P10 from P1000. The schedule of street food business varies with the size of operation and appeared to vary with the location of the service and the type of food sold. Some of them operated for hours. They appeared to be mostly migrants from the provinces. Simple food are other packed snacks. They prepare the street foods in their homes. They just transported these to the people on street. When you look at vendors before they're everywhere. Lastly the Local Study promotes the life of Sidewalk Vendors and how they meet the demands in the

field of business. Even being a Sidewalk Vendor are in the form of illegal doing but they thought that it's the way of their living and it's one of the easiest kind of business that they have too. Street vending is an important activity related to informal sector in urban areas. Majority of Street vendors are illiterate or educated at primary level. They have low skill and poor economic condition. Street vending provides job opportunity and means of livelihood to the urban poor, but Urban local bodies consider it as illegal activity so far. National Policy on Urban Street Vendors, 2004 and 2009, Model Street Vendors Bill, 2009 are some of the initiatives taken by the government. The Food security in terms of adequate quantity and quality of food is more important to lead a healthy life must be considered as the prime function of a food system. This study aimed to investigate the microbial quality street vended foods and the factors predisposing to their contamination. Vendors have to receive education and training on food hygiene to the safety of street foods in Ozamis City. According to Manila Bulletin (Tariella, 2014) entitled "Rural Tourism and Community Development". It states the rural areas are becoming popular destinations because of cuisine most of the tourists look for attraction, activities such as festivals in different rural areas. This is the way to promote the culinary tour here in our country. Many of the residents in rural areas also have their own local unique food which visitors would like to take part or even learn cooking. There is need to appreciate the recreational activities, food and souvenir items. In other words, "To develop applicable tour package, the whole community must involve, the whole community must involve, the benefits well distributed to all its colleagues to ensure sustained participation and cooperation ". This is the essence of community-based rural tourism and its able to uplift the community. All of this is important to know what data and information are available before entering this type of business. Our research is about this kind of business so we can share our knowledge of this business. Building a small business on the road or being one of the Sidewalk Vendors is a quick way to earn money but although it is bad or illegal in the eyes of the government but this is just one of the visible solutions and ways to build of this business. Before we construct of This business we need to plan and think because it's a illegal type of business.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH METHOD

This study was utilized the descriptive type of research. Descriptive study was chosen to undertake this research to discover, understand, and to know the Advantages and Disadvantages of Sidewalk Vendor in the Community of Brgy.Kapasigan. This is a descriptive type of research because it's main objectives and concern is to describe about on what are the possible problems that the owner are facing in their interest and chosen career which is being the Sidewalk Vendor.

RESPONDENTS OF THE STUDY

This study involved the total number of two hundred (200) cluster sampling in chosen respondents for the Sidewalk Vendors in the Community of Brgy. Kapasigan for an organized distribution and retrieval of the questionnaire.

This availability of sampling techniques will be done by the willingness of a person to interact during our survey.

TABLE 1

**DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS OF SIDEWALK VENDOR IN THE
COMMUNITY OF BRGY.KAPASIGAN**

CLASSIFICATIONS OF SIDEWALK VENDORS	NO.OF RESPONDENTS
KWEK-KWEK VENDORS	35
JUICE VENDORS	36
CHICKEN SKIN VENDORS	17
KALAMARES VENDORS	15
CIGARETTE VENDORS	14
FRIED CHICKEN VENDORS	16
BUKO JUICE VENDORS	12
BARBEQUE VENDORS	11
FRUIT VENDORS	13
PIZZA VENDORS	16
FRIED PEANUT VENDORS	15
TOTAL	200

INSTRUMENTATION

The researcher made use of survey questionnaire that was composed of ten (10) questions and thirty (30) possible answers that was approved by the adviser. The instrument has been divided into two parts. Part 1 deals with the personal profile of the respondents in terms of Age, Gender, Birthday, Religion, Status, and Business. Part 2 covers the main item of the study on the Advantages and Disadvantages of Sidewalk Vendor in the Community of Brgy. Kapasigan based on the answers of the respondents in every statement that was given.

VALIDATION OF INSTRUMENT

The completed outlined of questionnaire was pilot tested to different Sidewalk Vendors in the Community of Brgy. Kapasigan. To establish its faces and contents validity vague items on the checklist were being modified. Those without bearing were removed. The questionnaire was incorporated. This was submitted to the researcher's adviser for approval.

