

# The Existence of Street Vendors' Stabilization Locations at Settlement Areas in Surakarta

Murtanti Jani Rahayu  
*Doctoral Program of Architecture and  
 Planning Engineering  
 Universitas Diponegoro  
 Semarang, Indonesia  
[mjanirahayu@gmail.com](mailto:mjanirahayu@gmail.com)*

Imam Buchori  
*Doctoral Program of Architecture and*

*Planning Engineering  
 Universitas Diponegoro  
 Semarang, Indonesia  
[ibuchori@yahoo.com](mailto:ibuchori@yahoo.com)*

Retno Widjajanti  
*Doctoral Program of Architecture and  
 Planning Engineering  
 Universitas Diponegoro*

Semarang, Indonesia  
[nyo2\\_wien@yahoo.com](mailto:nyo2_wien@yahoo.com)

Erma Fitria Rini  
*Urban and Regional Planning Study  
 Program  
 Universitas Sebelas Maret  
 Surakarta, Indonesia  
[erma@ft.uns.ac.id](mailto:erma@ft.uns.ac.id)*

**Abstract**— Street vendors choose locations in public spaces or state-owned spaces that are close to the main productive activities. In addition, street vendors also choose locations on roads that have a large quantity of movements. The city government then arranges the street vendors whose locations are often considered disturbing. The Surakarta City Government stabilizes those street vendors. Stabilization is done by moving street vendors to a public space, which is more convenient for both the street vendors and customers. The locations of stabilization can differ according to the street vendors' characters and the availability of land. There are 7 out of 24 street vendors' stabilization locations in Surakarta that are located around the settlement areas. Street vendors' locations placed around the settlement areas have a different typology from those at other areas. Settlements with a wider range of activities trigger street vendors to provide more goods and more operational hours. This study aims to analyze the typology of the street vendors' stabilization locations located near settlement areas. This study uses a descriptive qualitative analysis to identify the typology of the street vendors' stabilization locations near the settlement areas. The results show that Surakarta has unique street vendors' stabilization locations. The street vendors' stabilization locations around settlement areas are mostly in the neighborhood of roads. Settlement areas encourage a very high movement of community activities. People keep leaving to work or to do some activities outside their settlements, and then they will always return to their settlement areas. Community activities passing across these street vendors' stabilization locations make the existence of the street vendors feel very beneficial to the community in meeting their needs even though they are located in the neighborhood of roads.

**Keywords**— *Street Vendors, stabilization, settlements*

## I. INTRODUCTION

The increasing number of informal sectors in various cities in Indonesia always goes along with the increasing number of street vendors, likewise, what happens in the city of Surakarta. In China, the role of the informal sectors is quite significant, encouraging the regulation of their existence (3). The commitment of Surakarta city government that wants to achieve zero growth of street vendors is indicated by the policy of regulating / structuring street vendors. There are three forms of street vendor regulation, and two of which have been implemented by Surakarta

government, namely Relocation and Stabilization [29]. Relocation moves street vendors from trading locations in activity centers to the market [19]. Stabilization establishes a location in a public space that is usually not too far from the previous location as a trading place by providing similar stalls and basic facilities [29]. The determination of stabilization location should take into account the land suitability with certain criteria to support the structuring objectives by considering social, physical, spatial, and economic factors (31). The stabilization carried out in the city of Surakarta is also known as 'shelterization' (Regional Regulation of Surakarta Number 3/2008). The definition of street vendors in the Regional Regulation of Surakarta City is the traders who run a business and non-formal services within a certain period of time by using public facilities that are determined by the Regional Government as a place of business, either by using facilities or equipment that is easily moved, and / or installed. From that definition, it can be said that the city of Surakarta provides a place of business for street vendors in the designated public spaces. Thus, it can be said that the street vendors as such have the legality of their business place even though their activities are still called informal [2, 7, 11, 14, 18, 28, 29].

For arrangement, street vendors prefer stabilization to relocation [26, 2]. By doing stabilization, the city faces appear more orderly because they do not look like slums and cause congestion [7, 21, 25]. The stabilization location is also chosen not far from the previous location, which is directly not far from the street vendors' residence as well [16, 20, 22].

