INTRODUCTION

The business field succeeds the biggest absorbing workers in Indonesia, it comes from retailers and wholesalers (22.4 million people or 31.8%) from workers are in Indonesia. These sectors are included the three largest contributors of the business field. Some of the workers work in large and retail trade businesses in Indonesia. One of fields get seriously attention from Indonesian government, it is the economical field nowadays; it assumes that economic activity (trade) is the central of a country, without trading activities may cause the physical unmoving of a country.

The existence of street vendors is often underestimated in urban area. They have never been seen as supporting the real sector in the city which it is resistant to the big problem of economic crisis that gotten by Indonesia country in 1998 and global economic crisis in 2008 . The informal sector, especially street vendors is considered to make problem for urban areas, especially the classic problem, such as city beauty, disrupting order, disturbing traffic order and making untidiness.

Related to the study of international journals about street vendors have been many published by some result of researches. From the results of previous research reports will be used as a reference as a capital (epistemology) in this study. As stated by Zava, (2018), Ogundahunsi, (2016), Jaishankar, (2016), Poliard, (2015), Njaya, (2014), Bhaliwal, (2012).Saha, (2011), Adeleji, (2014), Mensah (2008) from the results of research summarized and has the same perception that street vendors use social space as the trading in order to maintain their socio-economic life.

The increasing of the number of street vendors has taken over the social space function by utilizing the trade area in Makassar city. They use of access road and sidewalk to sell on the roadside. This thing is caused by the lack of availability of a access and space that prepared by government for ones who have much money (modal), as consequence the small business traders are increasingly displaced and their space is limited so that they prefer sell in roadside as the place to sell for their sustainability life.

Disruption of urban activities due to the development of unregulated trading activities, it causes the decrease of the city environment quality. The existence of traders occupy the public spaces, it can change the function of space, such as reducing of green opened space, utilizing sidewalks by traders that disturb the pedestrians circulation, the use of road agencies by traders can cause traffic jump. Street vendors are always looking for strategic locations to sell even they have to get out of the market and choose the roadside as strategic place.

Occupation and road are also representations of social space developed from the practiced of exchange between traders and urban consumers who are not accommodated appropriately. Thus, according theory of "Lefebvre" Space Production, this phenomenon can be described to become of reference in the process of space conception, which it will lead to the environment which gives the perception of the space function to represent the accommodated social relationship.

City space is not a three-dimensional cavity of geometry that it can be simply translated into the maps. The dynamics of the city must be seen through what is called Lefebvre (1991) social space; it meant that space as a social product. Based on Lefebvre’s explanation, it is said that city space is a public space when the urban space produces social space if people do some activities there. Occupation is job, activity, work, action or process of taking ownership of a place or area of activity undertaken by street vendors through a process of transition or move from one certain place to another place. Space is abstract thing, which it is present into human’s mental minds that it can only be felt in human’s quality while they do various activities.
TYPOLOGY OF SOCIAL SPACE OCCUPATION PATTERN OF STREET VENDOR IN MAKASSAR CITY

A. Pettarani, Pabbaeng

TYPOLGY OF SOCIAL SPACE OCCUPATION PATTERN OF STREET VENDOR IN MAKASSAR CITY

A. Pettarani

Jalan Pangeran Pettarani, Pabbaeng-

Jalan Hertasning, each roadside is

The trade and services area aim to provide space for the
development of economics sector through the field of trade
and services. Regions of trade and services consist of: traditional
markets (traditional markets of municipal services and
traditional markets of the scale of environmental services),
shopping centres, modern shops, shopping center plans and
modern stores are set at the global Business Area in Mariso Sub-
district.

There are a number of traders selling at road side. It
starts from the clothing merchant, food, accessories, veil, fruit,
fried and martabak. The means used are quite varied. There are
car, cart, and some even use only tents. The merchants come
from different backgrounds.

It is also the condition of traders who are on Pabbaeng-baeng,
mostly traders sell food and fruits. They use facilities of road
using sidewalks, the means used are more semi-permanent in
nature when it can be directly dismantled, but there are also
using tents, and carts.

It is different with conditions of traders are located at A.P.
Pettarani. The roadside traders take over the sidewalk functions
that have been used by pedestrian but it is used by traders as a
place to sell even some of them use as a temporary shelter for
the family. All kinds of goods are sold such as kinds of food, balance,
and also tubeless. The street trader of A. Pettarani is more
dominated by mixed traders.

It is unlike the trading conditions in Hertasning. Each roadside is
traders with different background, means, and goods of sale. All
kinds of merchandise are sold on Jalan Hertasning starting:
clothes, shoes, foods, drinks, carpets and pillows along the way.
Some traders use cars, carts, kiosks, motorcycle, stall and even a
tent.