DATE GATHERING PROCEDURE

The letter of consent was approved by the adviser. The researchers which was divided as an individual. Every individual have a twenty (20) survey questionnaire and proceed to conduct the survey and personally distributed the survey in the different Sidewalk Vendors. A total of 3 days were spent in the distribution and retrieval of the survey form.

TREATMENT OF DATA

The data collected were organized, analyzed and tabulated by means of the following statistical measurement.

1. Percentage. This was used on the Advantages and Disadvantages of Sidewalk Vendors in the Community of Brgy.Kapasigan in terms of age, gender and kinds of business and item with the questionnaire.

1. Profile (Age, Gender, Business, Status and Name)
2. Why do you choose this kind of business?
3. Why do you choose this kind of location to build small business?
4. How will you able to handle a situation, if someone complain about your product?
5. What do you think is you Advantages as Sidewalk Vendors?
6. How about the Disadvantages as Sidewalk Vendors?
7. How does your business affects the Community?
8. Do you believe that the money you make is worth the work you do?
9. In your own opinion, what is more important, a product with a low quality and a low price? or high quality with a high price? Why?
10. What are the strategies that you should apply to improve your business?

Formula:

$$P=(F \times 100)/N$$

Where:

P= Percentage

F= Frequency

N= Number of Respondents

100= Constant Value

2. Mean. This was used to determine the mean age of the different Sidewalk Vendors that were involved in conducting the survey.

Formula:

$$X=F(x)/N$$

Where:

X= Mean

F= Frequency

X= Midpoint

N=Total number of cases

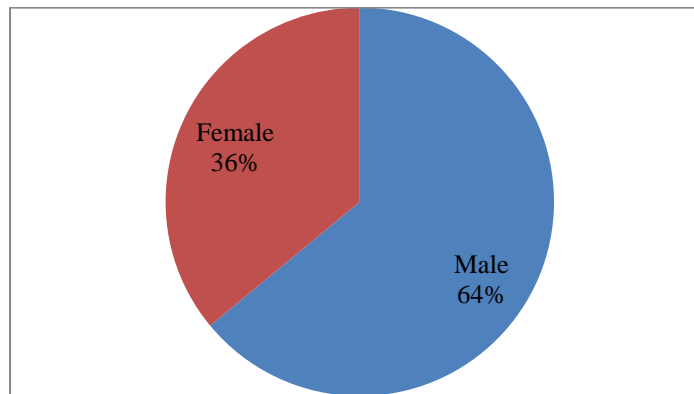
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION, PRESENTATION AND ORGANIZATION

Table 2

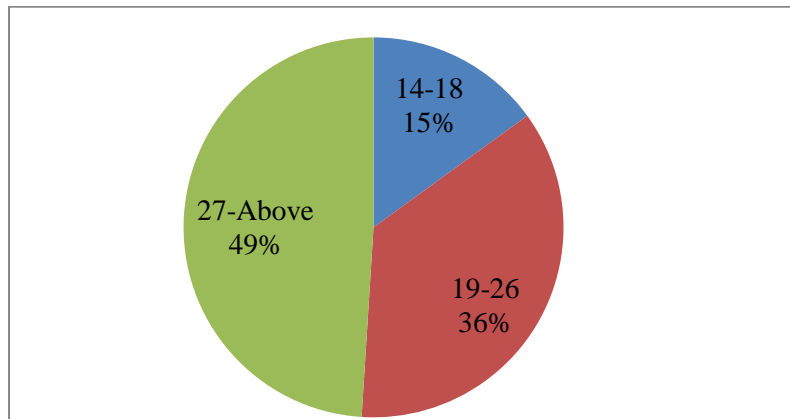
1. Profile

1.1. Profile in terms of Gender



The graph shows that 64% of 200 respondents are Male and 36% are Female Sidewalk Vendors in the Community of Brgy.Kapasigan.This means that most sidewalk vendors are male and some others mean they are women..This was based on the respondents that we interviewed.

