

**SPATIAL BEHAVIOR OF INFORMAL STREET  
VENDORS IN FORMAL SPACES: CASE STUDY  
OF TEGALLEGA PARK, BANDUNG INDONESIA**

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by

**SUDARISMAN IRWAN**

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**TINGKAH LAKU SPATIAL PENIAGA JALANAN DI RUANG FORMAL:  
KAJIAN KES TAMAN TEGALLEGA, BANDUNG INDONESIA**

**ABSTRAK**

Pada tahun 2011, Pemerintah Kota Bandung mengeluarkan satu polisi yang membenarkan peniaga jalanan menjalankan aktiviti di ruang awam. Masalahnya ialah ruang awam bandar yang direka bentuk dengan pendekatan formal tidak mempunyai ruang yang direka untuk menampung aktiviti tidak formal peniaga jalanan. Penggunaan ruang oleh peniaga jalanan menimbulkan pelbagai masalah. Sesuatu ruang bagi memudahkan aktiviti penggunaanya dengan betul perlulah direka bentuk mengikut keperluan pengguna supaya pengetahuan dan pemahaman tentang keperluan peniaga jalanan amat diperlukan. Namun begitu, kajian terhadap aktiviti peniaga jalanan di kawasan awam dalam bentuk taman bandar masih sangat terhad terutama kajian tentang hubungan antara pelbagai ruang di taman tersebut dan segala aktiviti yang berlaku di dalamnya dengan aktiviti peniaga jalanan. Fenomena ini berlaku di Taman Tegallega, kota Bandung. Tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk mengetahui kesan peraturan dan tindakan kerajaan bandar terhadap peniaga jalanan, faktor lain yang mempengaruhi aktiviti peniaga jalanan, dan kesan aktiviti peniaga jalanan terhadap ruang dan pengguna taman di Taman Tegallega. Kaedah yang digunakan dalam kajian ini ialah kaedah deskriptif kualitatif dan pemetaan tingkah laku. Data dikumpul melalui kajian literatur dalam bentuk dokumen kawal selia dan tindakan kerajaan bandar, menggunakan pemetaan dan dokumentasi aktiviti dan ruang, serta pemerhatian visual tingkah laku peniaga jalanan dan pengguna taman lain. Hasil kajian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara peraturan dan tindakan kerajaan bandar, jenis perniagaan dan peralatan yang digunakan oleh peniaga jalanan, serta bentuk, elemen binaan dan bahan ruang terhadap aktiviti

peniaga jalanan. Aktiviti peniaga jalanan menyebabkan perubahan dalam fungsi dan kualiti ruang, dan tingkah laku pengguna taman dalam menggunakan pelbagai ruang.

# **SPATIAL BEHAVIOR OF INFORMAL STREET VENDORS IN FORMAL SPACES: CASE STUDY OF TEGALLEGA PARK, BANDUNG INDONESIA**

## **ABSTRACT**

The Bandung City Government issued a policy allowing street vendors to conduct their activities in public spaces in 2011. The problem is that urban public spaces designed with a formal approach do not have a space to accommodate the informal activities of street vendors. Street vendors' space use causes issues. Knowing and understanding the needs of street vendors is crucial to designing a space that will facilitate their activities. Street vendors' activities in public spaces like city parks are still understudied, especially the relationship between park spaces and street vendor activities. This happens in Bandung's Tegallega Park. This study examines the city government's regulations and actions on street vendors, other factors that affect street vendors' activities, and the impact of street vendors' activities on space and other park users in Tegallega Park. This study uses qualitative descriptive and behavioural mapping methods. Literature studies of regulatory documents and city government actions, mapping and documentation of activities and spaces, and visual observation of street vendors and other park users' behavior provided data. The results showed a relationship between the regulations and actions of the city government, the type of business and equipment used by street vendors, and the form, building elements, and materials of the space for street vendors' activities. In addition, street vendors' activity causes changes in the function and quality of space and the behaviour of other park users using various spaces.

# **CHAPTER 1**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

The city, from time to time, continues to develop. The city's development is due to the growth in the number of people living there (Ardityo, 2009). One of the causes of population growth in urban areas is the flow of population from rural to urban areas. The availability of jobs and better income causes them to choose to move to the city. This population growth causes an increase in urban population activities and the need for urban space to accommodate it (Widasari, 2009).

Urban space is a place for various activities and is public so that it can be accessed by every city dweller (Madanipour, 2003). This urban space has various functions for the city government and residents (Oliveira & Andrade, 2007). Urban space has social, economic, and political functions and is also a place for social class struggles (Gottdiener, 2010). Urban space is used as a place for the social interaction of city residents (social function) (Oliveira & Andrade, 2007). Urban space is often designed attractively and uniquely to be used as a form of city image that attracts people to the city (economic function) (Purwanto, 2005). Urban space is used to embody the city government's power in regulating the population and various activities in the city space (political function) (Laguerre, 1994). Marginalised urban residents use urban space to carry out their activities to maintain their lives and resist the existing formal system (a place for social class struggles) (Kamalipour & Peimani, 2019).

