
Social Interaction of Street Vendor in Makassar, South Sulawesi Province

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Abstract

This study was conducted at Losari Beach Makassar South Sulawesi province with the objective to analyze the social interaction of the street vendor in Losari Beach, which is associative and dissociative. This research was a case study (case study) arguing that this research was specific to describe clearly the meaning of phenomena that occurs. This study also used naturalistic paradigm approach (qualitative) to analyze and to construct the street vendors as an actor directed social interaction to get data from the street vendors who are associative and dissociative based on empirical facts in Losari Beach Makassar.

Data analysis was performed with data reduction that is focused on the election, simplification, abstract, and transformation of raw data from field notes, followed by the presentation of the data and drawing conclusions. Research showed that social interaction of the street vendor at Losari Beach, which is associative is manifested in the form of cooperation, accommodation and assimilation. Social interaction of the street vendor at Losari Beach, which is dissociative is a form of social interaction are embodied in social processes between individuals or groups of street vendors with buyers or consumers, between the vendors with coastal managers of Losari Beach.

Social interaction dissociative includes competition, contention (conflict), and contravention. The social interaction that is dissociative at Losari Beach in the form of competition is a social process that arises as a result of price competition, the quality of goods or merchandise, cleanliness, and others to attract interested visitors or customers at Losari Beach. It can be said that social interaction is increasingly open to serve as a place of business that can provide economic benefits for street vendors (PKL) at Losari Beach in Makassar South Sulawesi province.

Keywords: Associative, Dissociative, Social interaction, vendor.

1. Introduction

State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results. Social interaction can occur if there is an interaction (social contact) and communication between two people or groups. It is because

social contact is the first phase of the social relations while communication is the delivery of information and provision of interpretation and reaction to information submitted. Similarly, social interaction of street vendors (PKL) at Losari Beach shows some of the things that can be a source of information for the commencement of communication or social interaction. Social interaction has rules, and rules can be viewed through the dimensions of space and time.

According to Robert T. Hall and W.I. Thomas (cited in Soekanto 2007) divide the field of social interaction into four (4) limits the distance which are the close distance, personal distance, social distance, and social distance. In addition to rules regarding it, Hall also explains the rules regarding time. At this time, the dimension is seen the limits of tolerance of time that may affect the shape of interaction. The final rule is a dimension of the situation presented by WI Thomas that is the definition of an interpretation of a person's situation before reacting.

Furthermore, Gillin and Gillin cited in Liliweri (2003, p. 257), classify the social processes that arise as a result of the social interaction into two types, namely the processes that lead to the realization of unity and social integration (associative) and the opposition, which means the way of struggling against a person or group to achieve certain goals (dissociative).

1.1 Associative

Associative is a form of interaction that will encourage a pattern of social order. The forms of associative are following:

- **Cooperation**

It is an effort between individuals or groups of people to achieve a common goal. The cooperation develops when people can be directed to achieve a common goal, and there must be the awareness that these goals in the future have benefits for all. There must also be a pleasant climate in the division of labor and the remuneration to be received.

According to Santoro (2004, p. 173), the cooperation will grow stronger if there are things that offend members or another individual. In addition, the cooperative function described by Charles H. Cooley cited in Liliweri (2003, p. 215), "Cooperation arises when people realize that they have the same interests and at the same time have sufficient knowledge and control of their selves; awareness of the same interests and the organization are relevant facts in a useful cooperation".

- **Accommodation**

In sociology accommodation has two meanings, which describes a situation and process. The accommodation which describes a situation means that the balance of social interaction related to social norms and values prevailing in society. While the accommodation as a process refers to the human efforts to defuse a conflict that human efforts to achieve stability. According to Gillin and Gillin, accommodation is a notion which is used by sociologists to describe a process of social relations that is synonymous with adaptation in biology. Accommodation has several forms, as follows:

