

**EFFECT OF STREET VENDING ON THE LIVES OF PUPILS IN WESTERN
DIVISION, TORORO MUNICIPALITY, TORORO DISTRICT**

DORIS JOYCE AKISA

WJ20/MUC/BSW/1980

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**UGANDA CHRISTIAN
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DECLARATION

I **AKISA JOYCE DORIS** Reg. No. **WJ20/MUC/BSW/1980**, humbly declare that this is an original copy of my research report from my own effort. It has never been presented to any Institution of higher learning for any academic award.

Signed.....

Date.....

AKISA JOYCE DORIS

WJ20/MUC/BSW/1980

APPROVAL SHEET

I certify that this research has been under my supervision and it's her original work carried out as a partial requirement for the Academic award of a Bachelor's Degree in social work and social administration of Uganda Christian University.

Signed

Date

MADAM PIMER JESSICA

UNIVERSITY SUPERVISOR

DEDICATION

I would wish to dedicate this research to my beloved Family for their brotherly support as well as charity rendered to me. All along from the beginning to this far which has enabled me to successfully complete this course.

May the Almighty God Bless You Abundantly?

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My great gratitude goes to God the Almighty who has enabled me to successfully complete this wonderful exercise.

I also wish to extend my great appreciation to my supervisor, Madam Pimer Jessica for all the guidance she has accorded me with during this session amidst his busy schedules. I pray he may live to witness more great years on earth.

In a special way, I take this opportunity to recognize the principle of Uganda Christian University who is none other than Dr. Kigenyi Erisa and his staff to begin with College Secretary madam Amony Elizabeth, Academic registrar Mr. Akampulira Timothy among others for the wonderful service they offer to us.

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LIST ACRONYMS

ACTS	Adult Cooperative Training Scheme
ARUWE	Action for Rural Women's Empowerment
CVI	Content Validity Index
EFA	Education for All
GMR	Global Monitoring Report
MOST	Modular Skills Training
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
GUSCO	Gulu Support the Children Organization
NPE	National Policy on Education
NOFT	Non- Organic Failure to Thrive
MOH	Ministry of Health
TIME	Training Initiative for Mature Employees
UN	United Nations
UNHS	Uganda National House Survey
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

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ABSTRACT

Despite of various child protection measures at both national and international levels, children have continued to live risky and degrading lives. Majority of who live in heavily degraded environments doing activities or work that is detrimental to their lives and schooling. The aim of the study was to investigate the effect of street vending on lives of pupils in Western Division of Tororo Municipality, Tororo district. Specifically, the study was aimed at finding out the forms of street vending and the effect of street vending on lives of pupils in Western Division of Tororo Municipality, Tororo district the study also examined measures of preventing pupils from engaging in street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality, Tororo district. The study used qualitative research approach and a case study design of 15 participants who include local leaders (LL), local people (LP) and children involved in street vending (CSV) were interviewed. Data was collected from participants using interview method. The study found that food vending is one of the vending activities that pupils are involved in. other forms of street vending in which children are involved in are mobile technology vending, fresh product vending, vending in clothes and vending in scholastic materials. This Study findings also show that pupils who engage in street vending experience poor nutrition as well as poor school academic performance among pupils and street vending results in pupils committing juvenile crimes. Findings also show that teenage marriages among pupils are results of street vending in Western division of Tororo Municipality. The study recommended passing legislation and policy may help prevent pupils from engaging in street vending as well as creating education and awareness. Other recommendations include implementing social support programmes utilizing child protection services and social support programmes may help prevent pupils from engaging in street vending.

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

The study is about the effect of street vending on the lives of pupils in western division, Tororo municipality in Tororo District. Street vending in this case means a marketing system made up of many buyers and sellers normally offering very small quantities for sale at a time on the streets. This chapter covers the background of the study, the problem statement, the research objectives and questions, justification and the significance of the study, the scope of the study, the conceptual framework of the research and the definitions of the key words that will be used in the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Globally, street vending by children is a prevalent issue that affects millions of the young people around the world. According to a report by the international Labour organization (ILO, 2017), an estimated 152 million children are engaged in child labor, with a significant number involved in street vending activities. This form of child labor is often driven by poverty, lack of access to education and other socio-economic factors (UNICEF, 2019).

Article 32 of the UNCRC states that children should be protected from economic exploitation, and from performing work that is likely to be hazardous or interfere with the child's education or be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual moral or social development yet they are still being exploited. Street vending is therefor, the selling of goods or services on the street or public places. It involves vendors setting up temporary stalls, stands to sell and hawk items like clothes, tomatoes, onions, food, soap, brooms among others.

North America during the American colonial period, street food that was sold was tripe, oyster's, roasted corn and sweets. Europe of that time also knew about street food vending where by potatoes were sold on the streets of Paris in 19th century and where the origin of French fries. Transylvanian child vendors of the same time sold cookies, cream mixed with corn, and bacon, Londoners could buy on the street tripe, pea soup, pea pods in butter, whelk, prawns and jellied eels. Street vending is also a common activity in India, japan and the Bangladesh (ILO, 2020)

Regionally, the situation of street vending by children varies across different parts of the world. In Africa, for example, street vending is a common practice among children in urban areas where they sell goods on the streets to support their families (StreetNet International, 2018). In Asia, children are also involved in street vending activities, particularly in countries with high levels of poverty and informal economies (Save the children, 2020).

Napoleon A Bamfo, Africa Insight (2018) found that school-aged children selling on the street in Sub-Saharan African cities is a popular pastime that supplants school. Parents and public officials believe that it is prudent to deny truancy is an existential problem. Parents feel absolved from the moral responsibility of ensuring their children attend school and governments feel disobliged to address truancy as a policy issue, paradoxically, the cost of parents and governments doing nothing to address truancy could be much higher than the cost of addressing it. This exposes children to exploitation, abuse, and hazardous working conditions. They may also face risks such as violence, trafficking and substance abuse quit school, unintended pregnancy, and illiteracy. Government's antipoverty programs and appeals to children to stay in schools have not worked.

Nationally, the prevalence of street vending by children differs from country to country. In Uganda provisional results from the 2018 population census data show that about a half of the Ugandan population, 34.9 million comprise of children under 15 years of age while 17.1 million children are aged under 18 years (UBOS 2018). Such a large population of children has various implications for resource allocation and service provision when considered in relation to other population categories. There has been an increase in the number of children trading or working in the rural areas of Uganda which affects their lives and this can be linked to a lot of factors which according to Dustmann (2021), are: expenses of schooling, features of the child, parents, households, and community, location and distance of primary school.

Street vending by children of school going age is a threat to the progressive survival of the society. It warps government policies in the education of the young ones. It also distorts acquisition of vocational skills and important education thereby destroying the economic sector (Eswaren 2008). Danesty and Okediran (2021) lamented that street hawking among pupils have psychologically imposed other problems, like sex networking behavior, juvenile delinquent behavior which takes most of the students school time and result to poor academic performance

and drop out syndrome noticed among pupils, in the recent times, street hawking has received considerable attention from public as well as government. However, parents and guardians are faced with the problems of running the families and provision for the primary needs of their children during this period when the rate of joblessness and poverty level is at the peak according to Marie (2023). It is probably riskiest type of trading country wide.

In Masaka, dozens of child street vendors defied directives by Masaka city council to vacate the streets and return to school. The minors majorly boys as young as 11 years old, are still vending different items despite a pronouncement by the city authorities to force them back into school. The children are seen selling apples, mangoes, cassava, bananas, and vegetables, maize. And other items. In January, Masaka city education office and probation officer issued a one-week ultimatum to all child vendors to vacate the streets and return to schools following the re-opening of schools. Children in Uganda often engage in street vending due to poverty, lack of access to education, and limited economic opportunities, thus exposing them to education disruption, exploitation and abuse, health risks, psychological impact, social stigma.