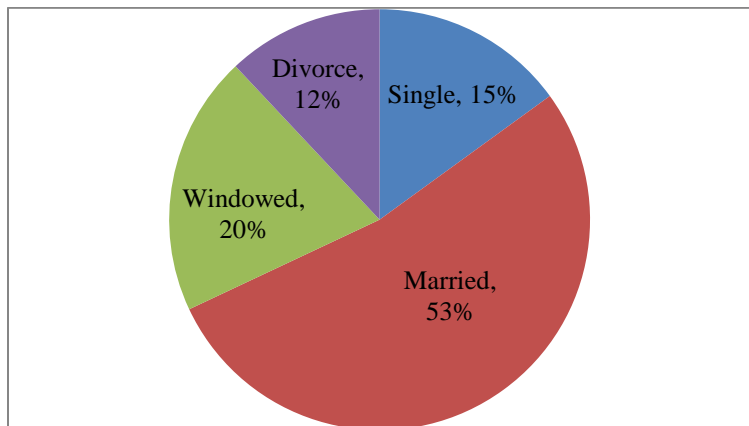
1.2.Profile in terms of Age



The graph shows that 49% of Sidewalk Vendors at the age range of 27-Above,while 36% of Sidewalk Vendors are in the range of 19-26 years old and lastly the 15% of Sidewalk Vendors are in the range of 14-18

years old of 200 respondents. This means that majority of the Sidewalk vendors are at the range of age of 27- Above because most of this adult are prefer to this kind of job.

1.3 Profile in terms of Status

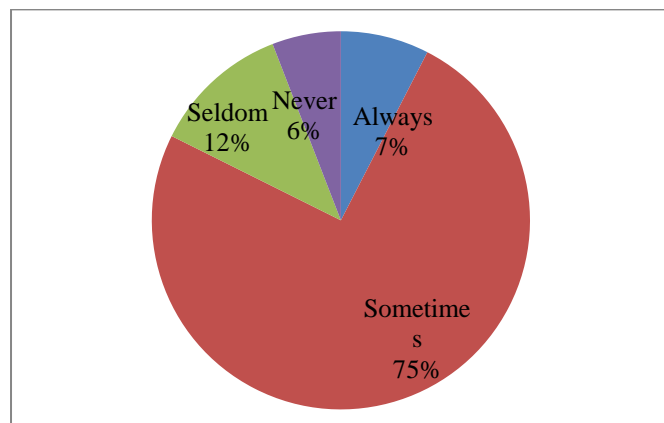


The graph shows that 53% of our respondents are married, 20% said that they are Widowed, while 15% said that they are Single and 12% said that they are Divorce of 200 respondents. This means that most of Sidewalk Vendors in the Community of Brgy. Kapasigan are Married and the small quantity of Sidewalk Vendors in the Community of Brgy. Kapasigan are Divorce which is single parent.

Table 3

2. Why do you choose this kind of business?

2.1. They easier to find.

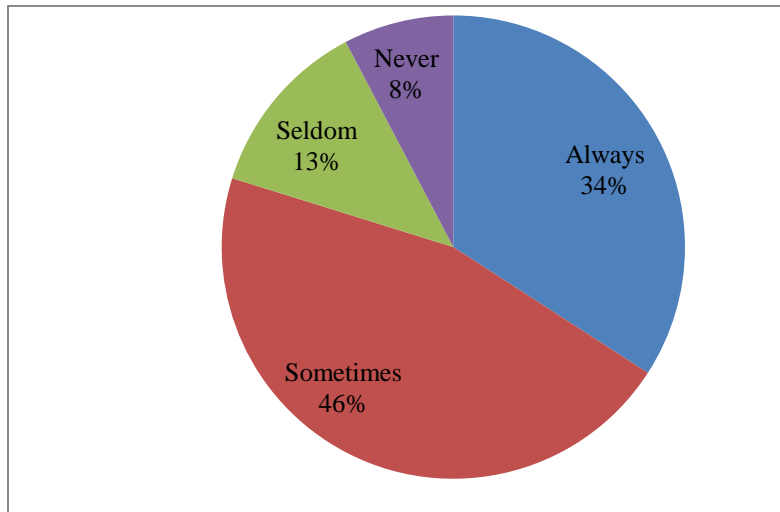


ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF SIDEWALK VENDORS IN THE COMMUNITY OF BRGY.KAPASIGAN

The graph shows that 75% out of 200 respondents have chosen the business that is Sidewalk Vendors because they're easier to find and only 6% of the Sidewalk Vendors say that it is easier to find. This means that majority of the Sidewalk Vendors are prefer to this kind of business because they can easily to access.

