Compatibility of Street Vendors With Public Space to improve the Welfare of the Poor Community in Medan City

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ABSTRACT

Micro-enterprises, such as vendors selling, may make a significant contribution to an ecologically sustainable economy. When developing a city, it is vital to keep poverty reduction in mind; the municipal government plays an important role in supporting the lower classes in leaving poverty. Public space makes a major contribution to the environment-based economy, ecology, climate, dust particle filter, and direct cooling. Combining street vendors with public spaces is feasible if they are organized appropriately and deliberately, taking the proportions of each encounter into consideration. The factor that sustains the connection throughout time is the one that binds the two. The following approaches are suggested for assessing the link between street vendors and public spaces: role dimensions, psychological dimensions, interaction dimensions, harmony dimensions, historical dimensions, character dimensions, and emotional aspects.

Keywords: Street Vendors, Public Space, Compatibility

1. INTRODUCTION

Street vendors in practice in the field are the cause of city congestion every city's streets are prone to traffic jams because the road is used as a place to trade and park vehicles. Many do not want them to trade in public spaces, apart from causing chaos the smell also makes other users feel uncomfortable contrary to the goal of making the city more functional and dynamic. The activities of street vendors are against their wishes so that they are considered a cause of discomfort for those who consider themselves a defender of public space. Because street vendors work on the street, they engage in activities that are contrary to what should be a public place. Hostility towards street vendors is certainly not good, although sentiment towards street vendors in urban areas in Indonesia exists but is still relatively low. In her 1961 classic, Jane Jacobs urges urban researchers and planners to understand streets and sidewalks, how they function but are not meant for those who use them. They discovered something that was contrary to popular belief, namely persons on the streets with placards that were claimed to be instigating the turmoil. However, it differs from what they discovered, where public space provides a place for children to play, street vendors to sell their products, a comfortable environment, and a livable urban space.Other urban researchers such as Mitchell

Duneier (2001) Although there are public disruptions in the eyes of the local administration, street vendors in New York result in safer public areas and increase the quality of life in the districts where they work. [1]. Long-term connections with clients, living near to them, and interacting with customers constitute the basis of street vendor sales, and these street vendors feel responsible for the environment in which they operate

.2. STREET VENDORS

Street vendors are the main source of urban employment to improve the welfare of the urban poor. Rapid urbanization, political restructuring, poverty, and sickness have indeed contribute to the informal economy's explosive expansion. The government does not create jobs to keep up with urban population growth, resulting in a shortage of work possibilities for the poor, increasing the number of street sellers. Street vendors are one of the most popular segments of the informal sector, yet they face competition in a variety of contexts.. The increase in the number of street vendors is also influenced by politics, traders are often slandered and are not considered by the city government. The government does not understand the opportunities and mechanisms by which street vendors can influence urban policies that also affect them. Street vendors

characterized by ease of entry, dependence on resources, and Small size activities have been adopted as a better job of the diversity of workers operating in the informal sector.

In an urban setting, street vendors encompass economic activities that rely on road access or other publicly accessible locations. Vendors on the street are also part of a complicated, increasingly massive trading network. [2]. Bromley (2000) identifies trade areas on highways and other public spaces such as alleyways, streets, sidewalks, bus stops, and other public places. [3].

Figure 1 Street Vendors Jl. Gatot Subroto Medan - Indonesia

2.1 Street Vendors with The Government

The regular experiences of street sellers in metropolitan areas, such as seizure, damage, and bribery, help them feel uncomfortable in continuing out their business.. The government itself considers street vendors as troublemakers and makes these places slums. Street vendors only expect legality from the local government so that they can survive and provide for their families. Some of the demands of merchants are considered to include positive government recognition in the form of trading site recognition or an environmental recognition system. [4]. The dilemma of not having permission from the government to carry out selling operations on the street is revealed by street sellers' daily experiences in metropolitan regions. It may not seem essential, but it is critical that the traders be highlighted in relation to the current public places in metropolitan settings. Since the local government has more power over traders, the implementation of the idea should understand the correlation between traders and the city government. The government can take action by legalizing trade, but only if it follows the rules enforced in accordance with regulations and must

maintain the legal status in a constant and unchanging state.