In order for the region to be managed in a balanced and sustainable manner, local governments are required to be able to develop a good planning system [4, 10]. The city of Surakarta has relocated street vendors several times since 2006, namely the relocation of street vendors to Notohardjo market, the relocation of street vendors to Panggungrejo market, the relocation of street vendors to Pucangsawit market, and the latest relocation of street vendors to Ngudi Rejeki market.

The forms of stabilization have been carried out more than twenty times by the city government of Surakarta as a kind of government concern for the desire of street vendors, which is considered to have evidently been able to be a

savior for the economy of the community. This arrangement aims to improve the welfare of the community, create public order, and create the beauty of the urban environment (Regional Regulation of Surakarta Number 3/2008). The stabilization locations of Surakarta city are spread throughout the city although they are not evenly distributed in all districts. Land use in the city of Surakarta is dominated by residential functions with the percentage of 65%, while the rest is allocated for economic / productive functions [21]. The distribution of street vendors' stabilization locations in Surakarta can be seen on the following map.

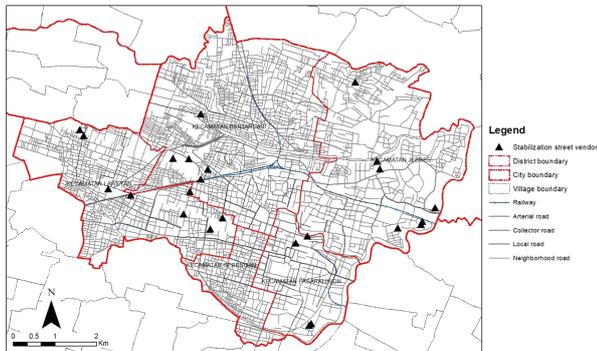


Fig. 1. The distribution of street vendors' stabilization locations in Surakarta.

Anchored in those street vendors' stabilization locations, this paper aims to identify the characteristics of street vendors that are located near the settlements.

## II. METHODOLOGY

The analytical method used in this study was descriptive qualitative supported by spatial techniques to enrich the descriptions. The purpose of this study was to identify the characteristics of street vendors' stabilization locations that were located close to settlements. The data collection was carried out through observation and in-depth interviews with the leader of street vendor associations in each location, so that the researchers got the information needed. The data that were explored referred to the number of street vendors accommodated in each location, the types of the proximate main activities, the function of the roads, the level of street crowds, and trading hours. The selection of resource persons focused more on the resource persons' ability to provide information [8]. Descriptive analysis was done by integrating the data garnered from stakeholders (street vendors, the leaders of street vendor association, and the head of Street Vendor Arrangement Sub-Department at Trading Official of Surakarta) and observation, so that a systematic and structured explanation can be provided in the discussion.

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### A. The Distribution of Street Vendors' Stabilization Locations close to Settlements

The data collection was conducted through observation and interviews, and the secondary data were obtained from the distribution of street vendors' stabilization locations in Surakarta city. There are 24 stabilization locations for street vendors in the city of Surakarta that are close to the activities of trade, settlements, recreation, offices, education, and health [21]. Some references say that street vendors are

always close to the density of human activities [1], while others say that street vendors always approach the areas with high population numbers and close to their homes [20, 29]. These two opinions indicate that the locations of street vendors are always close to human concentration with high intensity of activities, varieties, and ease of transportation for the street vendors themselves. The locations of street vendors should consider the proximity to the street vendors' homes, productive activities, large crowds, and accessibility [21, 23].

Settlement is a land use which has a very diverse function of activities. The high intensity of activities in a settlement is one of the considerations for stabilization location to approach this land use. In Enugu, Nigeria, the existence of street vendors near residential areas often creates conflicts of space utilization even though people feel easy when meeting the needs for ready-to-eat food (30). Different from that, street vendors' stabilization locations that approach the settlement functions of Surakarta city are spread to several sub-districts. Three stabilization sites, namely the shelter of Supomo, Hasanudin and Manahan Christian Elementary School street vendors, are located in Banjarsari sub-district; other two sites, Urban Forest and Mojosongo shelters, are located in Jebres sub-district; and then PDAM and Kolang Kaling shelters are located in Laweyan sub-district. However, two other sub-districts, Serengan and Pasar Kliwon, do not have street vendors' stabilization locations because the dominance of land functions in these two sub-districts is trading and service activities with a very high density, so it can be discerned that the public space in these sub-districts is very limited.