In Western Division of Tororo Municipality, the emergence of street vending has been so common of which it has now become an eyesore situation. The pathetic aspect of it is that children are the victim of this omen. According to Ndipe (2010), sick perverts capitalize on this “accepted practice of street hawking by the kids and lure these unsuspecting traders to their house with the pretext of patronizing their wares. Then innocent children soon become the subject of sexual abuse and a threat of punishment would silent them of speaking out. According to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (2017), there are more than five hundred child vendors in Western Division of Tororo Municipality, 80% of who are adolescents some of whom are still in primary schools. Besides, there is no study that has been conducted in Western Division of Tororo Municipality on the effect of street vending on lives of pupils thus creating a research opportunity for this study.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Despite well-funded government programs for in the country, preliminary findings show that children continue to street vend in the Division. This puts children’s lives in Western Division of Tororo municipality at risk due vending. This phenomenon has led to numerous negative

consequences for children including road accidents, sex networking, school disruption juvenile delinquent, poor academic performance among others. Western Division in Tororo municipality, being one of the poorest and flooded prone areas in the district, faces significant economic marginalization with 40% of its population being children living in poverty. Despite the interventions such as enforcement of child rights and community sensitization on the risks associated with child street vending. Pupils' lives continue to be endangered, posing a threat of high illiteracy, constant morbidity, death and low economic development. There is a lack of information regarding the effects of street vending on the lives of pupils in western division leading to limited understanding of the solutions of street vending among pupils and no study in this area has ever been conducted in western division of Tororo municipality a gap that this study intends to fill. To address this gap, this study aims to investigate the impact of street vending on pupils' lives specially in the western division of Tororo municipality and propose strong and focused strategies to prevent child street vending, including leadership and increased funding for child's rights protection programs.

1.3 The Purpose of the Study

The aim of the study was to investigate the effect of street vending on lives of pupils in Western Division of Tororo Municipality, Tororo district.

1.4 Objective of the study

- I. To find out the forms of street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality, Tororo district.
- II. To investigate the effect of street vending on lives of pupils in Western Division of Tororo Municipality, Tororo district.
- III. To examine measures of preventing pupils from engaging in street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality, Tororo district.

1.5 Research questions

- I. What are the forms of street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality, Tororo district?

- II. How does street vending affect lives of pupils in Western Division of Tororo Municipality, Tororo district?
- III. What measures can be put in place to prevent pupils from engaging in street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality, Tororo district.

1.6 Scope of the study

The study was limited to the effect of street vending and its consequences on pupil's lives in Western Division of Tororo Municipality, Tororo district. The study scope was categorized into geographical, content and time as follows:

1.7.1 Geographical Scope

The study was conducted in Western Division of Tororo Municipality, Tororo district. Tororo is bordered by Bungoma Kenya in the East, Butaleja District in the West, Manafwa District in the north and Busia in the South. The district is dominated by Japadhola and Itesots speaking people. Western Division has a total population of 19,358 people

1.7.2 Content scope

The study contained information about the effect of street vending on lives of pupils in Western Division of Tororo Municipality, Tororo district. It looked at the forms of street vending and how they affected lives of pupils in Western Division of Tororo Municipality, Tororo district. The study also examined measures of preventing pupils from engaging in street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality, Tororo district. Through this content scope, the researcher was able to collect adequate and relevant information that helped to attain study objectives.

1.7.3 Time Scope

The research study considered the period between 2020-2022. This period has been considered because it is during this time that the lives of pupil's has deteriorated in Western Division of Tororo Municipality due to COVID19 (UHDS 2022, Department of Community Development Report, 2022)

1.8 Significance of the study

The results of the study may go a long way to help strengthen the implementation of rules and regulation regarding protection of children's rights.

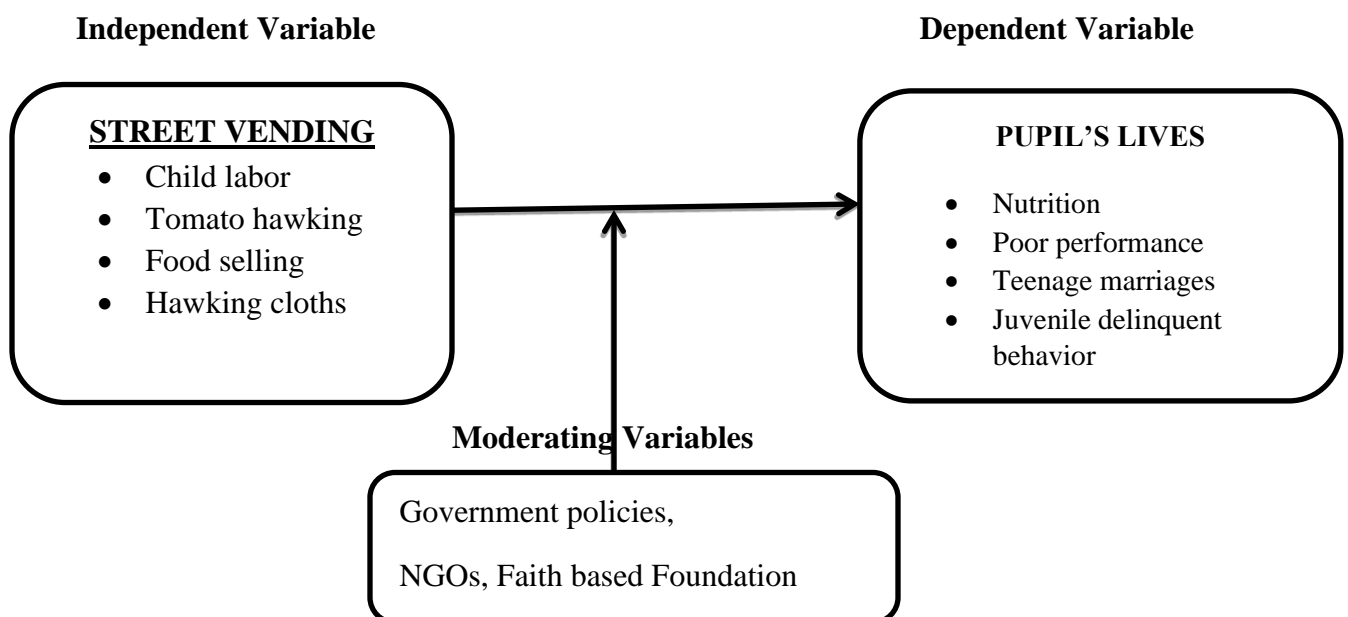
It may also help to form a basis for future planning and negotiations with various stakeholders on prevention of child vending on street.

The study may contribute to the existing body of knowledge on the influence of child and adolescent abuse on academic performance of students.

The study may act as reference to future researchers who want to conduct research in similar area of study.

1.9 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework illustrates the relationship between variables, with street vending as an independent variable affecting pupils' lives as the dependent variable. It also considers moderating variables such as government policies and child rights laws that may influence this relationship



Source: Miles & Huberman (2009, p. 18) and modified by the researcher

From the above conceptual framework, street vending as an independent variable (IV) involves child labor, tomato hawking, food selling and hawking clothes. The dependent variable (DV) in this case is lives of pupils with parameters of nutrition, school performance, teenage marriages and Juvenile delinquent behavior. The framework assumes that when street vending of children is eliminated, it is likely to transform the lives of pupils. Nevertheless, this may not be automatic as other factors may come into play. These may include government policies and existence of child rights laws. These factors have been duly coined as intervening variables by the study and are being isolated to avoid making wrong conclusions.

1.10 Key Definitions

Street vending: Is a marketing system made up of many buyers and sellers normally offering very small quantities for sale at a time on the streets (Olukosi, Isitor, and Ode, 2021).

Pupil's Lives: Characteristics of life among young children (Omondi et al., 2020)

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Introduction.

This chapter was about the effect of street vending on lives of pupils in Western Division of Tororo Municipality, Tororo district. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2017) and Kumar (2019) interprets literature review as the systematic identification, location and analysis of documents containing information related to the research problem being investigated, which forms an integral part of the entire research process and makes a valuable contribution to almost

every operational step in the research. This chapter shows the various sources of related literature to the topic of the research. The sources include; review of scholarly journals, government documents, text books, Internet and Newspapers, it also presents theoretical review, actual review on the effect of street vending on pupil's lives. This Literature review was done objective by objective.

It presented the summary of the literature review highlighting gaps in the existing literature while generating and refining research ideas and drawing conclusions in line with the problem under investigation.

2.2 Forms of street vending

Fresh product vending

These vendors sell fresh fruits, vegetables, and sometimes flowers. They often set up stalls or carts in busy areas to offer locally grown produce to customers.

Okumadewa, (2008) opines that given that many fresh produce vending operate in public spaces, street vending is often a contentious issue, with tensions between vendors and municipal authorities, residents and residents' associations, and businesses routinely occurring. Governments often mark fresh product child vendors and vending as disorderly and chaotic to justify removals and crackdowns and in the process, many children die. In reaction, vending or trading unions are common as are alliances with NGOs, politicians, and political parties. Additionally, fresh produce vending often self-organized, running along an internally created order that defies governmental assertions of chaos and disorder.