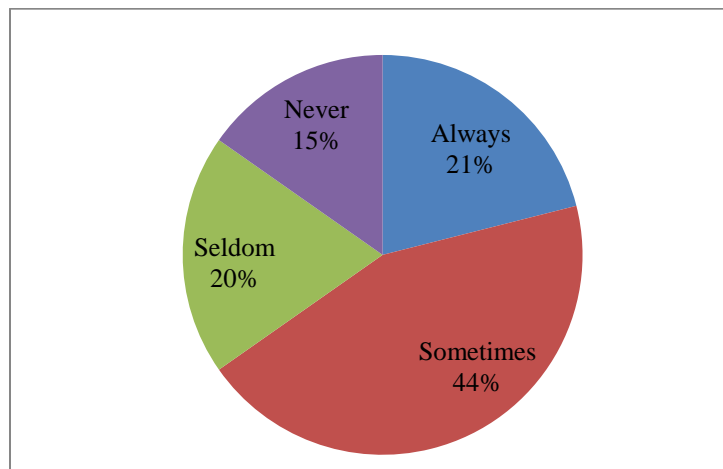
ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF SIDEWALK VENDORS IN THE COMMUNITY OF BRGY.KAPASIGAN

2.2.I enjoy selling my products.



The graph shows that 46% out of 200 respondent have chosen the business that is Sidewalk Vendors because they enjoy selling their products and 8% of the Sidewalk Vendors say that they enjoying to sell their products. This means that the majority of them are enjoying to sell their own products to their customers.

2.3. My business makes a living to support my family.

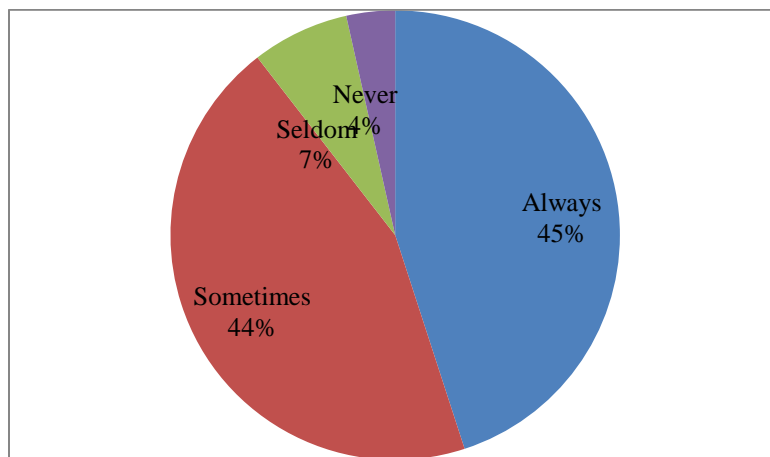


The graph shows that 42% out of 200 respondents have chosen this kind of business because they help to support the needs of their own family and 15% of the Sidewalk Vendors says that it can help to support the needs of his/her family. This means that almost everything are chose this answer because it can help to support the needs of their family easily. They thought it was an easy way to support the needs of their family.

Table 4

3. Why do you choose this location to build your business?

3.1 .They easier to find.

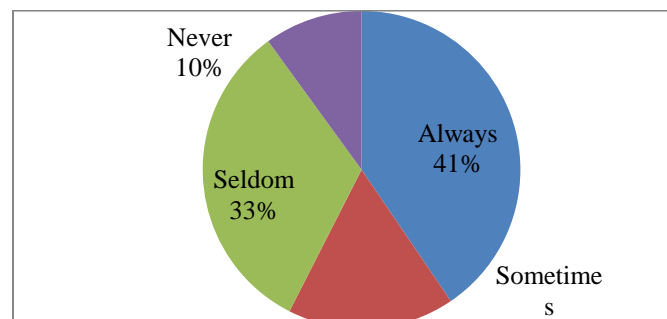


The graph show that 45% of 200 respondents have chosen this location because it is easier to find and 4% of the Sidewalk Vendors says that it is easier to find. This means that the reasons why they choose this location because they can easily to access on the Sidewalk.