The data solicited from every sub-district in Surakarta City from 2011-2013 indicate that Banjarsari is the largest sub-district in terms of both administrative area and land area for residential functions, with the width of 14.81 km<sup>2</sup>. Jebres sub-district becomes the second largest area after Banjarsari, with the width of 12.58 km<sup>2</sup>. Laweyan sub-district is ranked third along with the width of 8.64 km<sup>2</sup>. Seeing the existence of stabilization sites in these three sub-districts, it is noticeable that there is a tendency of the numbers to be directly proportional to the areas. If viewed from the number of street vendors, Banjarsari sub-district has the greatest number of street vendors trading at the given stabilization locations. The number of street vendors in Jebres sub-district is 24 street vendors, while that of street vendors in Laweyan sub-district is 37 street vendors. The number of street vendors is not indicatively proportional to the size of the administrative area.

### B. Street Vendors' Operating Hours

Street vendors have a function to support the main activities around them [9]. The status of street vendors as such makes them able to gain profits as a complement to various needs and activities that are formed [22]. The distribution of stabilization locations that approach the settlement functions indicates that street vendors want to get the consumers who move from and to the city's functional areas to go through the given locations of stabilization [23]. Consumers who leave and go home always pass across the stabilization locations. Community activities around very diverse settlements meet the fulfillment of various needs leading the community to come to the stabilization sites they are passing by. Mutual symbiosis is more profitable when the selling price of merchandise is cheaper than that in other places. Most street vendors provide fast food commodities

[12]. This condition also happens in several regions in Khumasi and Enugu. Although it causes spatial conflicts and slums, the existence of street vendors near settlements facilitates the people's needs (27, 30).

As regards the existence of street vendors that serve supporting activities, the operational hours of the street vendors will be mostly influenced by the main activities nearby [29]. The three stabilization locations (Supomo shelter, Mojosongo shelter and Manahan Christian Elementary School shelter) have operational hours from morning to night even up to the following morning. In these three locations, street vendors trade alternately with the concept of shared time and shared place [17]. At Malioboro Yogyakarta, the application of sharing concept *per se* is tighter, taking turns to have time and place, without feeling disadvantageous to one another (5). This shows that the use of stalls as a valuable resource needs to be optimized. This is different from the opinion which states that the use of stalls in a shared place indicates that public resources are always used excessively [6].

Furthermore, the high intensity of trading hours for street vendors in these three locations shows the high intensity of activities around the stabilization locations. In addition to settlement activities as the main activities, these three locations are also at around trade, education, and office activities. Other four stabilization locations have morning to afternoon operating hours. These operating hours follow a small part of the existing activities. In such a way, street vendors want to maximize their trading time with the aim of increasing their income. This is because being a street vendor is their main job, so their operating hours are longer than those that make it merely a side job (15).

### C. Being Close to Road Functions at Once

The locations of street vendors' stabilization that approach settlement activities are along the collector, local, and environmental roads. Of the 7 stabilization sites, 4 locations are placed on the environmental roads, namely the Urban Forest shelter, PDAM, Kolang Kaling and Manahan Christian Elementary School. The four locations have varied numbers of the street vendors, ranging from 3, 4, 11 and 26 street vendors. Supomo shelter and Hasanudin shelter are placed on local roads, and the numbers of the street vendors are quite large, 24 and 30 street vendors. In addition, Mojosongo shelter is placed along the collector road, and the number of the street vendors is 20. The number sizes of the street vendors in the stabilization locations along the local roads show the availability of a large area of land at the given locations. It is different from the stabilization locations along the roads which do not have an adequate area due to the limited land at the locations. Land availability is the first and foremost requirement for street vendor management [24].

Stabilization locations that approach residential areas are mostly close to road locations and environmental roads. In addition to the high movement concentration that has a lot of potential consumer candidates, the existence of local roads and environmental roads is not passed by vehicles at high speed. The speed of the vehicles running on the collector roads which is higher than that on the environmental and local roads also causes the street vendors to find it more difficult to survive because the consumers will be reluctant to stop. Even though it is not directly related, the aspect of road

noise with very high vehicle speeds will be detrimental to street vendors.