According to UNICEF, population growth, recurring crises, extreme poverty and inadequate social protection measures have led to an additional 17 million girls and boys engaging in child labour in sub-Saharan Africa over the past four years. African countries are home to most of the world's 160 million street vending children dealing in fresh products. The International Labour Organization estimates that more than 72 million children in sub-Saharan Africa, nearly one in five are involved in fresh products vending. Experts estimate that millions more are at risk of joining vending activities due to poverty.

Children are seen as vital element of development; hence, their well-being in the society is an index of social and economic development of that society. That is the reason child welfare is added in the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), (UNESCO, 2010). But majority of them are denied this right by engaging them in different forms of street vending such as fresh foods vending. The street child is defined as any child who may have parents or guardians in a vicinity but dwelling and working in the street. Street children engaged in fresh product vending on a daily basis with the purpose of earning a livelihood for themselves or for their families. Such activities are often executed at the expense of schooling. Therefore, children are not properly prepared for the future in a contemporary society, (UNICEF, 2010; FME, 2010). The current study will thus find out whether investigate pupils in western division of Tororo Municipality who are involved in fresh product vending attend school.

Olukosi, Isitor, and Od (2021) argued that fresh product vending is a marketing system made up of many buyers and sellers normally offering very small quantities for sale at a time. It is this method of marketing that becomes a point of concern to the researcher as he sees mostly children of school age involved in street vending. According to Nseabasi and Oluwabamide (2010), children engaged in street vending in fresh produce are a negation of the international convention on the right of the child. It is indeed inhuman for anyone to involve a child in money-making ventures; because such a child is denied primary education which is a right for every child. The current study will find out whether fresh product vending violets the rights of pupils in western division of Tororo Municipality.

Mobile technology vending

Mande et al., (2020) argued that mobile technology vending is shift towards liberalization brought many effects on the Zimbabwean citizens. Privatization of major national companies and downsizing of the civil service led to huge unemployment leaving people without any other option but to join the informal economy. Eventually, the reduction of the formal economy fueled the rapid expansion of the informal sector in mobile technology. Msoka (2016) posits that the main actors in street vending are the most vulnerable people in a society. He further noted that street vending of children in mobile technology serves as a livelihood strategy for the poor or a supplementary activity where individuals in the formal economy employ it as a coping strategy when the economy is not doing well. Which will be carried out in western division of

Tororo Municipality will therefore seek to investigate whether pupils dealing mobile technology street vending are part of the informal economy.

Many of the children dealing in mobile technology vending are stationary, returning daily to their same spot to regularize a connection with their clientele. Stationary vending set-ups vary, with some vendors simply selling goods from a basket or a blanket on the ground, while others have a semi-permanent stall that can be shuttered in the evening. Itinerant vending is also very common with displays ranging from pushcarts to mobile or hand-held displays. Some vendors are on the move to cater to a mobile population, with vending on trains or train platforms as a popular location. Other mobile technology child vendors may be mobile to avoid police tickets or harassment. While the term “street child vendor” is commonly used in the literature, other common terms include “trader,” “hawker,” and “peddler.” Street vendors and mobile technology are largely an entrepreneurial group, though some are wage workers. Many child mobile technology vendors tend to be poor, though this is not ubiquitous. In many contexts, vending does not provide a decent income, especially for those without formal education.

Food vendors

Food vendors sell a variety of ready-to-eat meals, snacks, and beverages. This category includes food trucks, hot dog stands, taco trucks, ice cream carts, and mobile coffee shops.

Since children involve in food vending and eat the food they vend, review by Okedelo (2020) indicated the studies are suggestive of possible development of diseases such as cancer later in life among child vendors of food products. According to the review, street vending was also associated with increased risk of sore throat, cold, cough, eye irritation, dizziness, hearing impairment, and musculoskeletal problems.

Although mobile food vendors are a part of the street environment in many large U.S. cities, mobile food vending by children has not yet been addressed in the literature. Some specialized types of child food vendors, such as ice cream trucks, are specifically geared toward children as consumers. As foods typically sold by mobile food vendors are often high in fat, mobile food vending to children may contribute to unhealthy dietary intake. This study observed the after-school food environment in an urban area where mobile vending is known to occur in

order to study the range of child food vendors dropout of school and miss educational and employment opportunities.

Okumadewa, (2008) opines that given that many fresh produce vending operate in public spaces, street vending is often a contentious issue, with tensions between vendors and municipal authorities, residents and residents' associations, and businesses routinely occurring. Governments often mark fresh product child vendors and vending as disorderly and chaotic to justify removals and crackdowns and in the process, many children dies. In reaction, vending or trading unions are common as are alliances with NGOs, politicians, and political parties. Additionally, fresh produce vending often self-organized, running along an internally created order that defies governmental assertions of chaos and disorder.

A study published in 2016 by Onyango et al., (2019) "Understanding child fresh products vending activities on the streets beyond the standard economic assumption of monetary poverty" illustrates that a broad range of factors – on the demand- and supply-side and at the micro and macro levels can affect child street vending. It argues that structural, geographic, demographic, cultural, seasonal and school-supply factors can also simultaneously influence whether children work or not, questioning thereby the common assumption that monetary poverty is always the most important cause of fresh product vending something this stud will investigate in western division of Tororo Municipality.

According to UNICEF, population growth, recurring crises, extreme poverty and inadequate social protection measures have led to an additional 17 million girls and boys engaging in child labour in sub-Saharan Africa over the past four years. African countries are home to most of the world's 160 million street vending children dealing in fresh products. The International Labour Organization estimates that more than 72 million children in sub-Saharan Africa, nearly one in five are involved in fresh products vending. Experts estimate that millions more are at risk of joining vending activities due to due to poverty.

2.3 Effect of street vending on lives of pupils' lives

Children are seen as vital element of development; hence, their well-being in the society is an index of social and economic development of that society. That is the reason child welfare is

added in the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), (UNESCO, 2010). But majority of them are denied this right by engaging them in different forms of street vending such as fresh foods vending. The street child is defined as any child who may have parents or guardians in a vicinity but dwelling and working in the street. Street children engaged in fresh product vending on a daily basis with the purpose of earning a livelihood for themselves or for their families. Such activities are often executed at the expense of schooling. Therefore, children are not properly prepared for the future in a contemporary society, (UNICEF, 2010; FME, 2010). The current study will thus find out whether investigate pupils in western division of Tororo Municipality who are involved in fresh product vending attend school.

School children who sell foods purchased in vending machines and consume the same foods are more likely to develop poor diet quality and that may be associated with being overweight, obese or at risk for chronic health problems such as diabetes and coronary artery disease, according to research from the University of Michigan Medical School. These child street vendors therefore suffer from nutritional problems. Ogenga's study (2021) looked at foods sold in school stores, snack bars and other related sales of child food vendors and concluded that these foods take lot of time to prepare and thus children miss out schools.

Olukosi, Isitor, and Odel (2021) argued that fresh product vending is a marketing system made up of many buyers and sellers normally offering very small quantities for sale at a time. It is this method of marketing that becomes a point of concern to the researcher as he sees mostly children of school age involved in street vending. According to Nseabasi and Oluwabamide (2018), children engaged in street vending in fresh produce are a negation of the international convention on the right of the child. It is indeed inhuman for anyone to involve a child in money-making ventures; because such a child is denied primary education which is a right for every child. The current study will find out whether fresh product vending violets the rights of pupils in western division of Tororo Municipality.

Despite these strains pupil's lives, some cities and countries have legalized street vending, with some promoting street vendors as tourist attractions. The following themes will largely discuss the specific literature on street vending, but more general literature on the informal economy will also be invoked when helpful. Therefore, child street vending is a threat to the continue survival

of the society; distort government policy with respect to education of the youth due to high dropout rate. It distorts acquisition of vocational skills and relevant education thereby destroying the economic sector. This study will therefore find out whether fresh product child vendors die during government crack down on them in western division of Tororo Municipality.

A study published in 2016 by Onyango et al., (2019) "Understanding child fresh products vending activities on the streets beyond the standard economic assumption of monetary poverty" illustrates that a broad range of factors – on the demand- and supply-side and at the micro and macro levels can affect child street vending. It argues that structural, geographic, demographic, cultural, seasonal and school-supply factors can also simultaneously influence whether children work or not, questioning thereby the common assumption that monetary poverty is always the most important cause of fresh product vending something this stud will investigate in western division of Tororo Municipality.

