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**Abstract (Doctor)**

Title of Thesis	A Study on Characteristics and Planning Issues of Street Vending Function in Developing Country
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Approx. 800 words

While discussing street vendors, one has to go into the nature of the informal economy that is called the unorganized, unregulated, and mostly unregistered sector. Public space has become the place of work for the street vendors located in urban functional areas that provide problems in the urban informal sector. Street vending has been claimed as an unwanted urban element by policymakers, city planners, and urban designers due to its adverse effects. Street vendors are often considered a cause of traffic congestion, decreased urban aesthetics, and sidewalk occupations because of their location, physical appearance, and activity. On the other hand, the existence of the informal sector in an urban area could reduce employment problems.

This paper seeks to examine what is street vendors function in public space and the response by the local government to control street vending with planning issues. The potential street vending as an urban element and employment will be revealed to provide a solution to the loss of liveliness in modern public spaces. Understanding street vending mechanisms will contribute to a better, more sustainable, and integrative policy on the street vending planning issue. This study hypothesizes that the street vendors' activity contributes to the city's economy, and growth adds vitality and life to the city. The improvement of street vending activities establishes a thorough understanding of how city governments should interact and cooperate with informal economic activities. For planners and city development policymakers, it becomes a consideration to pay attention to the potential that exists in street vendors. Most of all, it points us towards plans and policies which can ensure that cities become inclusive and more equitable.

This study sheds light on the phenomenon of street vending in developing countries, focusing on the case of Makassar city, Indonesia. The first case study was conducted in the Pettarani street, Tamalate sub-district, where street vendors occupied sidewalk and roadside. This section concentrates on studying the types of sizes, forms, and distributions—the causes and effects of street vendors occupying public space on the sidewalk and roadside. The second case study was conducted in the street vending in a public area Losari Beach. This section examines street vending by comparing and contrasting groups of street vendors. This study shows that for various functions grounded on land-use planning for which street vendors have different local codes for city identity, policymakers should consider these when framing public policies. The third case study about government intervention organizes and empowers street vendors to be more comfortable and orderly. This study's scope indicates the processes of restoring order to the city through formalization and vending development as part of urban transformation—also revealed impact of managed capacity and working conditions of street vending post-relocation phase.

The analysis further revealed the contextual influences on street vending identity that perhaps explain why street vendors prefer to engage in the informal economy. In our cases, as shown by these studies, street vendors can contribute to the city development if they obtain licenses for plying their trade to accommodate the dynamic nature of street vending as urban elements. There is a need for plans that developed potential rather than eviction.