TABLE I. THE LOCATIONS OF STREET VENDORS' STABILIZATION ARRANGEMENTS THAT APPROACH THE RESIDENTIAL AREAS OF SURAKARTA CITY.

No	Locations	Characteristics
1	Mojosongo Shelter (Mojosongo, Jebres sub-district)	There are 20 street vendors / 36%; the activities are close to settlements; the positions are on secondary collector roads; the conditions are very crowded; and the open hours are at 6 a.m. – 10 a.m. and at 3 p.m. – 9 p.m.
2	Urban Forest Shelter (Pucangsawit, Jebres sub-district)	There are 4 street vendors / 67%; the activities are close to settlements, industry, and being in the neighborhood; the conditions are quite crowded; and the open hours are at 6 a.m. – 6 p.m.
3	PDAM Shelter (Karangasem, Laweyan subdistrict)	There are 11 street vendors / 100%; the activities are close to offices; the settlements are in the neighborhood; the conditions are quite crowded; and the open hours are at 7 a.m. – 4 p.m.
4	Kolang Kaling Shelter (Karangasem, Laweyan subdistrict)	There are 26 street vendors / 90%; the activities are close to offices; the settlements are in the neighborhood; the conditions are crowded; and the open hours are at 8 a.m. – 5 p.m.
5	Jl. Supomo Shelter (Punggawan, Banjarsari subdistrict)	There are 24 street vendors / 69%; the activities are close to offices; the settlements are on local roads; the conditions are crowded; and the open hours are at 7 a.m. – 5 p.m. and at 5 p.m. – the following morning.
6	Manahan Christian Elementary School (Mangkubumen, Banjarsari subdistrict)	There are 3 street vendors / 75%; the activities are close to education; the settlements are in the neighborhood; the conditions are crowded; and the open hours are at 7 a.m. – 2 p.m. and at 3 p.m. – 4 a.m.
7	Hasanudin Shelter (Mangkubumen, Banjarsari subdistrict)	There are 30 street vendors / 33%; the activities are close to settlements; they trade in services; they are placed on a local road; the conditions are quite crowded; and the open hours are at 8 a.m. – 5 p.m.

Source: Reference [15]

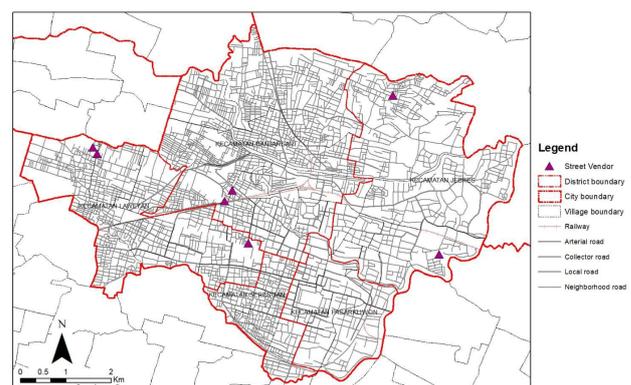


Fig. 2. The map of street vendors' stabilization locations close to settlement areas.