Pupil's lives and street vending are interwoven into the history of urban areas across the globe. Competitive food and beverage consumers had significantly higher sugar intakes and lower dietary fiber, vitamin B levels and iron intakes than non-consumers. Soft drinks accounted for more than two-thirds of beverages engaged in by child street vendors bought from vending machines and stores. Found in cities worldwide, street vendors sell hot and prepared food and drinks, fruits and vegetables, clothing, electronics, media, souvenirs, and virtually everything else. Street vendors also provide services like shoe shining and shoe repair.

Street-connected children often lack access to basic essentials like food, shelter, clothing, and healthcare. This makes them vulnerable to malnutrition, illness and injury. Lack of access to essentials can also cause children to become street-connected as they seek means to get by. Street children are deprived of family care and protection. Most children on the streets are between the ages of about 5 to 18 years old. Unprotected and unsupervised, these children are often targets of death squads, vigilante groups and police brutality. Government has made little effort to alleviate their conditions.

Exposure of these children to life on the street may lead to “poor adjustment, aggressive and antisocial behaviour, conduct disorders, communication difficulties, adjustment problems, poor

self-concept and low self-esteem” (Densley & Joss, 2000:217; Elbedour et al., 2002:255). They are sometimes mistreated so that they are traumatised and may possibly develop psychological problems (Bruscino, 2001). According to the Bernard van Leer Foundation (2004:3) children’s early experiences affect their development as well as the development of the society and the world. Elliot and Davis (2009:113) agree that during the early years of development children demonstrate the greatest ability to learn and develop. For this reason, it seems critical that nations invest in their young, thereby preparing and equipping them for future challenges. This, according to Elbedour et al. (2002), poses a major challenge to the development of a child’s sense of trust, security and confidence.

Raising children on the streets can cost Zimbabwe its chances of achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Similarly, the Michigan State Board of Education (2006) posits that when infants and toddlers are cared for in a setting outside their homes, such as in streets, responsive and nurturing caregiving requires deliberate and intensive attention to their physical and emotional needs as well as their inborn desire to make sense of the world about them. In view of all this, streets are not conducive environments for raising children (Samson & Cherrier, 2009:9).

Likewise, a study carried out in Mexico City to find strategies developed by female street vendors indicated that children who remained on the streets with their mothers suffered more frequently from gastro-intestinal diseases and accidents” (Hernandez 1996:169). The gastro-intestinal pathology was found to be associated with the child remaining at the mother’s place of work, where nursing, feeding and general care takes place in unsanitary conditions. Hernandez et al., (1996) furthermore note that the higher frequency of accidents among children who remain with their mothers indicated the difficulty of caring for them adequately during the day, as well as the insufficiency of alternative domestic support networks. They conclude that there is a higher risk (morbidity and accidents) for children of female street vendors than that found at national level among the same group, and a particularly high risk among children under one year (Hernandez et al., 1996).

Under nutrition can lead to stunted growth and deficiency diseases, such as rickets, scurvy, kwashiorkor and anemia, while over-nutrition can lead to obesity in childhood or adulthood, with the attendant diseases of obesity such as heart problems and diabetes (Woodward, 2019). The reasons for malnourishment among street children are manifold and interconnected. These

include the intake of contaminated food, inadequate nutritional intake of vital nutrients, defective nutritional practices and recurrent sicknesses (WHO, 2015). Hakim and Rahman (2015) confirm that the greater bulk of children who live in street environments were found to be underweight gainers due to a lack of access to safe drinking water, scanty nutritious foods consumptions and a lack of hygienic practices. If their nutrients deficiencies exist for a long time, the authors add that this results in interference with body functioning and increasing the occurrence of diseases. Therefore, children living in street environments are at a threat to a wide range of health consequences and malnourishment.

2.4 Measures of preventing pupils from engaging in street vending

To address the issue of street vending by children various initiatives and measures have been put in place to help stop the harmful practice.

Global efforts to combat street vending by children have been multifaceted, involving various stakeholders such as international organizations, governments, NGOS, and local communities. These efforts aim to address the root causes of child street vending while providing sustainable solutions to protect children's rights and well-being. They include:

Legislation and policy: International bodies like the international labour organization (ILO) have developed conventions and guidelines to tackle child labor including street vending. These efforts aim to establish legal frameworks and policies that prohibit child labor and street vending (ILO, 2017). The most obvious government policy on street vending, mixing regulation with promotion, is to move children off-street locations, forming public or private markets. Most urban governments have attempted to do this but many new off-street markets have been established leading to resurgence of street children.

Relatedly, several acts have been put in place to regulate street vendors. The first was the Cleanliness and Order of the City Act issued in 1992. This act prohibited individuals from cooking and selling things on public roads and public areas. It also prohibited the use of cars and carts for cooking food for economic purposes in public roads and areas, as well as selling merchandise in cars or carts. Section 9 empowered local officials to prohibit vending activities. However, this law does not apply to private roads and properties. Vendors are allowed to sell products in certain zones and at particular times and days. Section 20 specified that vendors have

to cease operations on Wednesdays or on any other designated day, and that they must be registered, have vending identification, and dress appropriately. They are also responsible for cleaning their work areas.

Education and awareness: Research conducted by UNICEF emphasizes the role of education and awareness campaign in combating street vending by providing children with alternatives and raising awareness among communities (UNICEF, 2019)

Social support programs: Global studies such as those by the World Bank, highlight the effectiveness of social support programs in reducing street vending by addressing poverty and providing vulnerable families with access to resources and opportunities (World, 2018). In Africa, regional studies conducted by organizations like Save the Children Africa stress the importance of community engagement and empowerment in addressing the root causes of street vending such as poverty and lack of access to education (Save the Children 2020)

Child protection services: Research in African countries, such as Uganda and Kenya, underscores the need for strengthened child protection services to identify and support children involved in street vending, providing them with access to education, healthcare, and protection from exploitation (MGLSD Uganda, 2018; ILO, 2016). In Uganda, national studies such as those conducted by the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MLGSD) in Uganda highlight the importance of the legislative measures and enforcement mechanism to combat street vending by children at the national level (MGLSD Uganda, 2018)

Social support programs: Research specific to Uganda emphasizes the effectiveness of social support programs including cash transfers and vocational training, in providing vulnerable families with alternatives to street vending and supporting children's education (UNICEF Uganda, 2020). The key point is that there is a wide gulf between the broad aims and directives of senior administrators and politicians, and the ways policies can actually be worked out on the street. Regulating child street vendors, or offering and support, requires interactions between dozens of local officials and literally thousands of vendors, with enormous potential for misunderstandings, avoidance and deception. The inspectors, police and extension workers who perform such functions are usually at the bottom of the administrative hierarchy, and regulating and preventing child street vending is one of the lowest-status and most difficult tasks that they

have to perform. There is no real theory or code of ethics associated with regulating or promoting street vendors, and there is little public or higher-level administrative concern. Child street vendors are usually perceived as a problem and occasionally as a potential, but they are rarely high in the governmental list of priorities.

Education and awareness: National studies in Uganda also emphasizes the role of education and awareness campaign in raising awareness among families and communities about the dangers and consequences of child street vending (UNICEF Uganda, 2020). The various levels of government have responsibilities to limit congestion, road accidents and crime, and to protect consumers against fraud and public health hazards through education and awareness. More broadly, governments have a responsibility to educate the masses about the dangers of street vending on school age going children. There is little disagreement across the political spectrum on these general responsibilities of government, but there are enormous differences on how they should be achieved. These differences are most extreme and most obvious at the bottom end of the economic spectrum, in dealing with the smallest, most mobile and most transient vending enterprises. At this micro-level, the governmental apparatus can seem big, clumsy and impersonal, or it can acquire personal dimensions associated with clientelism, paternalism, corruption or victimization making it hard for school going children to leave street vending.