- Coercion is the form of accommodation that occurs through the imposition of the desire of particular party against the other weaker party. It is said that there is mastery (domination) a top group in a weak group. Example: in a system of slavery or colonization.
- Compromise is the form of accommodation when the parties involved in the dispute mutually to reduce demand to achieve a settlement. Tolerance (Toleration), the form of accommodation that occurs without official approval. Sometimes tolerance occurs unconsciously and without planned due to the desire to avoid of dispute both parties. Example, People who are not fasting during Ramadan, do not eat in any place.
- Stalemate is the form of accommodation when rival groups have a balanced force. Then both realized that no longer possible to go forward or backward so that conflict or tension between the two will stop by itself. Example, rivalry between the West Block and East Block in Europe stops by itself without any party lose or win.
- Adjudication is the settlement of problems or disputes through the courts or the legal system. Example: Land disputes of inheritance are settled in court.
- Displacement is the form of accommodation to end a conflict by diverting attention to the shared object.
- Conversion is the form of accommodation in resolving conflicts where one party is willing to budge and accept the establishment of other parties.
- Assimilation is the process of adjustment of main characteristics with other characteristics surrounding environment.

1.2 Dissociative

This social process less encourages the creation of social order. Even it tends toward the opposition, which means a way that is contrary to a person or group to achieve certain goals. However, Dissociative also still has benefits to creating a social order. Dissociative process can be divided into four forms as follows:

- Competition is a social process when various parties compete and do something to achieve certain goals. Competition occurs when some parties want something that is very limited or something that becomes the center of public attention.
- Contravention is a social process that is characterized by discontent, uncertainty, doubt, denial, and denial of the personality of a person or group that is not publicly. Contravention is opposition in secret, in order not to open disputes publicly. Some factors that can cause of contravention among other are differences establishment between a particular community and other groups in society, or it could be the establishment of community. The cold war is a contravention which has a goal to make opponent feels uneasy or restless. In this case, the opponent is not attacked physically, but psychologically. Against psychologically means private dispute.
- The dispute is an advanced form of the social process of contravention which is extroverted. The dispute occurs because of the sharp differences between certain circles in society. Increasingly sharp differences lead to anger and hatred that encourages action to injure, and destroy others. Obvious Dispute leads disintegration between individuals or groups.
- Conflict is a struggle of individuals and social groups to fulfill its objectives by against the opposition with threats and violence. Conflict can be said beat each other (configure).

However, the conflict is not only tangible physical conflict. In a broader definition, conflict is defined as a social process between two or more parties in which one party is trying to get rid of the other party by destroying or making powerless.

2. Problem Statement

Based on the explanation above, the author formulates the research problem as follows:

How is the role of social interaction that is associative and dissociative of the street vendors at Losari Beach Makassar South Sulawesi Province?

3. Objective of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the goals to be achieved in this study is:

To analyze and to reconstruct the social interaction process which is associative and dissociative of the street vendors at Losari Beach Makassar South Sulawesi Province.

4. Literature Review

4.1 Affecting Social Interaction Factors

A process of interaction based on a variety of factors which are beyond the individual, such factors of imitation, suggestion, identification, and sympathy. According to Rachmat (2001, p. 127), these factors can move on its own separately or in a state of belonging.

- **Imitation**
Imitation means imitating the behavior and actions of others. Imitation has positive and negative aspects, which is positive if an individual mimics the behavior of other individuals who either appropriate values and norms of society. However, if an individual is said to mimic the negative behavior of other individuals who are not good or deviate from the values and norms in society.
- **Suggestion**
The suggestion is a process by which an individual receives a view of the way the behavior of others without criticism first. As a result, the affected parties will move to follow that view and accept it consciously or unconsciously without thinking. The suggestion is usually performed on people who are authoritative and have a major influence on their social environment. However, suggestions can also come from a large group (majority) against a small group (minority), or adults towards children. The result of the process is highly dependent on the age, personality, intellectual ability, and the physical state of a person.
- **Identification**
Identification is actually a tendency or desire in a person to become equal with another person. Identification is a further form of the process of imitation and the suggestion that its influence has been very strong. A person who was subjected to identification of so-called idol. Attitudes, behaviors, beliefs, and lifestyles of the idol will be institutionalized and even

animate to someone, thus, significantly affect the formation and development of his personality.