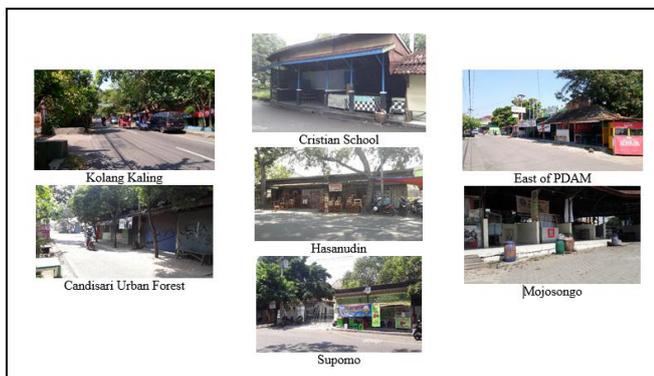


Fig. 3. Seven stabilization locations at settlement areas.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the street vendors' numbers, stabilization locations close to settlement areas have been more sustainable than other stabilization locations. The street vendors whose stabilization locations are proximate to settlement functions have longer operating hours than those in other stabilization locations. Their operating hours adjust to residential activities that are very diverse and in a sort of all-day activities, with serving fast food (for both takeaway and dine-in) as the type of goods. These locations are mostly on the alleys, towards the collector or arterial roads.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We would like to express our gratitude to Indonesia Endowment Fund for Education (LPDP) for having given the researchers the opportunity to write this article, and also to the promoters and co-promoter for the continuous and tireless guidance. A huge gratitude is also deeply expressed to Universitas Sebelas Maret for the opportunity to conduct further studies. We also would like to express our gratitude to street vendors and their associations as well as the Surakarta City Street Vendor Structuring Bureaucrats who have helped a lot.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] A. B. Owusu, S. Abrokwah and S. Frimpong, "Analysis of the Spatial and Temporal Dynamics of Street Hawking: A Case Study of the Accra Metropolitan Area" *Journal of Geography and Geology*, Vol. 5:4, 2013.
- [2] B. A. Tualeka, "Understanding Surabaya street vendors guidance policy, study of Surabaya City regulation No. 17/2003" *Memahami Kebijakan Pembinaan PKL Surabaya*, Kajian terhadap Perda Kota Surabaya No. 17 tahun 2003. *DIA Jurnal Administrasi Publik*, Vol. 11 No. 1, pp 149-159, Juni 2013.
- [3] Bell, Jonathan S., and Anastasia Loukaitou-Sideris. "Sidewalk informality: an examination of street vending regulation in China." *International Planning Studies* 19, No. 3-4, pp 221-243, 2014.
- [4] D. Hudalah, H. Winarso, and J. Woltjer, "Planning by opportunity: an analysis of periurban environmental conflict in Indonesia" *Environment and Planning A*, vol. 42(9), pp 2254-2269, 2010.
- [5] E. Purwanto, A. Djunaedi, A., Sudaryono, S., & B.H. Wibisono., *Mengelola Konflik Pemanfaatan Ruang Berbasis Nilai Lokal Ruang Kota Koridor Jalan Malioboro-Kota Jogjakarta*. *Tataloka*, 14(3), 2012, pp 171-185.
- [6] G. Hardin, "The Tragedy of the Commons" *Science*, Vol. 162, Issue 3859, 1968, pp. 1243-1248.
- [7] G. W. Kettles, "Legal Responses to Sidewalk Vending : The Case of Los Angeles, California", 2007. in J. Cross and A. Morales, *Street Entrepreneurs People, Place and Politics in Local and Global Perspective*, New York: Routledge, 2007, pp 58-78.
- [8] H. Patilima, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Malang: UMM Press, 2010.
- [9] H. Shirvani, "The Urban Design Process" New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1985.
- [10] I. Buchori, "The Concept of Regional Spatial Planning Information System for Regencies / Cities in Indonesia" *Konsep Sistem Informasi Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah untuk Kabupaten/Kota di Indonesia*, *Jurnal Tata Loka*, vol. 13 (4), pp 224-234, Nov 2011.
- [11] Linares, Lissette Aliaga. "The paradoxes of informalizing street trade in the Latin American city." *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy* 38, No. 7-8, 651-672, 2018.
- [12] M. J. Rahayu, R. Werdiningtyas and Musyawah, "Stabilization as a Form of Street Vendors Arrangement for Ready-to-Eat Food in Surakarta City" *Stabilisasi sebagai Bentuk Penataan PKL Makanan Siap Saji di Kota Surakarta*, *Jurnal Tata Loka*, Vol. 15 (1), pp 41-54, Feb 2013.