2.4 Gaps in literature

Though a number of studies were carried out on street vending however those addressing the effect of street vending on the lives of pupils are still limited, even those existing studies, were done in a different geographical setting other than Tororo municipality, at different time and using different methods (mostly mixed quantitative and qualitative approach). For example, Livingstone et al., (2022) broadly assessed effect of street vending and pupil discipline not lives of pupil. While other studies considered effect of street vending on pupil performance, pupil school enrollment and pupil nutrition (such as Batte et al., 2021, Okedel, 2020). Even the Wights and Broomfoot volume “Child street vendors” though published in 2017 consist of papers given at a conference at the Commonwealth Institute in London in 2014 and is heavily constrained by its origin as a set of short talks to a general audience and no study of this kind has ever been carried out in Tororo municipality of Tororo district. Taken as whole, therefore, past studies are a

frankly disappointing bunch. The number of their contributions to the subject matter of street vending and lives of pupils which may have something interesting and original is dispiritingly small thus causing limitations and distortions in literature. This study will therefore assess the effect of street vending on the lives of pupils in in Tororo municipality of Tororo district.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This study investigated the effect of street vending on lives of pupils in Western Division, Tororo Municipality, Tororo district and was based on these objectives as follows: To find out the forms of street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality, Tororo district, to investigate the effect of street vending on lives of pupils in Western Division of Tororo Municipality, Tororo district and to examine measures of preventing pupils from engaging in street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality, Tororo district.

In order to achieve the desired outcomes of a non-biased study report, this chapter presents the methods that the researcher employed while conducting the study. It show the research design, study population, sample size and selection, sampling techniques and procedures, data collection methods and techniques, validity and reliability of instruments, procedure of data collection, data analysis and ethical considerations.

3.1 Research Design

A case study is a qualitative research design best suited for gaining an in-depth understanding of a social phenomenon within its cultural context without imposing pre-existing expectations (Denzin & Lincoln, 2012). Gall et al. (2007) agree with this definition as they define a case study as an in-depth study of instances of a phenomenon in its natural context and from the perspectives of the participants involved in the phenomenon and in educational research. Best and Kahn (2006) also define a case study as a way of organizing social data for the purpose of viewing social reality. It examines a social unit as a whole. The social unit may be a person, a family, a social group or a community (Best & Kahn, 2006). Gall et al. (2007) propound that in a case study, a significant amount of data are collected about the specific case selected to represent

the phenomenon. The justification for the choice of a case study was that it restricted the researcher to a small, manageable group, where rigorous and thorough explorations were made to examine the phenomenon of raising children on urban streets (Best & Kahn, 2006). The case study also provided in-depth, comprehensive and vivid data in this study, as well as a thick description thereof. It also enabled the researcher to gain an in-depth understanding of streets as a context of improving lives of pupils.

In this study, the researcher used a multiple case study since the researcher had several cases to examine. Baxter and Jack (2018) assert that if a study contains more than a single case, then a multiple case study is vital. In a multiple case study, several cases are examined to understand the similarities and differences between the cases. According to Baxter and Jack (2008), a multiple case study enables the researcher to explore differences within and between cases. The goal is to replicate findings across cases (Baxter & Jack, 2018). The use of multiple cases yields more robustness to the conclusions from the study. Yin (2023) emphasizes that multiple cases strengthen the results by replicating the patterns, thereby increasing the robustness of the findings. In this study, the researcher interviewed six female street vendors with children aged three years and one social worker. All the individuals presented their own case, telling their own story and how they experience the phenomenon of street vending with young children in the streets.

3.2 Study Population

The population of study means all items of inquiry which constitute a universe or population which describes the sample size that was used to collect data to support the study (Kothari 2005). The population of study comprised of 10 local leaders, 10 local people and 10 street child vendors. Local people are chosen to participate in this study because they are the guardians and parents of child street vendors and have information regarding the effect of street vending on lives of pupils while local leaders are selected because effort at enforcing the protection of children and preventing child streetism. Additionally, child vendors are chosen because they have relevant information given their experience in struggling with street vending life and how their lives are affected. The study population was drawn from Western division of Tororo municipality in Tororo district.

3.3 Sample size

The total number of study participants (N) was 25 people and therefore the sample of 15 participated in the study, that is to say; 05 local leaders, 05 local people and 05 street child vendors using Krejcie and Morgan (1970) methods of determining sample size from the population (Sarmah & Hazanka, 2012). The sample size was reached at by means of a table for ascertaining sample size by Krejcie and Morgan(1970) (see attached Appendix II). The sample size from each category of respondents was ascertained by simple random sampling as shown in table 3:1 below:

Table 2.1 showing sample size and sampling technique

Category of population	Target population	Sample	Sampling technique
Local leaders	10	5	Purposive sampling
Local people	10	5	Purposive sampling
Pupils involved in street vending	10	5	Purposive sampling
Total	25	15	

3.5 Sampling Technique

3.5.1 Purposive sampling

The researcher used purposive sampling to select 5 local leaders, 5 local people and 5 pupils involved in street vending. These study participants were selected because they possess the required information. Purposive sampling enabled the researcher to get in-depth information that helped to answer the research questions.

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

The researcher used interview and observation methods for data collection.

3.5.1 Interview

Data collection method is the process of assembling and measuring information on targeted variables in an established systematic style which enables one to answer research questions and evaluate outcomes (Lescroëlet al. 2017). This study collected primary information through conducting structured interviews. According to Amin (2005), an interview is a structured and unstructured set of questions administered to interviewee(s). It is an oral administration of a questionnaire and therefore it was a face-to-face encounter. The researcher used interview schedule to collect data from participants. Interview method was used because it helped to provide in-depth data which is not possible to get using a questionnaire. This is a qualitative research study and the table below presents the research participants who were interviewed and their demography

Table 3.1 shows the research participants who were interviewed and their demography

Category of participants	Age	Educational level	Total
Local leaders (LL 1-5)	30 year and above	Primary and above	05
Local people (LP 1-5)	25 year and above	Any	05
Pupils doing street vending (CSV 1-5)	8-15 years	Pupils of upper classes (P6 & P7)	05

1.5.2 Observations

The researcher used non-participant observation to collect data in this study. Nonparticipant observation is a research technique whereby the researcher watches the participants of the study with their knowledge, but without taking an active part in the situation under scrutiny (Gall et al., 2007). An observation, in qualitative research, usually consists of detailed notation of behaviors, events and the contexts surrounding such events and behaviors (Best & Kahn, 2006:264). Gall et

al. (207) assert that non-participant observation allows the researcher to obtain truthful social behaviors objectively when participants are being observed. Observation was chosen since young children have not yet developed camouflages to hide themselves from the public as adults do (Thorndike & Hagen, 2000). In this study, researcher observed children at their respective vending sites for about two weeks to ensure credibility.

3.6 Quality control

3.6.1 Validity

The validity of an instrument is defined as the ability of an instrument to measure what it is intended to measure. Validity considers how correctly the research tools measure what the researcher wants to measure. Thus, validity is about the research tool being credible or trustworthy or being accurate or correct (Etyang, 2018). After formulating the questionnaire, the supervisors and other experts reviewed the items and checked the language clarity, content comprehensiveness, and relevancy and how long the questionnaire is. To establish the validity of the instruments, the researcher used expert judgement as recommended by Gay (1997) as the best method for ensuring validity. Thus the researcher ensured that the instrument is clear, relevant, specific and logically arranged. The validity of the interview guide was tested using the content validity test (CVI). To arrive at the relevancy of the questionnaire, the researcher designed the instrument that yielded content –valid data by first specifying the domain of indicators that are relevant to the concept being measured. A content-valid data measure contained all possible items that were used in measuring the effect of street vending on lives of pupils.

3.6.2 Reliability

A tool's reliability shows the extent to which it is free of errors and for that makes sure that there is continuous valuation across time and also across the various items in the instrument. This therefore means that a tool's reliability shows how stably and consistently the tool evaluates the idea thereby helping to measure the worthiness of a measure (Sekaran & Bougie, 2016). The researcher will employ the test-retest reliability. According to Sekaran and Bougie(2016), the reliability of the instrument is tested using the test re-test method of reliability and Cronbach alpha tests to determine the reliability index with the help of SPSS. Data was collected from 20 people not among those in the sample. The principle of reliability as far as research instruments

are concerned, is clearly put forward by Amin (2016), an instrument is reliable if it produces the same results wherever it is repeatedly used to measure a trait or a concept from the same population and under similar circumstances.

3.7 Procedure for data collection

The researcher got a letter from the department of social sciences which was presented to authorities in western division of Tororo municipality to allow for data collection. Thereafter, the researcher sent consent letters to the responders requesting for them to participate in the study. Raw data was then be compared and coded before data analysis was done. During editing, points of views of the responders that seemed unclear were returned to them for checking so as to make certain of the meaning of the seemingly ambiguous replies. Thereafter, the researcher writes a report that was submitted to the department for examination.