Currently, urban planning tends to be more formal, characterised by an approach from above (owners of power/government) to the bottom (society), which results in spatial order as a form of social control from the government. This urban planning

model produces a formal urban space for formal activities to achieve government goals such as forming a city image or economic goals. The utilisation of formal urban space is limited by various regulations, supervised and managed by government institutions under applicable laws (Laguerre, 1994; Williams & Bidandi, 2018; Levy, 2016).

Formal urban space is not always only related to formal activities but also to informal activities. It happens because the existing space cannot meet every city dweller's needs. Residents (informal activity actors) make adjustments to the space in order to accommodate their informal activities. This action causes the formal space to become informal so that informal urban space can be formed within the formal urban space. In addition, informal space is also formed due to the formal use of urban space. These informal urban spaces often have no rules and are not under government supervision and management (Laguerre, 1994; Kamalipour & Peimani, 2019; Certomà et al., 2020; Lehmann, S., 2020; Ojeda & Pino, 2019).

Based on the above phenomenon, urban space is flexible. Urban space can be formal at one time, but at other times, it can be informal. Time plays an essential role in changing the nature of space. The space can be formal from the morning to noon, but the space can change to informal in the afternoon until the evening. Changes in nature and the shape of urban spaces are highly dependent on informal activities (Laguerre, 1994; Adama, 2020; Piazzoni & Jamme, 2020).

Informal economic activity becomes a tool for some city residents to solve the problems they currently face, usually related to work and the necessities of life. If the problem has been resolved, they can switch back from the informal system to the formal one to continue their life. Therefore, the informal economic activity becomes a safety net that strengthens the formal system (Deore & Lathia, 2019). A study conducted in New York City defines informal urban space as where informal economic activity

occurs. This activity is carried out by immigrant groups living in the city (Laguerre, 1994; Piazzoni, 2020).

According to Hart, the informal economy is a type of work with light requirements, only requiring low skills and small capital to be involved in it. This informal economic activity is dominated by immigrants (Hart, 1973; Piazzoni, 2020). The informal economy functions to support the formal economy and is inseparable. Support is given in the form of resources for businesses engaged in the formal economy and low-cost goods and services for the working class, which lowers the demand for higher incomes (Marti, 1994; Portes & Walton, 1981; Wilson, 2005, 2010; Deore, & Lathia, 2019; Kamalipour, & Peimani, 2019). In Southeast Asian nations, informal economic activities are prevalent, and city dwellers choose them as a means of support for their way of life. This choice was taken due to, among others, the unavailability of employment opportunities, low income earned, high competition, and lacking the skills required to work in the formal economy (McGee & Yeung, 1977; Piazzoni, & Jamme, 2020).

### **1.1.1 Formal Urban Space in Bandung, Indonesia**

The formal approach to urban planning in Indonesia has been around since the days of the Dutch East Indies (Yulianto & Achdian, 2020). Urban planning follows the European style, created as a symbol of beauty, order, and power and regulated its people's social life (Budiman, 2015; Laguerre, 1994; Nas, 2007; Wihardyanto et al., 2020). It is evident in big cities, including Jakarta, Semarang, and Bandung (Budiman, 2015; Damayanti, 2005; Dias et al., 2018; Purwanto, 2005). The formal approach trend continues until now.

The results of the planning are formal urban spaces intended to accommodate formal activities under the applicable legal corridors. These spaces include roads, plazas, and parks (Laguerre, 1994). The space created is not only used for social activities for the city's residents (Karaçor, 2016), but it is also an embodiment of the city's image that the government wants to display and can be used as an attraction for tourists to visit Bandung (economic function) (Madanipour, 2003). This phenomenon is evident in urban spaces such as parks.

Since Bandung city was planned and used as one of the most creative cities in the world (Fitriyana & Sofhani, 2012; T. Rahayu & Sugiarto, 2016), the renovated old urban parks and numerous new urban parks that have sprung up are designed as beautiful and attractive as possible to be unique and become city icons (Perencanaan, 2014; Pradityo et al., 2021). These parks have various facilities such as an amphitheatre for watching films and art performances, water rides and nature exploration, a lantern and dinosaur statue display area, historical tourism areas, waterfalls, giant fountains, skywalk areas, synthetic grass fields, and many more. These facilities contribute to the perception of Bandung as a creative and tourist-friendly city (Suherlan & Pramesti, 2017; Wijaya & Dwisusanto, 2021).



Figure 1.1 Cikapundung Terrace Park (left) and Alun-Alun Park (right)

Source: <https://www.kompasiana.com/denimildan/60fbd1a206310e0aac76c956/teras-cikapundung-bukan-lagi-tempat-jin-buang-anak>, and [https://www.instagram.com/p/Bn8jaZFghXq/?utm\\_source=ig\\_share\\_sheet&igshid=xpyj1errm34i](https://www.instagram.com/p/Bn8jaZFghXq/?utm_source=ig_share_sheet&igshid=xpyj1errm34i)





Figure 1.2 Kiara Artha Park (left) and Film Park (right)

Source: <https://www.liputan6.com/lifestyle/read/4053044/kiara-artha-park-taman-tengah-kota-terbaru-di-kota-bandung-yang-bikin-pengunjung-penasaran>, and <https://sikidang.com/taman-film-bandung/>



Figure 1.3 Historical Park (left) and Ujung Berung Square Park (right)