- [13] M. J. Rahayu, "Changes in street vendors conditions after structuring stabilization and relocation in Surakarta City" *Perubahan Kondisi PKL Pasca Penataan Stabilisasi Dan Relokasi Di Kota Surakarta*. National Seminar Proceeding, pp 127-137, Nov 2016.
- [14] M. J. Rahayu and Wulandari R, "The relation between activity characteristics and street vendor location characteristics in Surakarta City" *Hubungan karakteristik aktivitas dan karakteristik berlokasi PKL kota Surakarta*, *Jurnal Region*, vol. 7 (1), pp 1-10, Jan 2016.
- [15] M. J. Rahayu, I. Buchori and R. Widjajanti, "Study on characteristics of the location of street vendors' stabilization in Surakarta". *IOP Conf. Series*, Vol. 106, pp 1-6, 2018.
- [16] M. J. Rahayu, R. A. Putri, E.F. Rini, "Sustainable Street Vendor's Spatial Zoning Models in Surakarta", *Proc.on Procedia-Earth and Environment Sciences (Solo)*, vol. 123, pp 1-9, 2018.
- [17] M. Santos, "The Shared Space: The Two Circuits of the Urban Economy in Underdevelopment Countries" *Methuen London and New York*, 1975.
- [18] Puspitasari, "Culinary Street Vendors Arrangement to Realize City Spatial Functions in City Space in Yogyakarta City and Sleman Regency" *Penataan PKL Kuliner untuk Mewujudkan Fungsi Tata ruang Kota di Ruang Kota di Kota Yogyakarta dan Kabupaten Sleman*, *Jurnal Mimbar Hukum* Vol. 22 No. 3, pp 588-606, Okt. 2010.
- [19] R. D. Bromley and P. K. Mackie, "Displacement and the new spaces for informal trade in the Latin American city centre" *Urban Studies*, vol. 46 (7), pp 1485-1506, 2009.
- [20] R. Sharma C.N. & S. K. Bhowmik, "Urban planning hawkers and hawking space: a study of hawkers of commercial centers in Delhi", *CEPT University Working Papers*, Working Paper No-46, 2009.
- [21] R. Werdiningtyas, M.J. Rahayu, and Musyawah, "Hawkers Behaviour and Characteristic as an Important Factor to Empower Local Economy" *Proc. Int. Conf. on 2nd CONVEESH & 13th SENVAR*, Architecture Department DWCU Yogyakarta. 2, pp 1-10, 2012.
- [22] R. Widjajanti, "Characteristics of street vendors activity in commercial areas in the city center, case studies: Simpang Lima, Semarang" *Karakteristik Aktivitas Pedagang Kaki Lima Pada Kawasan Komersial Di Pusat Kota*, Studi Kasus: Simpang Lima, Semarang, *Jurnal TEKNIK*, Vol. 30 No. 3, pp 162-170, 2009.
- [23] R. Widjajanti, "Location behavior of street vendors in the urban public space" *Perilaku Berlokasi PKL di Ruang Publik Kota*, Bandung: ITB, 2015.
- [24] S. Blackburn, *Jakarta Sejarah 400 Tahun*, Jakarta: Yayasan Komunitas Bambu, 2011.
- [25] S.K. Bhowmik, *Street Vending in Urban India: the Struggle for Recognition dalam Cross, J & Morales, A. Street Entrepreneurs People, Place and Politics in Local and Global Perspective*, Routledge, New York, pp 92-107, 2007.
- [26] S. Lince, "The Informal Sector in Jinja, Uganda: Implications of Formalization and Regulation" *African Studies Review*, Vol 54 (2), pp 73-93, Sept 2011.
- [27] Solomon-Ayeh, B. E., King, R. S., & Decardi-Nelson, I. *Street vending and the use of urban public space in Kumasi, Ghana*. *The Ghana Surveyor* Vol 4 (1), 2011.
- [28] S. Schindler. *Producing and contesting the formal/informal divide: Regulating street hawking in Delhi, India*. *Urban Studies*, 51(12), pp 2596-2612., 2014.

- [29] T. G. McGee and Y. M. Yeung, *Hawkers in Southeast Asian Cities: Planning for the Bazaar Economy*, Ottawa: International Development Research Center, 1977.
- [30] V.U. Onyebueke . Incidence of Informal Sector Enterprises in the Urban Residential Zone: Analysis of the Pattern and Determinants in Enugu. *Journal of the Nigerian Institute of Town Planners*, 13, pp 1-25. 2000.
- [31] X.Wang, & R. Hofe, “*Research Methods in Urban and Regional Planning*”, Springer. 2007.