Table 5

4. How will you able to handle the situation, if someone complain your product?

4.1 I change the product if someone complain about my product.

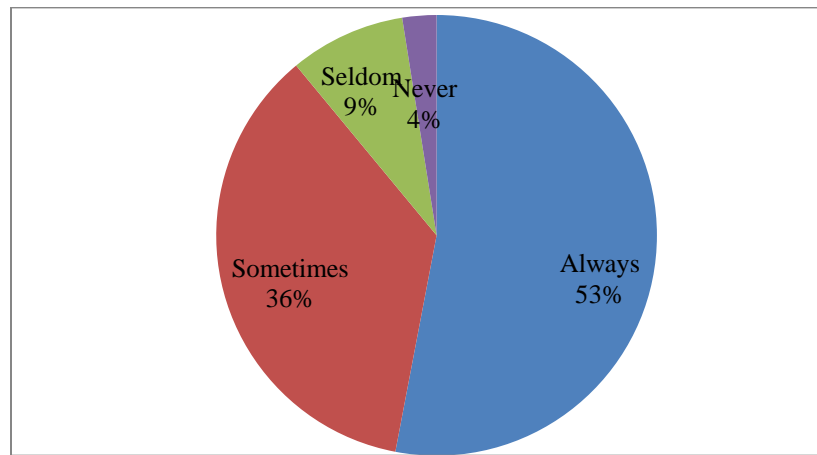


The graph shows that 40% of 200 respondents have chosen to change the product if someone complain about their own product and only 10% says that they change the product if someone complain about their own product. This means that most of them are they want to change their product if someone complain about their product to avoid so it does not hurt anyone else.

Table 6

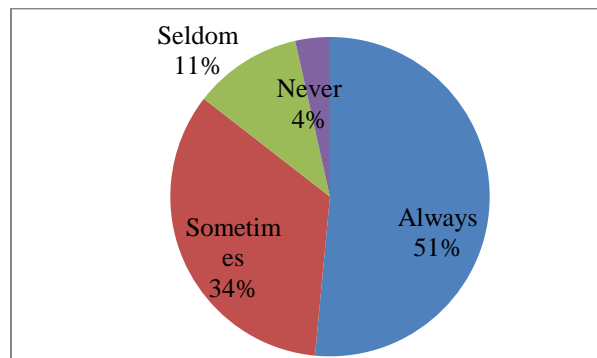
5. What do you think is your advantages as a sidewalk vendor?

5.1 It is affordable



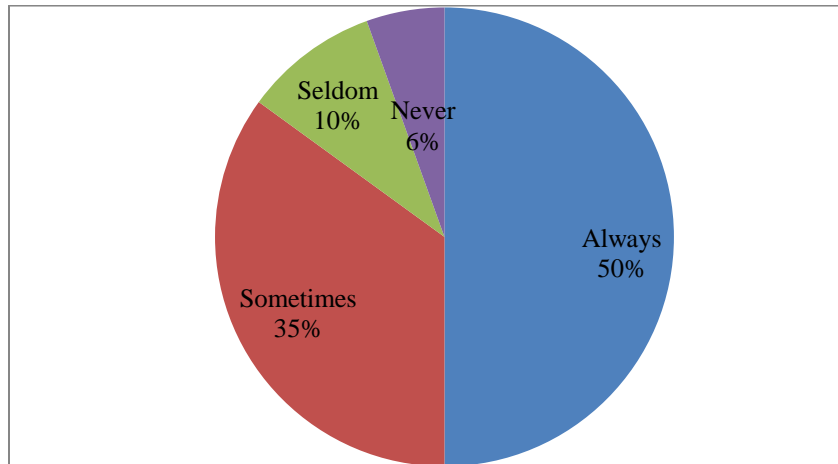
The graph shows that 53% out of our respondents says that the advantages of Sidewalk Vendors is it is affordable and 3% says that it is affordable to the customers. This means that the majority of the costumers prefer to buy on the Sidewalk Vendors because it is affordable to them.

5.2. I am happy to eat street foods with my friends



The graph shows that 51% out of our respondents are they happy to eat street foods with their friends and only 4% says that they didn't happy to eat with their friends. This means that majorit of them are happy to eat street foods with their friends.