This is a description of the condition of roadside traders that
occurred in Makassar City. They trade in different ways and
patterns tailored based on circumstances and conditions of each
location where to sell. The trading activities can cause impacts
such as causing traffic congestion. On the other hand, it eases
consumers to shopping easily and practically. Other researches
related to this research more reveal about the impact of street
vendors, but in my research analyzing about the typology of
street trader occupation pattern.

Typology of occupation pattern to street vendors in

Makassar City

Occupation that referred in the study is the process of occupying
space on the roadside to be used to sell by street vendors. In the
process they do occupation takes place a number of patterns or
types that form typologies. So there are some typologies that can
be explained as follows:

The pattern of looking for new place because they cannot

compete in the formal place

Modernization of traditional market has had significant impact
on a number of small businesses, where the modern market asks
the market users to pay place (stall) expensive, so it makes
difficult to reach small businesses. Finally, they move from
formal places to non-formal places so that they can help to their
economic processes which are required because they cannot
adapt to the concept of formal space by the State.

Traders who have been selling for a long time in the market, they
must leave the market and find new location. But there are still
some of them who remain in the market, because of the high cost
of stall in the market, small capital traders inevitably have to go
out and find new locations to maintain their economic life. One of

there. But the space is also present visually through humans' sensory perception. Street vendors are business actors
who do business by using mobile business facilities or not
moving, using urban infrastructure, and social facilities.

This study aims to describe the street vendors of Makassar
city and to analyse the typology of social space occupation pattern
of street vendor in Makassar city. Typology Occupation pattern is
the grouping based on the characteristics by street vendors in
various types, kinds, forms or models of traders are done by
traders.

RESEARCH METHOD

Kind of research is descriptive with qualitative approach using
phenomenology method. The method of phenomenology is done to
reveal the meaning of phenomenology related to the
understanding of how the intersubjective world activities are
done by street vendors in carrying out their life daily.
Phenomenology study describes the meaning of a life experience
for some people about a concept or phenomenon to do
exploration on the structure awareness of human's life experience.

Technique of data collecting is done by observation, interview
documentation, Data source is street vendors who are in 4
locations in Makassar City (the owner and workers). Data
collection is done by interview to 20 informants in Jalan Sultan
Alauddin, Jalan Sultan Alauddin, Jalan Hertasning. The interview is to ask why they are doing street
vendors and their influencing factors. The typology of social space
occupation pattern of street vendor

The data analysis technique is done by qualitative data analysis
through redaction data (choosing the theme points related to the
research). Display of data (the presentment of data through
matrix and graphs possibility related to research needs),
Verification of data and conclusion (find out the main equations
that have been done in interview result) and it is collected based
on the final analysis of data. Data analysis will gain the
credibility, flexibility and confirmability from all informants. Data
analysis will be obtained Credibility, Transferability,
Dependability and Conformability. From the interpretation of the
meaning of street vendors' statements are done so that it is
called typology of occupational patterns that occurred in
Makassar city.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

General Condition of Street Vendors in Makassar City

As the fact, growth rate and economic income that are more
increasing of population in Makassar City. Most of them are
traders in Makassar city; they become street vendors and this
case increases a number of traders in Makassar city.

The people of Makassar City who pursue the profession as
traders increase continuously, it is seen more traders who are
selling on the road side. So, the place that become as trade
location that is in Jalan A.Pangeran Pettarani, Jalan Pabbaeng-
Baeng, Jalan Hertasning, Jalan Sultan Alauddin, Jalan Urip
Sumanharjo Street, Jalan Perintis Kemerdekaan, Losari Beach
Jalan Penghibur, and many other Jalan (streets) which become as
places for selling. These street vendors are vary considerably, it
depends on population density or certain location. Such as in
Jalan Penghibur that it is located in the beach bank, almost of all
sidewalks are used as place to sale, most traders sell Pisangpe, (Pisangpe is a type of snack which is the main ingredients
from bananas). Besides pisang epe still many other snacks sold in the
street side.

The existence of roadside traders in Makassar City is often found
causing many problems related to security and public order
disturbances. Impression of slums, wild, destructive beauty
become patent attached to the roadside traders. They sell at
sidewalks, at city parks and even sometimes on the road. The
scenery is almost along the city road. This scene does not only
disturb the beauty of the city but also can cause congestion
almost every day in all roads side.

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almost every day in all roads side.
the main targets for traders is to use the roadside, as the facility and place to sell.

Traders’ activities in non-formal sector are carried out by staying in particular location utilizing road access. They have similar characteristics to the procedures found in formal trade activities in this typology. In other word, every customer who needs the service will come to the location of their sales. Street vendors use facilities with stall or semi-permanent form that it can be dismantled at any time. This type of traders is often found on the roadside where this research is taking place. Many people make traders as an alternative choice for those who they are not accommodated by the formal sector. So the informal sector involvement need more, caused by pressure compared from that one the economic system that does not provide place for them who do not have sufficient education and skills.