Source: <https://www.wisatabdg.com/2017/01/wisata-taman-dan-museum-sejarah-bandung.html>, and <https://bandung.pojoksatu.id/read/2016/06/17/uniknya-taman-alun-alun-ujungberung-arena-ngabuburit-baru-di-bandung-tmur/>



Figure 1.4 City Hall Park (left) and Tegallega Park (right)

Source: <https://www.pinhome.id/info-area/taman-balai-kota-bandung/>, and <https://www.urbanasia.com/asyik-saatnya-ngadem-dan-swa-foto-keren-di-taman-tegallega-bandung-U2168>



### **1.1.2 Informal Urban Space in Bandung, Indonesia**

Informal urban space in Bandung was formed due to the presence of the informal economy, specifically street vendors (Widjajanti, 2014). They transform the formal urban space into an informal one by using it as a location for commercial activity (Damajani, 2007; Santoni et al., 2018). They adjust the existing space to carry out their activities (Abidah, 2021; Kamalipour & Peimani, 2019). Street vendors choose formal urban spaces in the form of pedestrian paths, motorised roads, plazas, parks, parking areas, and yards from public facilities such as offices, schools, malls, and shops as places of activity (McGee & Yeung, 1977; M. J. Rahayu, 2020; Setyowati, 2004). The formal urban space is a gathering place for potential consumers, so it is considered a potential place to sell merchandise or offer services (Adianto, n.d.; Handoyo, 2015; Siswadi, 2014; Ulva & Devi, 2021).

Since Indonesia's economic crisis in 1998, street vendors have increasingly used formal urban space as a location for their business activities (Hanum, 2017; Purnawati, 2016). Termination of employment by companies for workers caused the loss of livelihoods of some city residents (Pitoyo, 1999). The high population growth in Bandung exacerbates this condition to urbanisation and the decreasing number of jobs due to the number of companies experiencing bankruptcy (Permadi, 2007). Economic pressures and the need to live encourage city residents to choose informal economic activities as a source of income (Manning & Effendi, 1985; Riska, 2017). They become street vendors and carry out their activities in an informal urban space (Damajani, 2007).



Figure 1.5 Street vendors on the streets of Cikapundung (left) and Sabuga (right)  
 Source: <https://www.ayobandung.com/bandung/pr-79675238/teras-kuliner-cikapundung-barat-resmi-dibuka>, and  
<https://nasional.tempo.co/read/316527/pedagang-kaki-lima-gasibu-minta-tetap-diizinkan-jualan>



Figure 1.6 Street vendors on Dalem Kaum Street (left) and Pasar Baru (right)  
 Source: <https://bandung.pojoksatu.id/read/2021/06/07/perlu-2-tahun-pkl-di-kawasan-alun-alun-bandung-baru-mau-ditata/>, and  
<https://www.republika.co.id/berita/qb1aqg384/pedagang-pasar-baru-siap-menjalankan-protokol-kesehatan>



Figure 1.7 Street vendors on Cicadas Street (left) and Bandung Square (right)  
 Source: <https://bandung.bisnis.com/read/20190829/549/1142447/progres-penataan-pkl-cicadas-koridor-5-tuntas-pekan-depan>, and <https://suakaonline.com/beginilah-nasib-pkl-di-zona-merah/>



Figure 1.8 Street vendors in Tegallega Park (left) and Purnawarman Street (right)  
 Source: <https://www.tribunnews.com/images/regional/view/1872421/taman-tegallega-ditutup-saat-ppkm-pkl-tetap-berjualan>, and  
<https://jabar.tribunnews.com/2016/03/14/ridwan-kamil-hari-ini-merelokasi-pkl-di-purnawarman>

The Bandung city government's attempts to control the activities of street vendors in urban areas through evictions and relocations frequently fail and are met with resistance from the vendors (Henrizal, 2022; Setia, 2009; Tasya et al., 2022). They decline because they believe that selling goods on the street is the only way to make money, and switching locations would put them farther away from their regular customers and lower the value of their daily income (Henrizal, 2022; Setia, 2009; Tasya et al., 2022). In general, street vendors who have been evicted or relocated continue to sell at their former locations despite the risk of being detained and subject to penalties from city law enforcement officials (Henrizal, 2022; Setia, 2009; Tasya et al., 2022). The government's method of control, which is quite adequate, involves organising formal urban spaces and providing facilities for street vendors (Permatasari, 2018; M. J. Rahayu, 2020). This arrangement does not cause them to lose their regular customers (Permatasari, 2018; M. J. Rahayu, 2020) and can even attract more potential customers after the area where they sell is more attractive and well-organised. Based on these facts, street vendors' informalization of urban space in Bandung is unavoidable.

### **1.1.3 Object of The Study**

This thesis's research object is urban space in the form of a park, namely Tegallega Park in Bandung City, various spaces in the park, street vendors who carry out their commercial activities in the park, as well as city residents (other park users) who carry out various activities in the park. The study of the characteristics of Tegallega Park and the surrounding area, the types of spaces in the park and the characteristics of the spaces used by street vendors, the characteristics of street vendors, street vendors' behavior in choosing and utilizing the available spaces in Tegallega Park, various activities of city residents (other park users), as well as the impact of street vendors activities on those spaces and other users, is a vital component of this thesis. It also looks at the influence of city regulations and actions on the activities of street vendors and urban spaces, particularly in Tegallega Park.