5.3. Street foods is so delicious for me.

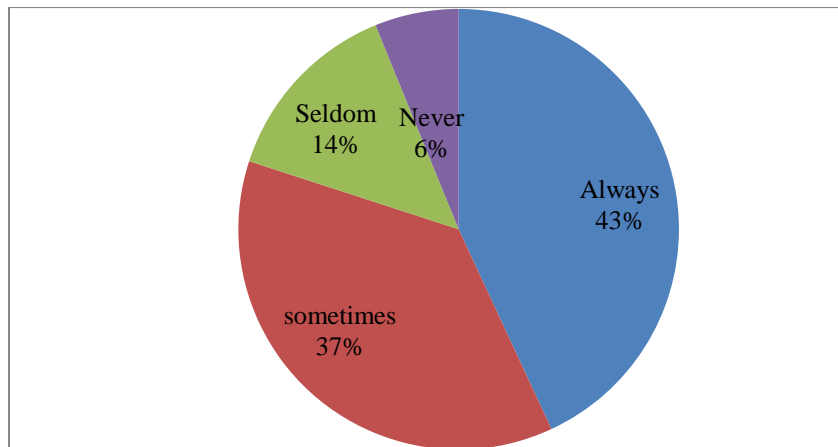


The graph shows that 50% out of our respondents says that one of the advantage of the business that Street foods is so delicious for them and only 5% of the respondents says that street food is so delicious for them. This means that the majority of the respondents are prefer to buy street foods because it is so delicious for them.

Table 7

7. How does your business affect the community?

7.1 I try to keep the street safe for our community costumers.

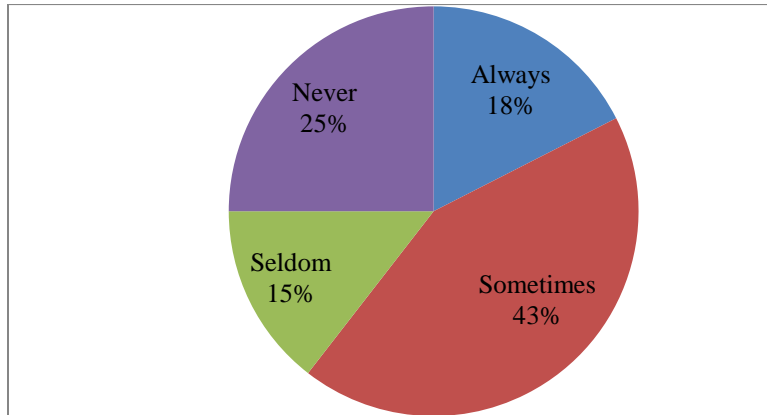


The graph shows that 43% out of 200 respondents says that they try to keep the street safe for our community costumers and 6% of the Sidewalk Vendor says that they never keep the street safe. This means that the majority of Sidewalk Vendors are have tried to keep street safe for the sake of their costumer.

Table 8

8. Do you believe that the money you make is worth the work you do?

8.1 My income is enough.

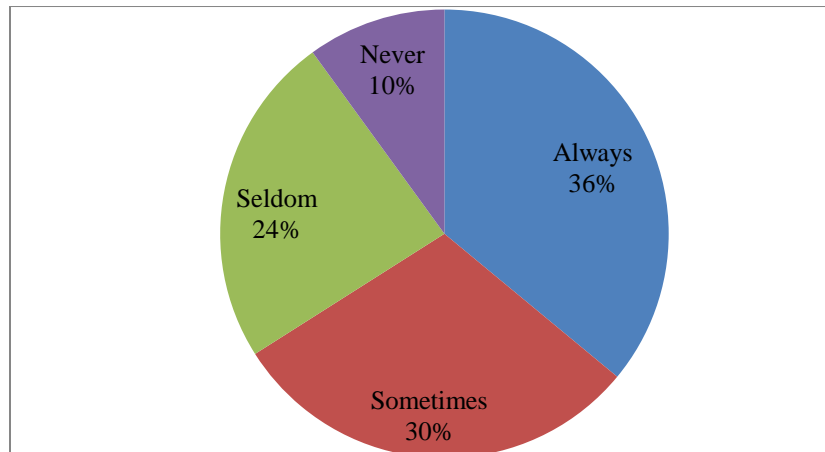


The graph shows that 43% out of our respondents are believe that the money they make is enough to the work that they do and only 17% of the Sidewalk Vendors says that most of the time they get more income to them. This means that most of the Sidewalk Vendors are experienced that the money that they make is not enough to support their needs everyday.

Table 9

9. In your own opinion, what is more important, a product with low quality and low price? Or high quality and a high price?