2.2 Street Vendors and The Future of Cities

Mike Davis (2004) claims in his observations of North American cities that one of the most important constituent forms for immigrants from South and Central America is urban public preservation because they are strong in the utilization of public spaces where trade and social variety are diversified. Davis' research also suggests that in highly populated metropolitan regions, public sociality may be achieved by utilizing a variety of public locations. [5]. This opinion is very valuable in planning for the future of a city, by recognizing and utilizing the wealth the city already has.

Many countries, according to John Rennie Short (2020), have adopted street trade as a means of reducing poverty and improving marginalized populations, especially destitute women from ethnic and racial minorities. According to John Rennie Short, it has been prohibited in Colombia since 2003 to remove street vendors from public spaces without paying compensation or promises for participation in income government assistance. [6].

According to ELACC (2021), urban areas are now crowded as a result of the existence of motorized forms of street food, mainly food trucks. More communities are promoting street vendors as a result of the popularity of food trucks. Advocates in New York City have been campaigning since 2016 to increase the number of permits and licenses for street vendors, which have been tightly curtailed since the early 1980s. Street food has become a tourist attraction across the US. ELACC (2021) said first that street sellers offer multiple benefits to cities that are rebuilding local economies. Second, it is easier to arrange than crowded commercial malls to foster social separation. Third, many cities have been redesigned and reformed as a result of programs such as sidewalk development and traffic-free roadways. This measure widens the market for street traders. [7].

The US economic stimulus intended to empower these less wealthy and ethnically diverse Americans who are well-connected and favoured by big business. Grants, training programs, and low-interest loans to encourage more street vendors in establishing businesses. Encouragement of this type of entrepreneurship with minimal entrance fees is a minor but far more fair method to boost the economy.

By making the streets vibrant and pleasant, street vendors provide more benefits to liven up urban public places and increase public safety. Promoting street vendors may help to create employment, keep people safe, and give a city the liveliness and friendliness that make it liveable. [7]

2.3 Street Vendors Character

A market-based strategy facilitates the positive image of informality by focusing on informal entrepreneurs who deliberately violate state norms such as tax evasion in compete successfully with formal businesses while not contributing to public income. [8]. The majority of informal activities operate outside of official control and are distributed across many socioeconomic levels. [9]. The positive perspective based on informality views informal sector as a result of the global trend toward urbanization and economic growth, which is a result of urbanization dynamics. Informality covers socio - economic status as a development model that bolsters the urban population's social, economic, and cultural identity. This notion covers the urban poor within a dynamic and subsistence-level political, economic, and social policy and process setting. [10].

Small merchants are entrenched in the socioeconomic conditions of the lower classes, and the market serves as a hub for social and cultural activity in addition to economic transactions. [11]. The multifunctional characteristics of the micro trading market allows us to envision and approach the market's growth in novel ways. [12]. In the context of developing a market several characteristics need to be considered, namely:

Characteristics of Street Vendors by:

a. Raveendran G. (2015):

- Private businesses that are not legal organizations
- Inadequate data on the company's production and financial operations
- Some elements of goods or services for sale or barter
- Job sizes that fall below a specified level

b. Fundsforngos (2019):

- Have no written regulations or agreements and rely heavily on verbal communication;.
- Have no regular salary or working hours and rely heavily on daily revenue.
- In many situations, the work environment is crowded and unsanitary.
- Generally, workers are unable to band together and solve their issues via organizations or groups.

- They have a low measure of social awareness
- Are unaware of the importance of insurance..

3. PUBLIC SPACE

Public spaces fulfill a various functions, including those that are physical, biological, psychological, social, political, economic, symbolic, and artistic. If we see the city as a collection of public and private spaces, public space has become an inevitable component. Seen in a variety of configurations, such as city streets, plazas, market areas, and parks, public spaces provide a variety of physical functions. [13].

Public space provides a place for a variety of activities, namely being a place for various economic, social, and political activities, carrying out different but together. Another role of public space is to distinguish open spaces in the city.