#### ***1.1.3(a) Bandung City***

The rapid growth of the creative industries and small businesses has made Bandung, one of the major cities in the West Java province on Java Island, a well-known city. Bandung, one of the major cities in Indonesia, also experienced rapid growth in street vendors. Based on data from a 2014 survey by the Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia and Bappeda in Bandung on a website page (Maulana, 2014), most street vendors are migrants from outside the city and even outside Java Island. Based on data from all districts in Bandung and collected by Bandung City Office of Cooperatives, SMEs, Industry, and Trade contained in journal entries (G.J. Batlajeri, 2016), street vendors in 2012 totalled 20,326 traders.



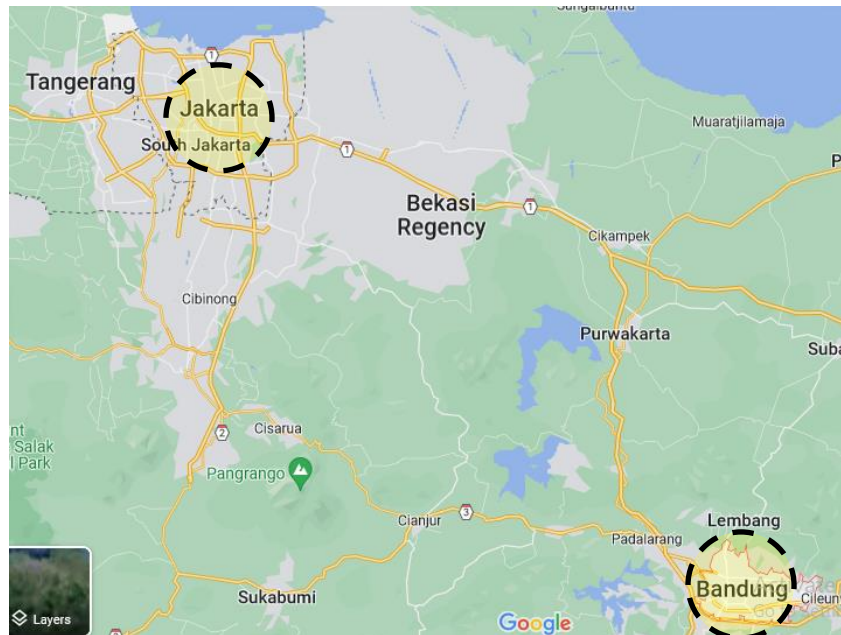


Figure 1.9 The position of Bandung city against Jakarta city (the capital city of Indonesia) on the Java Island

Source:

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Bandung,+Bandung+City,+West+Java/@-6.4938177,106.9605237,9.67z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x2e68e6398252477f:0x146a1f93d3e815b2!8m2!3d-6.9174639!4d107.6191228>