9.1 I want to sell my product with high quality and high price.

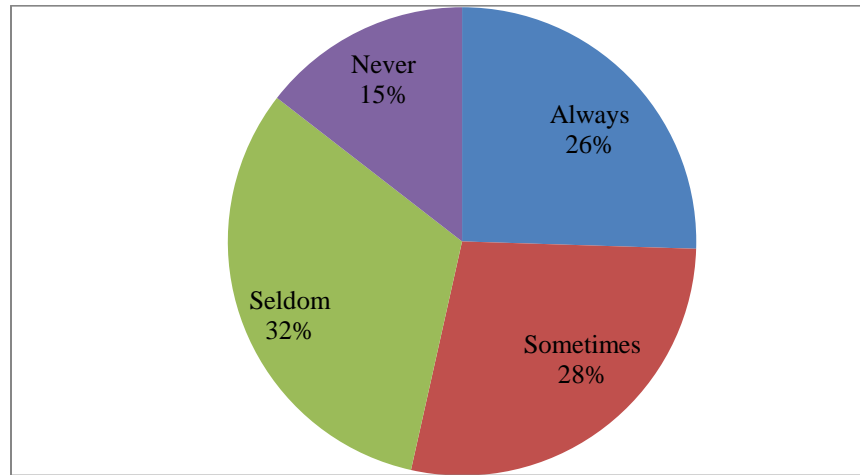


The graph shows that 36% out of 200 respondents are most likely to sell products with high quality and high price and 10% says that they sell products with high quality and price. This means that every Sidewalk Vendors they most likely to sell products with high quality and price, so people are more likely to buy their product.

Table 10

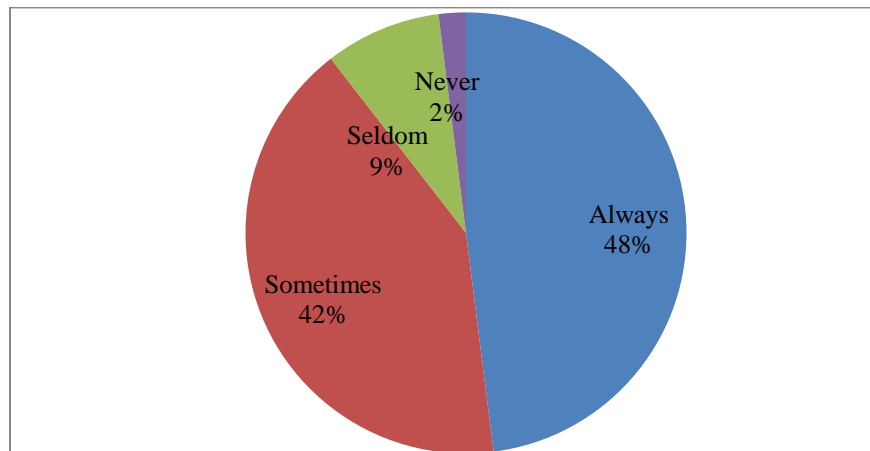
10. What are the strategies that you should apply to improve your business?

10.1 I offer promo to my costumers



The graph shows that 32% out of 200 respondents are most likely says that they offer a promo to their costumer and only 15% says that they never offer a promo to their costumer. This means that the majority of Sidewalk Vendors offers a special promo to their costumers so that people are more likely to buy their product.

10.2 I sell my product with respect to my costumers.



The graph shows that 48% out of 200 respondents says that they sell product with respect to their costumer and 2% are never shows respect to their costumer. This means that majority of the Sidewalk Vendors are applying the strategies which is showing respect to their costumer.

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS, CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATION, APPENDIX AND REFERENCES

FINDINGS:

Based on our research and evidence we found out that having a business which is Sidewalk Vending is too difficult having this kind of business, but those Vendors are trying to meet the demand of their needs and to support the needs of his/her family. The most of Sidewalk Vendors are composed of 64% out of 200 respondents are male while 36% out of 200 respondents are female. The majority of these respondents are married so they try to get the enough or extra income that can help to support their living or needs. The majority of Sidewalk Vendors are Adult which is 49% out of 200 respondents and 15% out of 200 respondents are teenagers which means that they didn't study because of poverty or financial support. The business mind person are prefer to this kind of business just because the costumers can easily to access, they enjoy selling their products on this way and this business can makes a living to support their respectively families. The reasons why they choose this locations because the consumers can easily to find or access those kind of business. The majority of the customers are happy to eat those street foods with their friends and belongings. One of the Advantages of Street foods is it's affordable and so delicious that many of costumers are most likely to buy street foods and eat on sidewalk even the reality is it's a illegal business in our community because they didn't paid for their taxes and this is a business does not have a legal paper for every transaction that it's a risk to buy and eat on a street foods. The Sidewalk Vendors only 17% out of 200 respondents says that most of the time they get more and income to them but 43% out of 200 respondents says that

sometimes they get enough income. This means that most of the Sidewalk Vendors are experienced that the money that they make is not enough to support their needs every day.