Ellis 1978 said in Akkar Ercan (2007) that public spaces, primarily roadways, enable the development of a wide range of open spaces with a variety of uses ranging from public to private. Public space is an essential component of the city, serving not only physical functions but also ecological ones, such as contributing to the growth of an ecologically healthy environment rich in plants. Additionally, it may be used to improve an unpleasant microclimate by increasing air turbulence, filtering dust particles, providing direct cooling, and cleansing the wind. Along with their physical and ecological functions, public spaces play a variety of roles in promoting human mental and psychological health. Public spaces provide a variety of functions, including those that are physical, biological, psychological, social, political, economic, symbolic, and artistic. If we see the city as a collection of public and private spaces, public space becomes an inescapable component. Seen in a variety of configurations, city streets, plazas, market areas, parks, and public spaces provide a variety of physical purposes. [13].

According to experts, public space has the following roles:

1. Loukaitou-Sideris 1988 in Akkar Ercan (2007) Public space contributes to the growth of the human person largely by establishing an individual arena for showing mastery, overcoming adversity, and taking risks, as well as by providing the proper rhythm of relaxation and stress for human psychological and mental health..

2. Lynch 1992 in Akkar Ercan (2007) public space serves as a platform for social interaction, a location for active social participation..

3. Carr et al., 1992; Montgomery, 1997 in Akkar Ercan (2007) creating educational, instructive, and communicative functions to enhance public life . People who come from different segments of society interact and learn about each other in public spaces.

4. Carr et al., 1992, in Akkar Ercan (2007) as a site of social interaction for the purpose of promoting individual well-being with others, enabling people to discover themselves, others, and their surroundings. As a consequence, they contribute to the development of the most endearing characteristics of a multi-class, multi-cultural, diverse society.

5. Madanipour (2003) public space, as a forum for social interaction, plays a critical role in embracing everyone. They expression profiles groups of citizens together regardless of their class, ethnic origin, gender, or age, allowing them to fit in. [14].

Since commercial activity moved to a special place in the cities, commerce also continued to be closely related to the public sphere for profit. In addition, public space can affect the economic value of the urban land that surrounds it as long as conditions are well maintained Especially at this point in history, the social square is seen as a means of generating economic value, as a critical means of adding value to speculative innovations, both in terms of comfort and commerce. [15]. Many argue that public spaces can give a city identity. The overall description of public areas that may be provided to a city is connected to the city's public image. According to (Montgomery 1997 in Akkar Ercan 2007), public spaces can have interesting parts or represent higher values, such as religious or symbolic gathering places. Thus, public spaces that are used for religious purposes become symbols for a group of people or civilization because they symbolize their culture, social values, and political, religious, or other past. According to Loukaitou Sideris 1988 in Akkar Ercan (2007), public space helps to the establishment of a feeling of continuity for a group or society via its symbolic significance. Finally, there is a sense that unites the members of a group or society. In terms of their aesthetic value, public places serve to beautify, improve, and improve the city's aesthetic quality. [15]. In short, public space benefits people physically, economically, ecologically, psychologically, socially, politically, symbolically,

and aesthetically, that is why it is an indispensible element of society and the city..

Figure 2 Medan Square Indonesia.

3.1 Urban Public Space

Urban public spaces may constitute a quarter to a third of the city's land area, but the role of the economy is largely ignored. In Tanzania, for example, it is estimated that 81% of the workforce working in the informal sector is largely dependent on access to public places for their livelihoods. There is a wealth of literature on both public spaces and urban spaces; urban planners often use the phrase "public space" to refer to the formal areas of a planned city and how they can be improved for leisure and aesthetic reasons, as well as to improve urban vibrancy and safety. [16]. Certain urban planners consider the social value of public spaces as the commonality through which people conduct utilitarian and ceremonial activities that bond society, which includes not only structures, objects, and places but also the people, events, and connections that connect them. A contrast is made between "private areas," which are defined by walls, boundaries, or social customs that are now off to outsiders, and "public spaces," which may allow for more access. Geographers have also examined the concept of "social space," arguing that urban space is a spatial manifestation of social institutions and that understanding cities requires an understanding of how human practice constructs conceptualizations of distinctive spaces, as well as an examination of concepts of social justice in relation to urban spatial systems. The city's public space has always had a political implication, signifying the state's authority. Other public areas are equally critical for society's balance of power, as seen by military parades or elite monuments. Numerous conflicts for democracy and liberty have taken place in a public space. [14]. The public sphere (sometimes referred to this as the democratic realm) is also a crucial subject of action for the state and civil society. Discuss the creation of a public place where people from all walks of life

may join together without government intervention. [16].