The informal sector is an alternative choice, because it is easy to do. It does not need special skill, and competitive market, so that it can reduce unemployment and poverty. The informal sector grows continuously in absorbing workers who they are not accommodated in the formal sector. Besides that, the presence of the informal sector can get beneficial for consumers from the middle to lower economic community level, because traders are able to provide cheaper goods. This is one of way they can survive in condition of formal sector with low average.

This condition also describes the relationship between informal and formal sector. Despite this, the existence of street vendors is often regarded as problems, especially in urban area. Because traders often use public space, such as: on the sidewalk, roadside, City Park and so on, which it is actually not for selling but it is used for trading activities. As the result, it disturbs order and beauty, road users are also disadvantaged by narrowing roads, traffic is hampered because they are not free to move and traffic jump cannot be avoided.

Non-formal sector is present in the community because it does not provide enough space so that economic activities take place outside of organized sector, the main sector is filled by underprivileged groups are seen and found at every road, their activities are illegal.

Non formal pattern to non-formal
Typology of occupational pattern from non-formal to non-formal sectors is a pattern that is mostly practiced by most traders in meeting their economic needs beside to take advantage of opportunities and opportunities to get profits by using roadside facilities and access used as trading places.

There are some ways and patterns carried out by non-formal traders to Non Formal namely:

Pattern of economic life saving and utilizing opportunity
The pattern of saving the family’s economic life and taking advantage of this opportunity is one of the steps taken by traders to meet the needs and survive their families. Besides utilizing economic opportunities that are promising and meeting of the needs of consumers. This pattern of saving economic life processes is the activity with moving from one roadside to the other roadside. Where the location is used to sell comfortable and it is easier, they will do trade there and where the traders sell and place no many traders who sell, so they move again to look for another place, although the place is used to sell clearly it can cause traffic jump and other users of the road.

Characteristics of street vendors that doing roadside occupation are seen based on how they do their trading activities. Traders have different ways and strategies than other traders. They are more likely tendency of condition and they use based on their own ways. They do the activity that the way to carry out their activities, they will only remain at a certain time as long as they think that the location still get any profit. So, they will look for another place if that location feel lonely from the buyers.

They moved from one place to another again. Types of facilities are commonly used to sell such as traders who use cars, or carts. Cars are kind of transportation that used both personally and generally, but nowadays cars are not only used as transportation but also to sell by using a car. This is easier and more practical to use street vendors activities that use it as a place to sell, these traders are usually do trade who sell food, beverages, fruits, clothing, shoes, watches (Fashion), so they used cars to sell, namely: pick up, truck, and family car. The mobile traders or traders who sell move from one place to the other place, they are liked by many people. They can move to other place, all people can do this activity; they are as a civil servant and retirees, utilizing time and economic value opportunities that help family financial.

Patterns of utilizing market potential
The pattern of utilizing market potential or allowing consumers is one of the patterns by looking at the market potential, where there are many consumers, so the traders sell their merchandise over there. This pattern follows consumers is the most widely practiced pattern by traders, where they are more likely to make sales by looking at the situation and condition where most of them are more tendency to sell, using road facilities, it means where there is a crowded place, there also must be traders who utilize situation and circumstance by selling in various places and access of roads. This pattern is not so much using patented facilities or stall but sometimes using cars as place to sell because it has impression that it is always mobile or move because it is more likely to allow consumers.

Patterns of Togetherness and Seeing the Success of Others
The trade is one of the jobs that many people like to do those, not only from the lower economic class but also higher economic class are interested to be traders. It can be seen every roadides were full of traders; some of them were even driving cars and becoming houses. That indicated that the occurrence of economic and the level of needs to be increasing. The pattern of participating or allowing trend is done by many traders, because they just see their friends or spend the time and opportunity.

How to make a good network and relationship between one trader and another? Increased a good relationship between friends or family, it make strengthens of brotherhood and it can increase the welfare of life. If we see traders’ life, most of them have family relationship between one trader and other traders. They will invite each other and inform each other if one of family members has succeeded so the other family is also interested in changing their profession as trader. They try and want to sell because they see the success of others.

CONCLUSION
The description of street vendors condition in Makassar city in trading by using different ways and patterns, those are based on situation and condition where they sell each other's. The process of doing occupation takes place a number of patterns or types of occupation ways, such as: pattern to look for new place because they are not able to compete in formal place, non-formal pattern to non-formal (pattern of saving economic life and taking advantage of opportunity, pattern of utilizing market potential, pattern of togetherness and seeing the success of others).

This study produced typology of occupational patterns of street vendors in Makassar city. This research is expected to provide references to the development of the field of social sciences and become a contribution to the government as a policy maker, society in general and traders in Makassar city.
REFERENCES
3. Ogundahunsi .2016. Safety awareness of roadside traders in Osogbo Township, Osun State, Nigeria