Being a Sidewalk Vendors we need to face our costumers presentable with respect and organize so that the costumers are willing to buy those products even that the risk of buying those street foods. The researchers, conclude that majority of Sidewalk Vendors trying to meet the demands of their needs and to be a legal business at all times; there's no arresting happen and bad things happen most of the time.

CONCLUSION

Serving all the gathered data as basis, researchers conclude that the majority of the Sidewalk Vendors respondent in terms of age of the owner of Sidewalk Vendors businesses have a family and use this business for their family income, in terms of gender, there are more male than female respondents who are in this field in terms of location, majority of the places here in Pasig which is Brgy. Kapasigan which are into Sidewalk Vending businesses and in terms of kind of business, majority of the respondents are "Kwek-Kwek" Vendor.

We researchers are now aware of the different struggles of this businesses even if it's just a minimal problem it can still affect the whole business.

In maintaining the business, you should plan your ways and strategies in doing it. Be determined, be persistent and always put your efforts and best shots. Always have the personality of you that can be a big help to your chosen business.

In overcoming all the struggles you have to deal with it and do an action about it. But of course, in everything that you do, we have to put God first because he is our guide and the answer to all of our questions.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on our Research Study about the Advantages and Disadvantages of Sidewalk Vendors in the Community of Brgy.Kapasigan.The Researchers recommend the following:

1. The researchers suggest that the majority of the Sidewalk Vendors should plan first and have a knowledge about building or making your own business which is Sidewalk Vending.
2. The researchers recommend that the almost of Sidewalk Vendors must have a knowledge and experience before going to have a small business.
3. The researchers suggests that the Sidewalk Vendors must be have a good presentation of themselves to their respectively customer,also the customers likely to eat & buy with the good presentation of products of the Sidewalk Vendors.
- 4.The researchers suggests that the consumers have a risk to buy those products such as street foods because most of Sidewalk Vendors didn't use propers sanitary technique or process in handling the product that they sell.
5. The researchers suggests that a being Sidewalk Vendors, you must have knowledge in how to interact or entertain properly your consumers.
- 6.The researchers suggest that most of the time,Sidewalk Vendors should maintain his/her surroundings even they sell on the street,so the consumers are willing to buy their products.
7. The researchers suggest that being a Sidewalk Vendors can affect the economy because one of the reason are they didn't pay their taxes so that it is illegal kind of business.

Appendix A

Cover Letter

Dear Respondents,

Good Day Ma'am/Sir. We are Grade 11 students of Rizal High School. We are currently conducted a survey Entitled: Advantage and Disadvantages of Sidewalk Vendors in the Barangay Kapasigan. The purpose of this survey is for us to gather some information.

We hope that we can get a reliable information to your even those profiles. We are the students of Grade 11-ABM conducting a research entitled "Advantage and Disadvantages of Sidewalk Vendors in the Barangay Kapasigan" in partial fulfillment of the Requirements in our subject which is Research I. In the help of cooperation we are assured that we will do the same research and help with our survey questionnaire where you will be able to handle it properly and without question. You are sure the information gathered and the data will remain secret and confidential for the purpose so that it will not be treated to you. We will only use it for our study or research.

We hope that all of you will participate in our research and any activity related to our study and the immediate response we get from you. Thank you

Respectfully yours,

Cel John I.Prudente

Jheizel E. Taban

John Benedict V. Nagtalon

Jullie Ann Nudo

Charlotte Victorino

Lila Labrador

Jasmine Mendoza

Sweet Lyca Opelenia

Timothy James Salazar

Caseyrin Juani

Appendix B

Survey Questionnaire

Name:

PART I:Profile:

Age:

Gender:

Status:

Business:

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25.I sell my products with respect to my customers.

26.I think of improving my product

27.I experience big amount of income.

28.I am presentable and organize when
selling my products.

29.I try to keep the street safe for our customers.

30.I offer promo to my customers.

Appendix C