Management of public space although not often exclusively, the role of government in city functions as general urban management including regulation and management of traffic flow, pedestrians, waste and garbage collection, the use of urban public space for the provision of infrastructures such as electricity, water and policing in the public sphere for control crime and vandalism, despite the concerns of the ruling elite that it may conflict with the popular use of public spaces i.e. for festivals, celebrations or commerce. Although urban public spaces can be considered a common resource, there is also an increasing trend towards their commodification. Commercialization may actually occur in a formal manner, such as in the domain of public space for exclusive housing communities, retail complexes, or marketplaces, but what is typically disregarded is the informal commercialization of urban public spaces for residence or urban livelihoods. [16]. Urban public space and its usage are representations of social, cultural, and political norms and practices, the aggregate of which is to determine the idea of land use in relation to the social order. Even though urban public spaces account for roughly a quarter to a third of all spaces in cities, there is a dearth of literature on urban public spaces in developing cities, either in terms of their potential importance for poverty reduction or the role of city governments in helping the lower classes.

3.2 Categories of Public Space

As the city grows, public spaces transform and diversify through efforts made to meet changing needs through the types of spaces developed. Public space according to Mehtap Zbayraktar et al. (2017) into six categories as follows:
1. space is importance in our daily life, which evolves into a venue for open markets, performances, events, political meetings, protests, and informal activities.
2. Public space which is open and green
3. Activities in public spaces that are conveniently accessible to users, accessible to the public, and controlled by the public
4. The public sector's domain
5. The city as a public space
6. Virtual Worlds

3.3 Open Space Character

According to Thompson Berrill et al. (2012), open space has a range of qualities, which influences how it is utilized and valued. The nature of open space is influenced by a variety of distance characteristics, including its location, development stage, and contact with nearby land uses and urban formThe objective of constructing a style categorization system is to quantify and analyze the many kinds of open space available, as well as to evaluate whether there is a variety of characters that are appropriate for the present community and what is projected in the future. The total number of each character type is not as relevant as their distribution at the police level. This will influence future recommendations in strategies related to existing and future design and facility improvements in open spaces. Each open area is given a main classification and, if appropriate, one or even more subsidiary classes. [15].

4. COMPATIBILITY

Compatibility is a non-contradictory concept, thus believing at the same time is not a point of uncertainty. [17]. Compatibility entails the existence of free will in the sense required for moral accountability and coherent with universal causal determinism. It is important to distinguish the question of logical consistency from belief in universal causal determinism and belief in free will from the question of whether free will is true. Compatibility is needed not to assert the reality of free will and causal determinism.

Neither compatibility nor incompatibility is tied to the further claim that every human being has free will although some incompatibilities are still diagnosed as to whether people have free will, most take a more advanced stance on the reality or non-existence of free will. Incompatibility are referred to be libertarians since they claim that at least some persons have free choice. A essential factor of the incompatible hard view is the measurement of uncertainty.

4.1 Compatibility categories

The critical factor in every relationship is the two parties' compatibility. The term "compatible" is often used in conversations about whether to maintain or leave a relationship. However many various types of compatibility are needed to maintain a relationship. According to the Meaningful Life Center (2020), there are four major categories of compatibility, and each of them is important for a good relationship.