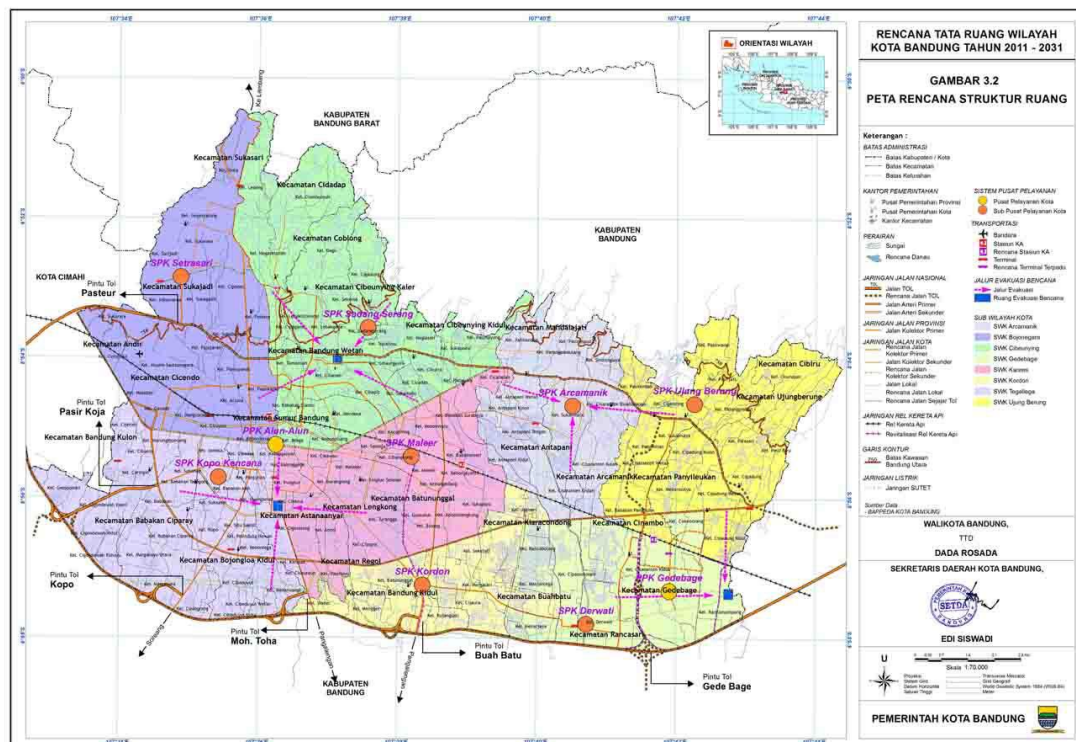


Figure 1.10 Bandung City Map  
Source: Bandung City Spatial Plan 2011-2031

### **1.1.3(b)      *Tegallega Park***

Tegallega Park is located in the southern part of the city, bordered by main roads: Mohammad Toha Street, Otto Iskandar Dinata Street, and BKR Street. These roads serve as the main crossings in Bandung and are congested with traffic (high-density level) because they link the city's west and east with its north and south, economic and city centre with residential areas. Commercial areas in the form of Chinatown stores surround Tegallega Park's western border. By residential areas, education facilities, and government buildings in the east. By residential areas and urban transportation hubs in the south. By residential areas, offices, and educational facilities in the south.

Tegallega Park has various facilities: a swimming pool, soccer field, running track, basketball court, foot therapy area, mosque, toilet, vehicle parking area, plaza, amphitheatre, a skateboarding arena, Bandung Lautan Api Monument, green area, artificial grass area, and motorised and pedestrian circulation area.



Figure 1.11 Aerial photo of Tegallega Park  
Source: Google Maps

Tegallega Park has various functions for the government, the city, and the residents of Bandung. Tegallega Park is a tool for promoting the city's image and attracting visitors. It also functions as the city's lungs, disaster evacuation area, the place for celebrating the Memorial Day of Bandung Lautan Api and the Asian-African Conference. Residents frequent Tegallega Park, using it as a place to gather, relax, play, exercise, or hold an annual performance or commemoration of Bandung Lautan Api.

Street vendors see many park visitors as potential buyers, making Tegallega park an ideal place to run their business. As time passes, the number of street vendors occupying the area, both around and inside the park, is increasing. Based on a 2014 study by Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia and Bandung City Bappeda on a website page (berita24.bisnis.com 2014), the number of street vendors in Cicadas, Tegallega, Sukajadi, and Burangrang (the area around Tegallega Park) numbered 9,118 traders. As

the number of street vendors increases, the problems become more complex. These problems are related to the spaces in the park and their users.



Figure 1.12 Street vendors in Tegallega Park

The street vendors have changed and adapted to the changes in Tegallega Park up until now. The city government made various attempts to overcome the problem of street vendors who occupy both inside and around Tegallega Park. Efforts have been made, such as moving street vendors from Tegallega Park to Gedebage, moving street vendors outside the park into the park, limiting trading time, revitalising the park, to prohibiting activities for street vendors. Most of these efforts are temporary and ultimately ineffective, with one example being the return of street vendors to their former business locations after the city government relocated them.

Tegallega Park was chosen as the research object based on various considerations, including the park's large area, its variety of facilities, the space's diversity both inside and outside, the activities that street vendors engage in there, and the variety of other park users' activities. Tegallega Park is located near residential areas, so the park users' demography and economic standing vary. Tegallega Park is essential for Bandung, Indonesia, and Asian and African countries. Tegallega Park is a memorial commemorating the Bandung Lautan Api events, one of the pivotal moments in Indonesia's struggle for independence. Tegallega Park has also evolved into a vital



component of the unity symbol of Asian and African nations, as evidenced by the planting of numerous trees and the placement of inscriptions by delegations from these nations. For both domestic and foreign tourists, Tegallega Park is a must-see location as a way to remember the Asian-African Conference that took place in Bandung.

## **1.2 Problem Statement**

Urban government now prioritizes crime prevention, addressing anti-social behavior, and ensuring public safety. These aims significantly influence the planning, design, and management of public places (Sorkin, 1992; Mitchell, 1995; 2003; Barker, 2017). The focus of urban government on security and order is regarded as a result of economic globalization, which prioritizes producing income from spatial investments (Bannister et al., 2006: 924). Hence, it is justifiable to eliminate those who do not align with this perspective (Van Deusen, 2002; Barker, 2017). Urban governments often implement exclusionary laws to eradicate street vendors, as their activities do not conform to the norms set by economic globalization (Graaff & Ha, 2015; Lindell, 2019; Roever, 2014; Recchi, 2021). Street vendors frequently face allegations of tarnishing the city's reputation, fostering various sorts of deterioration and disorder, and consequently, subverting the social structure (Lindell, 2019; Saha, 2009; Boonjubun, 2017; Turner & Schoenberger, 2012; Devlin, 2019; Recchi, 2021). In addition, several countries possess comprehensive and intricate national planning regulations that are frequently passed down from previous colonial administrations and have remained mostly unaltered. Their focus lies on prioritizing order, cleanliness, strict compliance with building and planning regulations, and the creation of neighborhoods with a single primary function. They presume that informal activities are either absent or should be eliminated (Skinner & Watson, 2020; Chen, & Carré, 2020).