- Sympathy

Sympathy is a process in which a person feels attracted to the other party. In this process feeling plays a crucial role, although the main impetus in sympathy is a desire to understand the other party and to cooperate with him.

4.2 Patterns of Social Interaction

According to Damsar, 1997, p. 30 approach to social network will be explored patterns and sources of social relations in various dimensions in the mechanism of the process of its activities through the pattern of social interaction which is the form the interactions that occurs between individuals, individuals and groups, and groups with a group that is dynamic and has a certain pattern. According to Santoso (2004, p. 135), the social interaction pattern has characteristics as follows: (1) based on the social position (status) and its role; (2) It is an activity that continues and ends at a point that is the result of earlier activities; (3) Contains dynamics. In the process of social interaction, there are various state social values are processed, both of which lead to the perfection and destruction. (4) In anytime, anywhere, and any circumstances. It means social interaction can occur anytime and anywhere, and can be positive or negative consequences on people's lives. KartiniKartono cited in Kuncoro (2003, p. 33) categorizes Street Vendor as follows:

- PKL (street vendor) Group is a trader who sometimes produces and sells its food and drink.
- PKL equipment gives the connotation that, most of them hawking wares on mats that located on the roadside or at the front of the store that is considered strategic.
- The majority of PKL have small capitalized, even sometimes they are just a tool for owners of capital to earn a commission as a reward for his labors.
- Groups of street vendors are a marginal group, even some who belong to the group of sub-marginal.
- The quality of traded are defective items, and the price is far cheaper.
- Omzet is not great.
- The low purchasing power of buyers (lower income pockets).
- The opportunity to be a success or enter the world business in the big scope is little.
- In general, this is a family business enterprise or even one-man enterprise.
- The offered things are not usually normal, of shifting the type of the things that a frequently traded occurs.
- Bargaining between buyers and sellers is a distinctive feature of the PKL.
- There is a strong entrepreneurial spirit.

According to SoerjonoSoekanto in Ibrahim (2003, p. 14), the basis of social interaction is social contact and communication which is defined as the reciprocal influence between the various facets of life and states that social interaction is the basis of social processes.

5. Methods

5.1 Participants

This research was a case study (case study) arguing that this research was specific to describe clearly the meaning or phenomena that occur to the street vendors at Losari Beach. This study also used naturalistic paradigm approach (qualitative) to analyze and to construct the street vendors as an actor directed social interaction at Losari Beach. There are some considerations in choosing this site as place to observe, which are:

- In a view of PKL (street vendors), Losari Beach is a famous place which visited by many people (buyers) every night, especially on week nights;
- Displaying many characteristics that are fulfilled by the street vendors;

The street vendors at Losari Beach are grouped into several categories, namely *pedagangbakso*(meatball trader), *PisangEpe* (bananas press trader), fruits trader, drinks trader, cigarettes trader, etc. The basic assumption of choosing the groups of the case is considered to represent each group of street vendors in the study site. The focus of this study was to describe, to explore and to find the process of social interaction that is associative and dissociative of the street vendors at Losari Beach.

5.2 Data Collection

Data was collected through interviews and participatory observation. Interviews were conducted to explore the cognitive structure and significance of the behavior of the subject under study. The main interview forms used were in-depth interviews, both free and focused interviews. Most interviews were conducted by using the local language. By this way, the informant Traders of meatballs, *PisangEpe*, drinks, fruit, and cigarettes told using their own language, so that the validity of the data more secure. This type of interview is also important to obtain information on the surface and find out what people think and feel about certain events (Mulyana, 2001, p. 181). Observation techniques used was participating observation or participant observation where the observer a bit much involved in the life of the study. The researcher followed those observed in their everyday life, see what they do, when, with whom, and under what circumstances, and ask about their actions. According to Arikunto (2006, p. 89), to do this kind of research, it needs a specific technique to collect the data so that the research process can run smoothly.

5.3 Data Analysis

Data analysis was performed with data reduction that is focused on the election, simplification, abstract, and transformation of raw data from field notes, followed by the presentation of the data and drawing conclusions. The data analysis was begun since the data was collected and more intensive performed after returning from the field. All available data was reviewed, abstracted and reduced then processed into conclusions.