[18]. Compatibility that strengthens the relationship for the long term is the fourth element. This element is what keeps the two together as their appearance and interests change while the first three can change. The elements are as follows:

1. Physical Compatibility, although it may seem trivial, physical compatibility/concupiscence for one another is very vital for the continuation of a relationship. Physical compatibility is contingent upon on the satisfaction of a set of subjective criteria. However, it is a critical component of an extremely successful partnership.
2. Emotional Compatibility, one another may be physically attracted to one another, a relationship cannot continue long without an emotional connection. This occurs frequently: people seem to be gorgeous on paper or in person, but when you meet and speak with them, you feel nothing. Each good connection needs an element of trust and similarity.
3. Intellectual compatibility, Intellectual compatibility requires that both parties acknowledge the intelligence of the other. They discuss things and intellectual interests and are inspired by one another.
4. Shared Vision Compatibility, entrenching and strengthening interactions to the point where they become really permanent. When these two establish a certain degree of compatibility, the relationship might evolve over time.

4.2 Compatibility Dimension

As part of the Human Emotional Temperament, there are 29 aspects of compatibility. They are as follows [19]:

1. Self-concept, relates to the manner in which you read yourself. A healthy self-concept is truthful as well as positive. A true self-concept is consistent with how various (healthy) persons see you.
2. Emotional status, Certain factors practically ensure that every engagement has a little probability of success. For instance, if a person has an addiction of any type, or if they have a major emotional disorder that is interfering with their lives on a chronic basis, or if they have a propensity to be unreliable.
3. Emotional Energy, Emotional energy is linked to your emotional disposition. A significant measure of emotional energy is how often you feel spontaneous, vivacious, sociable, and adventurous.
4. Carelessness, Defiance is a term that refers to a human predisposition to look out fault in others, to put others in their place, to make others wrong,

and to depict oneself as always right. Romantic zeal
5. Social style, these fundamental feelings play a significant role in defining who you are and who you are best suited to be with.
6. Passion: Romantic, your measure of Romantic Passion indicates how essential the romantic and emotional parts of a relationships have become to your emotional disposition.
7. Character, The character is mostly concerned with questions of authenticity. A person has a strong character if they consistently speak the truth, reject to exploit others in any scenario, and use good judgement even in the most harsh circumstances.
8. Kindness, Kindness refers to an individual's aptitude for sensitivity and persistent empathy for others. Almost everyone on our world is now on the search for friends and lovers who really are high on the kindness scale.
9. Domination, Someone who is continuously dominating must hold the reins. A person who is continuously subservient must be managed. Neither of these characteristics is fundamentally good or negative. However, in every relationship, basic agreement on who will be dominating and who would be subservient is necessary.
10. Sociability, Some individuals are ecstatic to interact with others in a social setting. Others find social participation distressing and anxiety-inducing. If someone has strong social skills, they generally look eager to participate in social activities.
11. Autonomy, the degree to which you want to optimize your time with your spouse against your desire to pursue individual hobbies and interests is referred to as autonomy.
12. Adaptability, Adaptation might be a personal attribute that enables individuals to alter their behavior in order to improve their relationships with other people or groups of people.
13. Cognitive Model, Cognitive Mode is a distinct component of who you are that determines much of your interaction with others.
14. Intellect, Intelect is talk about the interest of learning, taking a big picture and dividing to great detail, and how you make a decision to solve a problem.
15. Curiosity, A person is deemed to have a high level of curiosity if they have a strong demand for stimulation and a personal method for acquiring further knowledge via curiosity.
16. Humor, the dimension of humor are the critical components of cognitive style and humor define

your sense of conversation and also define your personality.

17. Artistic Passion, Certain people, when they are in the midst of themselves, have an innate creative ability. This is a significant personality attribute for them. Occasionally, these individuals are talented painters. They may compose music or poetry, paint, sculpt, or sing. Others are unable to do so, but have a keen interest in watching, listening, reading, and feeling. Should have avenues for creativity such as music and writing.

18. Physical, Your physical life's sentiments and ideas are an integral part of who you are.

19. Industry, person who prefers to be "lazy" and relax has a low Industry score, while someone who is always on the go and doing something has a high Industry score. This dimension is defined by efficiency, productivity, and a constant drive to improve oneself and one's surroundings.

20. Appearance, This dimension's fundamental component is your self-perception as a physically appealing person. This category covers assessments of physical characteristics such as fitness, weight, and athleticism. While this may be considered a component of your "physical temperament," your attitude about your looks also reflects your emotional temperament.