However, urbanization has become an unavoidable and rapidly spreading worldwide phenomena during the past 50 years, and informality has become an integral aspect of this process in many places (AlWaer & Illsley, 2017; Lehmann, 2020). Approximately one-sixth of the global population is believed to experience informal conditions on a daily basis. Engaging in informal activities provides valuable insights into how space may be effectively utilized and its impact on society. For example, marginalized communities in Mexico City take over urban public spaces, contributing character, enterprise, and prosperity to the city (Hamm & Feireiss, 2015; Lara-Hernandez et al., 2019; Lehmann, 2020). Consequently, it is crucial to incorporate lessons from informal practices into our planning strategies (Lehmann, 2020).

The provision of public space is a fundamental requirement for urban growth. It has a significant function in urban areas (Kustianingrum et al., 2013; Rahman et al., 2020). The presence of public space has the potential to influence the way people live, their beliefs and actions, as well as their overall well-being and satisfaction with living in urban areas (Rahman et al., 2020). According to Stephen Carr, there are five essential human demands in space: comfort, relaxation, passive engagement, active involvement, and discovery (Carr et al., 1992; Utami & Setiawan, 2023). A study has found that public spaces have a crucial part in meeting people's five essential requirements. Specifically, parks and squares are identified as the most significant forms of public spaces for fulfilling these needs (Bier in Micek & Staszewska, 2019; Utami & Setiawan, 2023). Street vendors proliferate in urban environments and mostly focus on communal places (Graaff & Ha, 2015; Rahman et al., 2020). Street vendors use public space due to its convenient accessibility and utilization (Carr et al., 1992; Krier, 2003; Widjajanti et al., 2019). Parks are frequently utilized by street vendors as public spaces (Rahman et al., 2020).

The current approach to planning public spaces involves a balance between the pursuit of functionality via formalism and the transient nature of informality. This space encompasses not only the typical representations of formality and informality, but also serves as a platform where these representations merge into unique entities and where meanings are always changing and indistinct (Mehrotra, 2020; Chen & Carré, 2020). An essential concern is on finding the appropriate equilibrium between regulation and control, on one hand, and inclusive and supportive planning techniques, on the other side. In situations where there are conflicting and competing demands for public space, such as between vendors and pedestrians or between commercial and social uses of the space, the process of reaching consensual agreements and mediating these conflicting claims will necessarily be highly dependent on the specific context. A deep understanding of the specific and practical methods used in inclusive planning procedures is essential for altering public spaces (Skinner & Watson, 2020; Chen & Carré, 2020).

Brown (2015) argues that public space should be seen as a shared asset, providing unrestricted entry to anybody seeking to obtain a source of revenue. Public space is utilized by street vendors, informal laborers, pedestrians, automobiles, and recreational activities, necessitating the establishment of mutual accommodation. In order to maintain a sanitary selling environment, the municipality must offer services and amenities in public spaces where informal vendors are working (Skinner & Watson, 2020; Chen & Carré, 2020). The successful transformation of Warwick Junction in Durban, South Africa was accomplished by a collaborative effort between the vendors/traders and the municipality, along with meticulous facility planning and design. An essential aspect of providing effective support is gaining a comprehensive grasp of the distinct economic dynamics that exist throughout various sectors of the

informal economy. Acquiring these insights required municipal personnel to dedicate a significant amount of time doing on-site observations of spatial utilization (Dobson et al., 2009; Skinner & Watson, 2020; Chen & Carré, 2020). Regrettably, there is typically a substantial disparity between the requirements of those engaged in informal labor and the knowledge and training possessed by officials responsible for the organization and administration of informal workplaces and areas. Planning officials sometimes lack comprehension of the intricate and distinct location and service needs of informal workers, as well as their role within broader value chains (Skinner & Watson, 2020; Chen & Carré, 2020).

The structure of public space is often comprised of both physical and social elements (Sýkora, 2001). The physical environment encompasses the natural elements and man-made structures, such as vegetation and buildings, whereas the social environment comprises of persons and their actions. Geography has increasingly shifted towards the social sciences and has placed emphasis on the interconnections between space and human beings. This research does a socio-spatial analysis by studying human behavior and living inside a certain space (Petrtylová & Jaššo, 2022). Studying human behavior in public spaces might reveal important connections between different characteristics of the space being analyzed (Corner, 1999). The outputs of this procedure generate analytical data that reflects many aspects of a specific space, such as its geographical, social, environmental, and aesthetic qualities. They serve as a foundation for future decision-making and offer material for assessing future activities in the public sphere. The technique of W.H. Whyte or J. Gehl was founded on the assumption that by comprehending and analyzing the behavioral patterns exhibited by individuals in public areas, we may utilize this information to design and develop superior public spaces (Petrtylová & Jaššo, 2022).

The city of Bandung, like other large cities in Indonesia which were affected by urbanization and the economic crisis in 1998, experienced a growth in the number of informal activities from street vendors. Street vendors occupy various public spaces spread across various areas of the city. Various regulations have been issued and actions have been taken by the city government to curb these informal activities, such as confiscation of goods, evictions, relocation and restructuring of street vendors' business premises. The efforts that have been made by the city government have experienced many obstacles in their implementation in the field and received resistance from traders.