3.8 Data Processing and Analysis

Data analysis is the process of methodically applying logical techniques to describe and illustrate, summarize and recap, and evaluate data (Shamoo & Resnik, 2003). The task is to make sense of massive amounts of data, reduce the volume of information, identify significant patterns and construct an outline communicating the essence of what the data reveal (Best & Kahn, 2006:270).

3.8.1 Thematic analysis,

According to Lapadat (2010), is a systematic approach to the analysis of qualitative data that involves identifying themes or patterns of cultural meaning; coding and classifying data, usually textual, according to themes; and interpreting the resulting thematic structures by seeking commonalties, relationships, overarching patterns, theoretical constructs, or explanatory principles. The analysis of data involved organizing into meaningful themes and categories. Themes, according to Ryan and Bernard (2017), are important concepts that show specific experiences of participants by the more general insights that are apparent from the whole data set. Arranging data systematically and thematically from transcripts facilitated the discussion of the findings via the themes and categories (Creswell, 2017). The themes that have emerged from each data set were presented and discussed separately to establish recurring ones. The findings

were discussed, interpreted and supported through cross-referencing relevant sections in the literature review and the theoretical framework. First, observation data were analyzed and organized into meaningful themes and categories. Interview data were also organized according to individual responses and analyzed by grouping answers together across participants. Field notes gathered during observations were also examined and presented with the actual quotations to show the real effect of the vending activities on these children. Interviews and conversations were audio recorded to facilitate qualitative analysis of explanation of the data gathered from these.

3.9 Data collection procedure

The researcher selected and presented a research topic to the department of education which was approved. Thereafter the researcher developed a research proposal. After approval of the research proposal, the researcher obtained an introductory letter from the Head of department which was presented to the relevant authorities in the study area for data collection. Thereafter the researcher writes a report which is to be presented to the department for further examination.

3.9 Ethical considerations

The following ethical considerations were looked at by the researcher during the research.

3.9.1 Informed consent and voluntary participation: The researcher sought consent from the respondents to involve in the research not just forcing them to participate. Informed consent is the basis of ethical research (Denzin & Lincoln, 2016). The people participating in the study were made aware of what the study was about, its purpose, usage of the data, and any consequences that could arise from it (Fleming, 2018). The researcher furnished the respondents with information on the reason for the research and the procedure of collecting data. The participants were allowed enough time to ask questions and have any concerns addressed. The respondents exercised free will in deciding whether to participate in research activity or not. All people to be involved in the research were given written informed acceptance.

3.9.2 Confidentiality: Confidentiality is looked at by Walford (2018) to mean information that is private and is not to be divulged to others. Whatever has been said in confidence must remain confidential. The researcher assured the respondent that information offered by the respondent

will not to be passed on to another party (third party) without consent of the respondent. Their identity and response were made confidential and anonymized through the use of numbers or through pseudonyms.

3.9.3 Anonymity: Anonymity, termed more appropriately as pseudonymity, is defined by Wiles (2013) as a major means used by the researcher to safeguard the confidentiality of responders by using pseudonyms. Anonymisation is one of the kinds of confidentiality, comprising of identity concealment of research responders (Saunders, Kitzinger, & Kitzinger, 2015). The researcher ensured that all respondents are anonymous implying that their identities are not known and not salient in the study. Withholding the identity of respondents is a guarantee that their statements are authentic (Taylor, 2015).

3.9.4 Plagiarism: The researcher ensured that all written work was original and without any borrowed and manipulated texts, results or even expressions. The researcher made sure that, all words and publications of the author were given their due acknowledgement (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2016). The researcher subjected the written works to the turn it in software and make sure it was 15% or less compliant of plagiarism material.

3.13 Methodological constraints

The study was affected by non-response rate. This was due to the fact that some respondents may be hesitant to give information. However, this was solved through having a dialogue with respondents and explaining clearly the purpose of the study.

The problem of limited time, many respondents did not have enough time to respond adequately to the questions while attending to their busy schedules.

In adequate finances, the researcher had little funds to move to and fro the field and more so buying the necessary requirements used in the study. However, friends and relatives contributed to solve the situation.

3.7 Variable definition and Measurement

Street vending: Is a marketing system made up of many buyers and sellers normally offering very small quantities for sale at a time on the streets (Olukosi, Isitor, and Ode, 2021). While

pupil's Lives: Characteristics of life among young children (Omondi et al., 2020). The researcher used standard deviation and the variance to measure variability. Standard deviation involved subtracting the mean from each score to obtain the deviation. Deviation was squared and the sum be divided by the total degree of freedom. Variance helped to determine whether the scores are close or speed out and the following formula was used.

$$S^2 = \frac{\sum(X_1 - \bar{X})^2}{n - 1}$$

$$n - 1$$

Where..... S^2 = Sample variance

S = Sample standard deviation

X_1 = each value or score

\bar{X} = Sample means

n = Sample size

$n - 1$ = Degree of freedom

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis of the study data, presentation and interpretation of the findings. The presentation was guided by the general objective of the study that sought to investigate the effect of street vending on lives of pupils in Western Division of Tororo Municipality, Tororo district. Specifically, the study was aimed at finding out the forms of street vending and the effect of street vending on lives of pupils in Western Division of Tororo Municipality, Tororo district. It also examined measures of preventing pupils from engaging in street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality, Tororo district. The interview and observation were organized with three themes connecting directly with specific objectives. The techniques used were effective because they helped the researcher to gathering valid data and information. The three themes are consequently discussed below:

4.1 Participation Rate

A total of 15 participants (6 women and 9 men) participated in the study this shows that data was collected from all the intended sample of pupils and this was a good representation as proposed by the researcher. Of the 15 survey participants most respondents were in the 26-35 age bracket and female. Few of the 81% of employed respondents had job tenure beyond seven years. All of the men surveyed were employed whereas 27% of the women surveyed -- or 9 out of 33 -- were unemployed. 66% of respondents subscribed to Orthodox Christian religious denomination. Participants were not asked to specify race.

For purposes of anonymity, the following abbreviations were used

LL (1-4) for local leaders

LP (1-4) for local people

CSV (1-4) for pupils doing street vending

4.2 PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS

This was done according to study objectives as below:

Forms of street vending

Participants were asked to identify the effect of participatory planning on youth livelihoods and their responses included: Food vending, mobile technology vending, fresh product vending, vending in clothes and vending in scholastic materials.

Food vending

Participants mentioned that food vending is one of the form of vending pupils in western division of Tororo municipality are engaged in. this was affirmed by participant LL1 who said that ‘food vending is one of the form of vending pupils in western division of Tororo municipality are engaged in’

Additionally, participant LP1 said that *‘food vending is one of the form of vending pupils in western division of Tororo municipality are engaged in’*

Other participant CSV1 *‘food vending is one of the form of vending pupils in western division of Tororo municipality are engaged in’*

Even participants LL2, LP2 and CSV2 said that *‘food vending is one of the form of vending pupils in western division of Tororo municipality are engaged in’*

The above expressions show that food vending is one of the form of vending pupils in western division of Tororo municipality are engaged in.

Mobile technology vending

Participants mentioned that mobile technology vending is one of the form of vending pupils in western division of Tororo municipality are engaged in. this was affirmed by participant LL1 who said that *‘mobile technology vending is one of the form of vending pupils in western division of Tororo municipality are engaged in’*

Study participant LP1 said that *‘mobile technology vending is one of the form of vending pupils in western division of Tororo municipality are engaged in’*

Other participant CSV1 *'mobile technology vending is one of the form of vending pupils in western division of Tororo municipality are engaged in''*

Even participants LL2, LP2 and CSV2 said that *'mobile technology vending is one of the form of vending pupils in western division of Tororo municipality are engaged in''*

The above expressions show that *'mobile technology vending is one of the form of vending pupils in western division of Tororo municipality are engaged in''*

Fresh product vending

Participants mentioned that fresh product vending is one of the form of vending pupils in western division of Tororo municipality are engaged in. this was affirmed by participant LP1 who said that *'fresh product vending is one of the form of vending pupils in western division of Tororo municipality are engaged in''*

Additionally, study participant CSV1 said that *'fresh product vending is one of the form of vending pupils in western division of Tororo municipality are engaged in''*

Other participant LL1 *'fresh product vending is one of the form of vending pupils in western division of Tororo municipality are engaged in''*

Even participants LL2, CSV2 and CSV3 and LL3 said that *'fresh product vending is one of the form of vending pupils in western division of Tororo municipality are engaged in''*

The above expressions show that fresh product vending is one of the form of vending pupils in western division of Tororo municipality are engaged in.