21. Relationship Skills, the amount of effort and skill you invest in a relationship are critical indicators of who you are and the sort of person with whom you are most likely to succeed in a relationship. The primary characteristic that we assess as part of your Relationship Skills Conflict resolution, This dimension assesses your approach to conflict resolution. Understanding the other person's perspective, demonstrating respect for people during disagreement, and resolving difficulties once settled all contributes to high ratings on this dimension.

22. Conflict resolution, assesses the manner in which you handle issues. Understanding other people's view, demonstrating respect for those people during disagreement, and resolving difficulties once addressed all contribute to high ratings on this dimension.

23. Values and Beliefs. Values and beliefs are central to most of our life experiences. How we feel about spirituality, religion, family, and even politics to a large extent the way we think about the world, and with whom we will feel most comfortable sharing our lives.

24. Family Goals.
family Goals are defined by your level of parental interest. The desire to have children and to devote a significant portion of your life to child rearing is a critical component of this dimension.

25. Traditionalism, throughout history, society has created a variety of traditional methods for dealing with the most prevalent circumstances. It may be regarded of as "the most traveled way" in the simplest sense. This component is inextricably linked to the significance put on morals, personal values, and religious affiliation.

26. Ambition, Ambition showed how important it is for you to be acknowledged as a successful person. This aspect represents the importance you put on job and financial success. Additionally, it indicates how essential it is to you to seek out and tackle new difficulties.

27. Altruism, the Altruism dimension examines how proactive you are in doing what you believe is good and giving it back to the community in which you live.

28. Major Experiences, All of your life events influence to your identity and perception of reality. While many of the impacts of this experience are embodied in Core Traits and Learned Attributes

29. Education, Education is influenced by your level of formal education and the significance you focus on education.

5. DIMENSION OF STREET VENDOR COMPATIBILITY WITH PUBLIC SPACE

From the opinion of various experts, the dimensions of compatibility related to street vendors and public spaces are as follows:

1. Role: The government, leaders, and community all have a role in how a public area is operated or not run. The public space is an area in which the community may engage in activities that are accessible to all levels of society and serve as a world that humanizes society. The public space serves as a buffer zone between the household and professional spheres. [16].

2. Psychological: A good public space where humans are placed as the subject From the public space there is a lot of energy, ideas, and transformation for the community, nation, and state. By essence, people are indisputably the center of existence. Whatever the circumstances, everyone is seeking pleasure, and the greatest satisfaction is found in leisure and social connection..

3. Interaction: A public space is an open area for the community that brings people together again and

promotes community connections. has a beneficial effect on the lives of individuals. Open space promotes human contact and is beneficial to other living creatures. [13], [14].

4. Harmony: The community's shared vision, the group is a community of individuals who have a common vision for public open space in the village/city environment. Comparisons in viewpoints are a result of social mixing brought about through social contact, citizen engagement in social activities, and social linkages, including citizen participation in environmental groups..

5. History: Street vendors are integral to the ordinary living of large cities. [20] The street vendors are inextricably linked to the city's cultural heritage in practice. [21]. The culture of trading on the street is a trading activity that has been passed down from generation to generation from the colonial period and has been passed down until now.

6. Emotions: For interpersonal individuals, developing emotions to care for each other and satisfy one another's needs serves as a means to alleviate the load of one another's personal troubles in the surroundings of the public space itself. Establishing an emotional connection between persons and the area they inhabit.

7. Character: Street vendors are market-based tactics that place a premium on informal entrepreneurs that willfully break state restrictions such as tax evasion in order to compete with formal businesses although not contributing to state revenue. [8]. Open spaces have a diversity of characteristics, which determines their function and value. The nature of open space is affected by a variety of distance characteristics, including its location, stage of development, and contact with adjacent land uses and urban form. [22].

6. CONCLUSION

Compatibility is a key element in any relationship, the compatibility that really strengthens the relationship for the long term is the element that keeps the two together. To measure the relationship of street vendors with space public, the recommended measurement tools are: role dimension, the psychological dimension, the interaction dimension, the harmony dimension, the history dimension, the character dimension, and the emotional dimension.

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