The city of Bandung, which is planned as a creative economy city and a local and international tourist destination, continues to be improved and beautified. One form of this is by renovating old parks and creating new parks with unique designs and themes, as well as equipping them with various facilities to meet the needs of residents. Unfortunately, street vendors who are an inseparable part of the daily lives of Bandung city residents are not facilitated and are not part of the renovation and planning activities for public spaces in the form of parks.

However, in 2012, the Bandung city government issued a regulation regulating the informal activities of street vendors, granting business permits, and allowing them to run their businesses in public spaces. Important public spaces affected by this regulation are city parks, one of which is Tegallega Park. Tegallega Park, which is a park with the largest area and most complete facilities in the city of Bandung, is occupied by various types of street vendors. They use various spaces and facilities in the park to meet their business needs.

This regulation has the potential to cause several problems, namely the provision of ideal business premises for traders, the need for adequate infrastructure, and the

impact on the space and activities of city residents in public spaces. Unfortunately, research on the informal activities of street vendors in public spaces in the form of parks in the city of Bandung, especially research on the relationship between activities and spaces in parks and the business behavior of street vendors, is very limited. As a result, first, there is no basis that can be used as a reference in formulating detailed regulations regarding the arrangement of street vendor business premises. Second, there is no basis that can be used as a reference in formulating a design for a public space in the form of a park that can facilitate the needs of street vendors, anticipate conflicts in activities between traders and city residents, as well as the impact on spaces used as business premises. These things can cause regulations issued by the Bandung city government to experience various obstacles and problems in their implementation in the field.

Based on considerations, namely the importance of the park's function as a city public space for both the government and city residents, basic considerations are needed as a reference in formulating detailed regulations governing public spaces and the informal activities of street vendors in them, as well as a reference in formulating a park design that facilitates the needs of traders, research is needed. Therefore, this research, first, was conducted on the regulations governing urban public space planning and the informal activities of street vendors, as well as the impact of these regulations on public spaces and street vendors. Second, research was conducted on the business behavior of street vendors in the park and its influence on the activities of city residents as park users and its influence on the space used as a business place. The results of this research can be used as a basis for formulating regulations regarding public spaces in the form of parks and regulations regarding the provision of business premises for street vendors by the city government, as well as being used as a basis for formulating designs for public spaces in the form of parks by professionals in the field of space planning. It is

hoped that the results of the research can not only be implemented in the city of Bandung, but also in other cities in Indonesia and other cities in the world that have political, economic and social characteristics such as the city of Bandung.

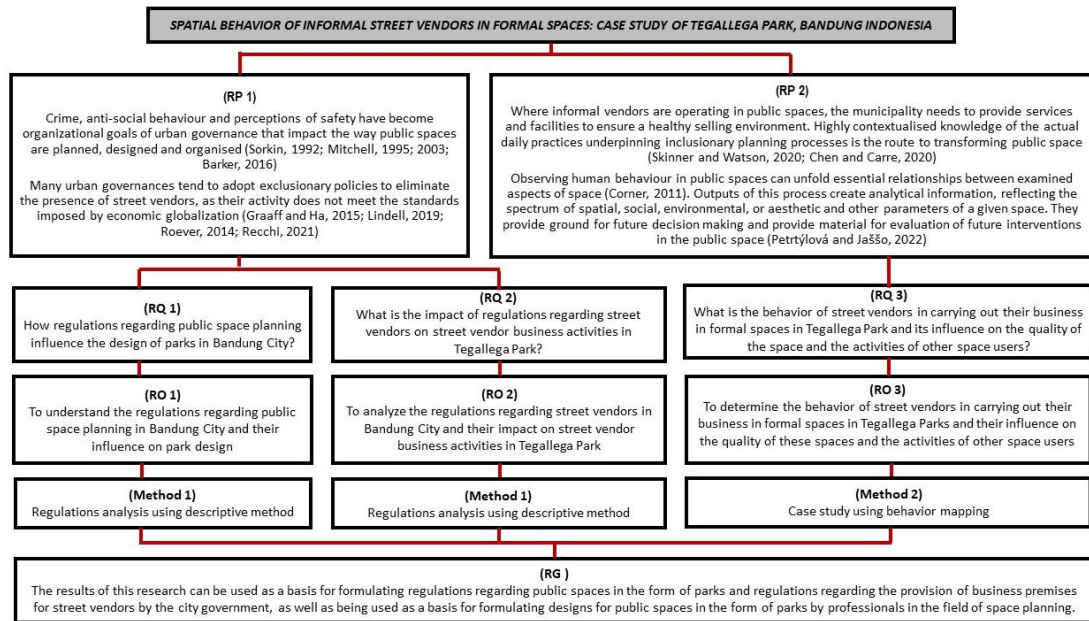


Plate 1.1 Research Framework

### 1.3 Research Questions

1. How regulations regarding public space planning influence the design of parks in Bandung City?
2. What is the impact of regulations regarding street vendors on street vendor business activities in Tegallega Park?
3. What is the behavior of street vendors in carrying out their business in formal spaces in Tegallega Park and its influence on the quality of the space and the activities of other space users?

#### **1.4 Research Objectives / Aims**

1. To understand the regulations regarding public space planning in Bandung City and their influence on park design.
2. To analyze the regulations regarding street vendors in Bandung City and their impact on street vendor business activities in Tegallega Park.
3. To determine the behavior of street vendors in carrying out their business in formal spaces in Tegallega Parks and their influence on the quality of these spaces and the activities of other space users.