Vending in clothes

Participants mentioned that vending in clothes is one of the form of vending pupils in western division of Tororo municipality are engaged in. this was affirmed by participant CSV1 who said that *'vending in clothes is one of the form of vending pupils in western division of Tororo municipality are engaged in''*

Additionally, study participant CSV2 said that vending in clothes is one of the form of vending pupils in western division of Tororo municipality are engaged in''

Other participant LP1 *‘vending in clothes is one of the form of vending pupils in western division of Tororo municipality are engaged in’*

Even participants LL2, CSV2 and CSV3 and LL3 also said that *“vending in clothes is one of the form of vending pupils in western division of Tororo municipality are engaged in”*

The above expressions show that vending in clothes is one of the forms of vending pupils in western division of Tororo municipality are engaged in.

Vending in scholastic materials

Participants mentioned that vending in scholastic materials is one of the form of vending pupils in western division of Tororo municipality are engaged in. this was affirmed by participant LP1 who said that *“vending in scholastic materials is one of the form of vending pupils in western division of Tororo municipality are engaged in”*

Additionally, study participant LP2 said that *“vending in scholastic materials is one of the forms of vending pupils in western division of Tororo municipality are engaged in”*

Other participant LL1 *“vending in scholastic materials is one of the form of vending pupils in western division of Tororo municipality are engaged in”*

Even participants LL2, CSV1 and CSV2 and LL3 also said that *“vending in scholastic materials is one of the form of vending pupils in western division of Tororo municipality are engaged in”*

The above expressions show that vending in scholastic materials is one of the form of vending pupils in western division of Tororo municipality are engaged in.

4.4 Effect of street vending on lives of pupils

Participants were asked to identify the effect of vending on lives of pupils and their responses included: Poor nutrition, poor school academic performance, committing juvenile crimes and teenage marriages.

Poor nutrition

Participants mentioned that street vending children experience poor nutrition in Western Division of Tororo Municipality and this was affirmed by participant LP1 who said that “street vending children experience poor nutrition in Western Division of Tororo Municipality”

Additionally, study participant LP2 said that “*street vending children experience poor nutrition in Western Division of Tororo Municipality*”

Other participant LL1 “*street vending children experience poor nutrition in Western Division of Tororo Municipality*”

Even participants LL2, CSV1 and CSV2 and LL3 also said that “*street vending children experience poor nutrition in Western Division of Tororo Municipality*”

The above expressions show that street vending children experience poor nutrition in Western Division of Tororo Municipality.

Poor school academic performance

Further, participants mentioned that street vending children experience poor school academic performance in Western Division of Tororo Municipality and this was affirmed by participant CSV1 who said that “*street vending children experience poor school academic performance in Western Division of Tororo Municipality*”

Additionally, study participant LL1 said that “*street vending children experience poor school academic performance in Western Division of Tororo Municipality*”

Other participant LL2 “*street vending children experience poor school academic performance in Western Division of Tororo Municipality*”

Even participants LL3, CSV2 and LP1 and LP2 also said that “*street vending children experience poor school academic performance in Western Division of Tororo Municipality*”

The above expressions show that street vending children experience poor school academic performance in Western Division of Tororo Municipality.

Committing juvenile crimes

Further, participants mentioned that street vending children commit juvenile crimes in Western Division of Tororo Municipality and this was affirmed by participant LL1 who said that “*street vending children commit juvenile crimes in Western Division of Tororo Municipality*”

Additionally, study participant LL1 said that “*street vending children commit juvenile crimes in Western Division of Tororo Municipality*”

Other participant LP1 “*street vending children commit juvenile crimes in Western Division of Tororo Municipality*”

Even participants LL3, CSV1 and CSV2, LP2 and LP3 also said that “*street vending children commit juvenile crimes in Western Division of Tororo Municipality*”

The above expressions show that street vending children commit juvenile crimes in Western Division of Tororo Municipality

Teenage marriages

Further, participants mentioned that street vending experience teenage marriages in Western Division of Tororo Municipality and this was affirmed by participant CSV1 who said that “*street vending children experience teenage marriages in Western Division of Tororo Municipality*”

Additionally, study participant LL1 said that “*street vending experience teenage marriages in Western Division of Tororo Municipality*”

Other participant LL2 “*street vending children experience teenage marriages in Western Division of Tororo Municipality*”

Even participants LP1, CSV2 and CSV3, LL2 and LL3 also said that “*street vending children experience teenage marriages in Western Division of Tororo Municipality*”

The above expressions show that street vending children experience teenage marriages in Western Division of Tororo Municipality

Measures of preventing pupils from engaging in street vending

Participants mention to mention the measures that could be put in place to prevent pupils from engaging in street vending that street vending and their response included: Passing legislation and policy, education and awareness, social support programmes, child protection services and social support programmes.

Passing legislation and policy

Participants mentioned that passing legislation and policy may help to prevent pupils from street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality and this was affirmed by participant LL1 who said that *“passing legislation and policy may help to prevent pupils from street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality”*

Additionally, study participant LL2 said that *“passing legislation and policy may help to prevent pupils from street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality”*

Other participant LP1 *“passing legislation and policy may help to prevent pupils from street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality”*

Even participants LP2, LL2 and CSV1 also said that *“passing legislation and policy may help to prevent pupils from street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality”*

The above expressions show that passing legislation and policy may help to prevent pupils from street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality

Education and awareness

Participants mentioned that education and awareness may help to prevent pupils from street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality and this was affirmed by participant LP1 who said that *“education and awareness may help to prevent pupils from street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality”*

Additionally, study participant LP2 said that *“education and awareness may help to prevent pupils from street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality”*

Also participant CSV1 *“education and awareness may help to prevent pupils from street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality”*

Even participants CSV2, LL2, LP2 and CSV3 also said that *“education and awareness may help to prevent pupils from street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality”*

The above expressions show that education and awareness may help to prevent pupils from street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality

Social support programmes

Participants suggested that putting in place social support programmes may help to prevent pupils from street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality and this was affirmed by participant LL1 who said that *“putting in place social support programmes may help to prevent pupils from street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality”*

Additionally, study participant LP2 said that *“putting in place social support programmes may help to prevent pupils from street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality”*

Also participant LP2 *“putting in place social support programmes may help to prevent pupils from street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality”*

Even participants CSV1, LL2, LP3 and CSV2 also said that *“putting in place social support programmes may help to prevent pupils from street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality”*

The above expressions show that putting in place social support programmes may help to prevent pupils from street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality

Child protection services

Participants suggested that providing child protection services may help to prevent pupils from street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality and this was affirmed by participant LP1 who said that *“providing child protection services may help to prevent pupils from street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality”*

Additionally, study participant LP2 said that *“providing child protection services may help to prevent pupils from street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality”*

Also participant LL1 *“providing child protection services may help to prevent pupils from street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality”*

Even participants CSV1, LL2, LP2 and LP3 also said that *“providing child protection services may help to prevent pupils from street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality”*

The above expressions show that providing child protection services may help to prevent pupils from street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality.

Social support programmes

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Even participants CSV1, LL2, LP2 and LP3 also said that *“providing social support programmes may help to prevent pupils from street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality”*

The above expressions show that providing social support programmes may help to prevent pupils from street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

5.0 Introduction

The purpose of the case study was to investigate the effect of street vending on lives of pupils in Western Division of Tororo Municipality, Tororo district. The data gathering process described

the common meaning of the lived experiences of children engaged in street vending in this location. In this way the impact of street vending revealed how children lived their lives.

The study contributes to the research that continues to show that street vending can have advanced effect on the lives of pupils (Ojangole et al, 2016). This is a case study which sought to identify and understand lives of pupils in Western Division of Tororo Municipality and the role of street vending in this regard. A case study was chosen because of its approach to the subject matter and the possibilities for further research within the shared dimensions of the problem statement. The data gathering process in chapter three created a frame for examining this case study in a way that offers implications for shaping policy to address protection issues of vulnerable categories of the population (the children).

5.1 Discussion

The discussion of the findings is presented as below:

5.1.1 Forms of street vending

Participants of the study were asked to identify forms of street vending and their responses were: Food vending, mobile technology vending, fresh product vending, vending in clothes and vending in scholastic materials.

The findings of the study revealed that food vending is one of the vending activities children are engaged in. This is accordance with Onyango (2019) who reported that food vending is one of the vending activities children are engaged in.