6. Results (or Results and Discussion)

6.1 Social Interaction Associative among of the Street Vendors at Losari Beach

Associative social interaction, which in this studies social interaction between-PKL with the buyer (visitor of Losari Beach), and managers are including:

- Cooperation, the interaction between street vendors with buyers by marketing the merchandise or wares to visitors. For example, shoppers or visitors who pass through the Losari beach, the street vendors offer "Let, stop by, look around, please, etc. Then the reaction is a buyer, or a visitor approached the seller (PKL) as the things that they want are the coincidence.
- Accommodation can be seen in religious differences when Ramadan arrived all Muslims fasting and other religions avoid eating in the open space. Similarly, the form of social interaction of the vendors at Losari Beach, there is no activity during the day because most vendors are Muslim, as described by one of the informants PKL (Haliman, 45 years old).
- Assimilation, it is a process of getting to know between PKL with other street vendors (e.g., PKL *PisangEpe* with PKL fruit, juice, food and other) from do not know each other and have different characters; then often meet and do resulting in the action where the vendors get to know each other and know each character.

The form of social interaction associative among the street vendors is mutually beneficial cooperation. These results indicate the existence of the associative form of social interaction among street vendors towards the manager of Losari Beach, such as cooperation. It is in line with Paul's Wirutomo (cited in Rachbini and Hamid, 1994), said that the dependence of formal sector employees to merchandise and services from the informal sector (street vendors) at Losari Beach where some low-paid employees or employees to buy food and drinks sold by street vendors. Based on observations and interviews with one of the informants street vendors who sells around the shores of Losari (Haliman, 45 years), soup and beverage sellers said that:

"Every day I sell food and drinks around Losari Beach, precisely around Stella Maris hospital and pretty much from hospital employees or employees break hour for lunch. The buyers are low-income employees, but there are also middle-income employees. They are our regular customers who always enjoy our merchandise while chatting and discussions with other customers (interviews Haliman, 45), on 15 April 2013)."

Explanation of the informant above confirms that the street vendors, especially sellers of food and beverages around Losari Beach (outside the area of the bridge) Bahari, where buyers (customers) who have varied backgrounds and are generally employees and employees of lower income for various purposes, there were just buying food or drink and go straight back to work (Stella Maris Hospital, government offices and private offices) and there are some customers still stay to chat with friends while enjoying food and drinks. In the context of this study, the activity of street vendors who occupy the sidewalk in front of the hospital tends to disadvantage due to cover some or all access to the hospital. The same thing is described by another informant

(Ibrahim, 42 years old), the notion that PKL interferes with the activity of visitors, especially people around Losari Beach.

“I was approximately 12 years as a street vendor selling PisangEpe and drinks (juice) at Losari Beach, where equipment to sell I often entrusted to a fellow street vendors or shopkeepers around the Losari, and they don’t mind as long as there is communication, because in principle of PKL, we seek kosher sustenance to support our family. Where we feel secure each other by helping to keep the things. For the realization of harmonization between street vendors with citizens, a deal is made that all PKL both sellers of PisangEpe, fruit (juice), food and drinks together maintain order, cleanliness, safety so that the visitors or buyers enjoy the atmosphere of the Losari Beach. It is said that the existence of street vendors at Losari with variations, types, and kinds of merchandise will attract many visitors to Losari Beach (interviews Rahman, L (48 years old), dated 15 April 2013). “

A further form of cooperation, communication, and social interaction among street vendors with merchandise suppliers such as bananas, food, beverages, branded packaging, and cigarette, so far in accordance with facts, data and information obtained is very substandard where merchandise suppliers are helped to market the merchandise. The functions of PKL here is as an accomplice marketing to consumers. By looking at the function, then the supplier as a party who has to provide assistance to street vendors to trade in order to provide equipment such as carts sitting (relay) in the form of stimulus to help businesses, as described by one of the informants, a drinks vending (Sudiro, 40 years old) explained that:

“Rational choice and voluntaristic action, conducted a number of vendors before became urban actors in Makassar, is about a social fact, where their lives in the region of origin (in the village) is related to structural problems, where shortcoming of subsistence household of family called "natural poverty".