#### **1.5 Research Gap**

Street vendors who occupy various city public spaces and become an inseparable part of city life have created a dilemma for city development. The presence of street vendors provides benefits for the city's residents and economy, but on the other hand it also brings problems. In particular, issues related to city public spaces such as issues of cleanliness, order, aesthetics, density, and disruption to the smooth activities of users of city public spaces. This condition has become an attraction for researchers to study street vendors. The researchers reviewed the social, economic, policy, character and activity aspects of street vendors. These studies were carried out to recognize and understand street vendors and their activities, as well as provide solutions to the problems they cause.

One of the issues that is the focus of research on street vendors is their arrangement. In this regard, research has been carried out on the characteristics of street vendor activities and the criteria for the space used to carry out their activities. The results of the research are intended as a reference in the arrangement of street vendors



in city public spaces. The city public spaces used as cases in the research are dominated by city public spaces in the form of pedestrian paths, motorized roads and city squares which are close to formal activity centers such as shopping centers and education centers. Meanwhile, research that takes research locations in city public spaces in the form of parks focuses more on pedestrian paths and motorized vehicle roads around parks.

The characteristics of street vendor activities observed in these studies are type of business, business facilities, service pattern (time), nature of service (fixed or not fixed), distribution pattern, and business location. Meanwhile, the space criteria for street vendor activities observed in these studies are crowds, proximity to formal activity centers, proximity to similar businesses, accessibility, visibility, circulation, comfort, availability of clean water and electricity networks, proximity to parking facilities, the existence of public transportation, as well as permits from the government.

Apart from what has been explained above, research related to the space used by street vendors also discusses the characteristics of the space, namely the physical environmental setting and discusses the activities or business behavior of street vendors in that space. Masita, Hanson and Allis (2023) in their research stated that research is needed that examines the unique characteristics of the space used by street vendors based on their type of business (Hanjayani et al., 2023; Widjajanti & Damayanti, 2020; Kamalipour & Peimani, 2019; Widjajanti et al., 2019). This research can explain the relationship between the physical environmental setting and the activities or business behavior of street vendors.

Behavior is a form of interaction between individuals and their physical environmental settings (Weisman, 1981; Setiyawan et al., 2020). Setting is a physical

space where a person's daily habits take place (Haryadi, 2010; Setiyawan, et al., 2020). The arrangement of objects in a setting will provide a stimulus for the user (Setiyawan et al., 2020). The user carries out the sensing process and then passes it on to the brain to be integrated and interpreted according to their own experience (Sarwono, 1992; Setiyawan et al., 2020). This process of integration and meaning is called perception and produces reactions to the environment in the form of attitudes or behavior (Walgito, 1989; Bell et al., 2001; Setiyawan et al., 2020). To understand and explain the relationship between behavior and the environment, a method is used that looks at the characteristics of the environment and is followed by its meaning (Archea, 1977; Setiyawan et al., 2020), namely behavior mapping (Laurens, 2004; Setiyawan et al., 2020). In research on street vendors, individuals are the traders while the environment is the space used as a place to run their business or behave.

Previous research regarding the relationship between street vendor behavior and the physical environmental setting of the space they use as a place of business took the case of city public spaces in the form of pedestrian paths in shopping centers. In this research, the spatial elements studied because they influence the physical environmental setting are trees, electricity poles, pedestrian bridges, utility networks (electricity and clean water), and elevation angles from the floor (sidewalk). The research results show that there is a relationship between the physical environmental setting formed by space-forming elements and the business behavior of street vendors (Setiyawan et al., 2020).

As discussed previously, research on street vendors, their activities or behavior, and the spaces they use is context specific. However, research regarding the activities or business behavior of street vendors in relation to the physical environmental settings of spaces in urban public spaces in Indonesia is still minimal. Especially in the city of

Bandung, research on this matter has not been carried out. The city of Bandung is experiencing the phenomenon of street vendors using city public spaces in the form of city parks as places to run their businesses. Meanwhile, there is no research regarding the activities or business behavior of street vendors related to the physical environmental setting, taking the case of city public spaces in the form of parks. Existing research in other cities takes cases in city public spaces in the form of pedestrian paths (sidewalks) and does not discuss changes that occur in the function of the space and the activities or behavior of other space users. Regarding the physical environmental setting of the space that has been analyzed in previous research, it does not include space-forming elements (floors and walls), materials of space-forming elements, differences in elevation, shape and area of space in its discussion. Previous research also did not analyze the correlation between the physical environmental setting of the space and the character of street vendor activities, namely type of business, business equipment, size of business area, type of space used, area of space used, and distribution patterns of street vendors in the space.

This research on street vendors and the space they use as a place of business and taking the case of Tegallega Park, Bandung City, will examine the research gap explained above, namely the relationship between the activities or business behavior of street vendors and the physical environmental setting of the space in the park. Elements of activity or behavior that will be studied are type of business, business equipment, size of business area, type of space used, area of space used, and distribution patterns of street vendors in the space. Meanwhile, the physical environmental setting elements of the space that will be studied are the elements that form the space (floors and walls), the materials of the elements that form the space, differences in elevation, shape and