Findings also revealed that mobile technology vending is one of the vending activities children are engaged in. This is in line with Maxwell (2017) who reported that mobile technology vending is one of the vending activities children are engaged in.

Additionally the study found out that fresh product vending is a vending activity children are engaged in. This is in line with the study findings of the Davis et al., (2018) where it was revealed that fresh product vending is a vending activity children are engaged in.

Lastly, study findings revealed that vending in clothes is a vending activity children are engaged in. This is in line with Mande et al, (2017) who also pointed out that vending in clothes is a vending activity children are engaged in.

5.1.2 Effect of street vending on lives of pupils

Participants were asked to identify the effect of vending on lives of pupils and their responses included: Poor nutrition, poor school academic performance, committing juvenile crimes and teenage marriages.

The findings of the study revealed that pupils who engage in street vending experience poor nutrition. This is in line with UNICEF (2020) which reported that pupils who engage in street vending experience poor nutrition.

The study findings also revealed that pupils who engage in street vending experience poor school academic performance. This was in line with the study conducted by Seally (2016) who reported that pupils who engage in street vending experience poor school academic performance.

Additionally, findings also show that pupils who engage in street vending commit juvenile crimes. In support of this finding, Okware and Johnson et al, (2017) argued that pupils who engage in street vending commit juvenile crimes.

Besides the above, the study findings revealed that pupils who engage in street vending experience teenage marriages. This is in agreement with the findings of Onyango et al, (2019) and Mushemeza (2016) who reported that pupils who engage in street vending experience teenage marriages.

5.1.3 Measures of preventing pupils from engaging in street vending

Participants mention to mention the measures that could be put in place to prevent pupils from engaging in street vending that street vending and their response included: Passing legislation and policy, education and awareness, social support programmes, child protection services and social support programmes.

The findings of the study revealed that passing legislation and policy may help prevent pupils from engaging in street vending. This revelation is in line with the findings of Elkin, Handle and Chris et al, (2017) who argued that passing legislation and policy may help prevent pupils from engaging in street vending.

Besides the above, the study finding show that implementing education and awareness programmes may help prevent pupils from engaging in street vending. In support of this finding, MoES (2020) pointed out that implementing education and awareness programmes may help prevent pupils from engaging in street vending

Further, findings show that utilizing social support programmes may help prevent pupils from engaging in street vending. This is in agreement with Devis et al, (2015) who also said that utilizing social support programmes may help prevent pupils from engaging in street vending.

Study findings further show that offering child protection services may help prevent pupils from engaging in street vending. This is in line with the findings of ILO (2017) study which reported that offering child protection services may help prevent pupils from engaging in street vending.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.0 Introduction

The study was in Western Division of Tororo Municipality, Tororo district and was guided by the following objectives; To find out the forms of street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality, Tororo district, to investigate the effect of street vending on lives of pupils in Western Division of Tororo Municipality, Tororo district and to examine measures of preventing pupils from engaging in street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality, Tororo district. This chapter presents the conclusions and recommendations of the research study in line with the aforementioned specific Objectives.

6.1 Conclusions

From the findings of the study, the following conclusions have been drawn;

Forms of street vending

Findings revealed that food vending is one of the vending activities that pupils are involved in.

Study participants also mentioned mobile technology vending as a activities that pupils are involved in.

Research finding further show that fresh product vending is a vending activity that engaged by pupils.

Additionally, vending in clothes is also undertaken by pupils.

Participants also mentioned vending in scholastic materials as one of the forms of street vending in which pupils are involved in.

Effect of street vending on lives of pupils

It was discovered during the study that pupils who engage in street vending experience poor nutrition.

Other findings show that street vending leads to poor school academic performance among pupils.

Additionally, street vending results in pupils committing juvenile crimes.

And teenage marriages among pupils are results of street vending in Western division of Tororo Municipality.

Measures of preventing pupils from engaging in street vending

Findings show that passing legislation and policy may help prevent pupils from engaging in street vending.

Findings further revealed that education and awareness may help prevent pupils from engaging in street vending.

The study also found that social support programmes may help prevent pupils from engaging in street vending.

Other measures suggested by participants during the study are utilizing child protection services that may be fundamental to preventing pupils from engaging in street vending.

Lastly, implementing social support programmes may help prevent pupils from engaging in street vending.

Recommendations

From the findings and conclusions of the study, the following recommendations were made:

Forms of street vending

Food vending is one of the vending activities that pupils are involved in.

Mobile technology vending as a activities that pupils are involved in.

Fresh product vending is a vending activity that engaged by pupils.

Vending in clothes is also undertaken by pupils.

Vending in scholastic materials as one of the forms of street vending in which pupils are involved in.

Effect of street vending on lives of pupils

Pupils who engage in street vending experience poor nutrition.

Street vending leads to poor school academic performance among pupils.

Additionally, street vending results in pupils committing juvenile crimes.

And teenage marriages among pupils are results of street vending in Western division of Tororo Municipality.

Measures of preventing pupils from engaging in street vending

Passing legislation and policy may help prevent pupils from engaging in street vending.

Education and awareness may help prevent pupils from engaging in street vending.

Implementing social support programmes may help prevent pupils from engaging in street vending.

Utilizing child protection services that may be fundamental to preventing pupils from engaging in street vending.

Implementing social support programmes may help prevent pupils from engaging in street vending.

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APPENDIX I

CONSENT LETTER

AKISA JOYCE DORIS

Bachelor of Social Work and Social Administration (Candidate)

RESEARCH PROJECT-UGANDA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY, MBALE

I am **AKISA JOYCE DORIS**, a student of Uganda Christian University, with **REG. No. WJ20/MUC/BSW/1980**. Am currently undertaking a research on a topic 'Effect of Street Vending on lives of Pupils in Western Division of Tororo Municipality, Tororo District. You are privileged to participate in this research and your selection has been based on random sampling. Please feel free as you respond because the information you give will only be used for academics purposes, treated confidential and will be held anonymous before publication.

Thank you

.....

AKISA JOYCE DORIS

(Researcher)

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA ABOUT THE PARTICIPANTS

Instruction

Please tick (✓) where appropriate in the space provided

Personal Demographic Data

1. Age (years)	1) 21-29	<input type="checkbox"/>	2) 30-39	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3) 40-49	<input type="checkbox"/>	4) 50 above	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Gender	1) Male	<input type="checkbox"/>	2) Female	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Academic qualification	1) Grade III	<input type="checkbox"/>	2) Diploma	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3) Degree	<input type="checkbox"/>	4) Masters	<input type="checkbox"/>

APPENDIX II

AUDIO CONSENT

“Thank very for choosing to study in our community. Basing on the information you have given to me concerning the research you are doing; I have understood the use and benefit of the outcome to me and the community at large. Therefore, I agree to participate in this research and I will provide you with the necessary support you will need in any way I can.”

Says

AB

Female aged 55years

“This is good madam Doris thank you for the explanation. I have understood the use of your study to me and my friends. I will listen and tell anything when you ask me.”

Says

AC

Male aged 14years

APPENDIX III

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR PARTICIPANTS

- 1) What is your occupation?
- 2) What challenges do pupils face in their lives?
- 3) What are the forms of street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality, Tororo district?
- 4) How does street vending affect lives of pupils in Western Division of Tororo Municipality, Tororo district?
- 5) What measures can be put in place to prevent pupils from engaging in street vending in Western Division of Tororo Municipality, Tororo district?

Thank you



UGANDA CHRISTIAN
UNIVERSITY

A Centre of Excellence in the Heart of Africa
MBALE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Office of the Academic Registrar

To TOWN CLERK
WESTERN DIVISION

Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: Academic Research

Christian greetings!



We are honored to introduce to you Mr. Mrs./Miss AKISA JOYCE DORIS
Of Registration Number; UJ20/MUC/BSW/1980 pursuing a Masters'
Degree/Postgraduate Diploma / Bachelor's Degree IN SOCIAL WORK & SOCIAL ADMIN

He/ she is required to carry out an academic research on the topic

EFFECTS OF STREET VENDING ON THE LIVES OF
PUPILS IN WESTERN DIVISION TORORO MUNICIPALITY

and thereafter produce a well bound hard cover research report (MAROON) in color for undergraduate and three (BLACK) copies for Postgraduate students as a University requirement for the award of a degree/diploma in the academic discipline that he / she is pursuing.

We shall be grateful for the help you may offer to him or her accordingly.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,

Mr. Akampurira Timothy

Academic Registrar