According to Maksud Hakim (2013, p. 70) about Poverty naturally says that the problem of poverty is not a problem because of the poverty that is a destiny that we must accept. However, it is needed an effort to overcome it, so it drives the rural-urban arrive in Makassar because limited minimum community resources at their village to obtain employment and income, and to own land or agricultural land in the area of origin.

6.2 Social Interaction Dissociative among of the Street Vendors (PKL) at Losari Beach

According to Manning and Effendi (1991), PKL is the term that given to the merchandise trader that using carts. The term is often interpreted as such because of the number of traders leg are five. Five feet are two feet trader plus three "legs" of wagon (which is three-wheel or two-wheel and one foot). Currently, the term is also used for street vendors in the street traders in general. According to An-nat (1983, p. 30), PKL is the terms of street vendors is a relic of the British colonial era.

Dissociative social interaction is the opposite of associative social interaction. If the associative social interaction emphasizes forms of cooperation, the social process of dissociative more emphasis on forms of competition (resistance). There are three forms of social interaction dissociative, associated with the activity of street vendors at Losari Beach, namely competition, contravention, and conflict.

- Competition is a social process that occurs where individuals or groups of vendors are competing to get profit by selling merchandise or other things in fair and open.
- Conflict is a social process in which an individual or group consciously or unconsciously oppose the other party with threats as well or violence to attain goals or desires. Conflict usually occurs because of differences in understanding and interests. In this case, it can lead to a kind of gap that can interfere with the social interaction between the warring parties. Contention can occur at all levels of society, individuals or groups, not least the actors of street vendors at Losari Beach, ranging from the smallest to the public environment. Contradictions (conflicts) is arising from: (1) dissent of; principles or values, the rule of individuals; (2) differences in customs, culture; (3) the interests of political, economic, and social, and (4) social change, disorganization, and disintegration.
- Contravention is the forms of social interaction between rivalry and conflict. Contravention is characterized by symptoms of dissatisfaction against someone or something. Its attitudes cannot be visible or hidden. The hidden attitude can be hatred, but not to be a contradiction or conflict. By its attitude, the forms of contravention are as follows: (1) General, which include denial, reluctance, resistance, obstruction of, protests, disturbances, acts of violence, and mess up the other party; (2) Simple, which denies the statements of others in public, cursing through leaflets, railed, defamatory, throwing the burden of proof to the other party; (3) Intensive, is sedition, spreading rumors, disappointing others ; (4) Secret, announcing another party secret, treasonous acts; and (5) Tactical: surprise the opponent, disrupt or confuse others, forcing others to violence, provocation and intimidation.

A form of competition between individuals or groups that occur from the social interaction among street vendors, for example, competition with suppliers of merchandise or shop owners Losari Beach. According to one informant, a seller of *PisangEpe* (Kamaruddin, 34 years old) suggested that:

“In my opinion, the cause of the interaction of competition is the similarity of merchandise and trade in the same amount and price. That condition indicates that buyers have a choice of places for shopping which located at Losari beach and in front of shopping that presence needed by the buyer. Both the shops and street vendors are advantageous, and it can show that the street vendors also have a large market share and compete with shops (interview Kamaruddin (34 years old), April 20, 2013. “

I have been a street vendor for seven years and based on my observation the type of merchandise vendors is greatly influenced by the activity around Losari beach. For example, in a trading area or market in front of the shops, the type of merchandise being offered will be diverse, it can include food or beverage, grocery items, clothing, and other. Although there is competition

happen, but the existence of street vendors in front the shops are very helpful in a sense of security and tighten the kinship between them, or the same boat that is equally earn a living in order to achieve a decent life, which each provides information for the development of his or her fellow street vendors (SW (38 years old), on 23 April 2013).”

In relation to the statement above, it is understood that their existenc (street vendors) should be recognized as an action group because they are interconnected with other. In this case, the group action is the behavior that is a group of street vendors and based on the interests of the group. Integrative actions are the actions of individuals that are integrated with the action group. From the various types of social action, it could be social interaction if it has been interconnected. Therefore, social interaction is a reciprocal relationship between the individual and the individual just as street vendor interaction at Losari Beach.

Based on the results on the field of social interaction among street vendors at Losari beach, it showed that these interactions lead to cooperation, competition, and conflict. The conflict or disagreement that have occurred in the social interaction between several types of street vendors at Losari Beach is between the seller of *PisangEpe* and Fodd because of a misunderstanding with a service factor in the form of non-physical conflict, just as described by one of the informants, Suwarno (38 years old).

From the explanation above, it emphasizes that the conflict which often associated with social interaction between street vendors and other is misunderstandings or dissatisfaction caused by visitors or buyers and fellow street vendors, so it does not bring a big impact or reaching effects on other sectors towards the atmosphere of insecurity at Losari Beach because when there is a conflict or misunderstanding, it will be immediately resolved. Thus, a conflict that the author intent in this study is not a social process when individuals or groups of individuals are trying to fulfill its objectives by against the opposition with threats or violence.

In line with a view above, according to information from other informants that so far there has not been open conflict between street vendors with certain parties like the owner of the shops, visitors or buyers or with the manager of Losari beach. This is confirmed by one informant as a manager representing the Department of Tourism (Thomas, 31 years old).

The explanation above illustrates the conflicts which often occur between street vendors with related parties was just non-physical conflict as a result of misunderstandings or disagreements which can be solved by mutual understanding and respect for each other. Furthermore, the interaction between vendors and government agencies usually occurs when the control operation will be carried out by government agencies such as the District, village, and municipal police. The conflict is sometimes happening between the street vendors and the government agencies when the street vendors are disciplined by the Municipal Police due to their violates the rules of Makassar city government based on the legal basis such as Regulation No. 10 of 1990, on the fostering of street vendors; SK Mayor of Makassar No. 44 of 2002, concerning appointment of the court of the few places that can and cannot be used by street vendors in urban areas; SK

Mayor of Makassar No.651/Kep/180/2007 Triangle Region Four Way as Hygiene and Enforcement Pilot Regions.

This affirmation is understood that conflict or clash between street vendors by involving municipal police officers, especially at Losari Beach are different from other location of the street vendors in the city of Makassar, for example; the conflict of the street vendors at the door AT Hasanuddin University a week ago, also in other places such as in the traditional markets that often lead to clashes or violent conflict involving street vendors who are considered illegal by officers who want to curb the region in accordance with the government policy contained in Regulation applicable, It is as stated by one of the informants (Rahman, 36 years old) as a visitor or buyer who likes shopping at the Losari Beach because of *PisangEpe*.

The conflict that often occurs when there is the control operation or eviction places of business, such as the action of demolition and eviction operations *PisangEpe* around the Losari Beach on 03 April 2011, experienced by Idris (41 years old) and other vendors. The enforcement actions which implement the policy of the Mayor, including street entertainers around Losari Beach is PKL activity should not be there. According to the legislation in force that street vendors are active in these locations should be dismantled or demolished (RM interviews (36 years old), April 25, 2013).

Social interaction between-vendors with other is the basis of the process of social development which shows the communication and dynamic relationships in the activities at Losari Beach. Social interaction which dynamic includes: social interaction PKL with consumers (visitors, buyers), social interaction PKL with suppliers of food or the owners of capital, social interaction PKL by coastal managers of Losari Beach, and social interaction PKL by the United Indonesian Poor People (SRMI) and the League National Student for Democracy (LMND) Makassar.

As has already been explained, the positive and negative effects of social interactions dissociative are underlying combined use Rational choice theory and voluntaristic in this study. It is used to explain the rational choice and voluntaristic action against street vendors who conduct activities at Losari Beach to meet the necessities of life and improve the family economy. Thus, Rational Choice Theory of Coleman is evident in the basic idea that the individual measures lead to a purpose, and that purpose is determined by the value or selection, as described (Ritzer, 2007, p. 394). In this case, Rational Choice Theory of Coleman, focusing on the actors (e.g., PKL) is seen as a person who has a goal and actions to achieve these objectives. Then voluntaristic action theory of Parson supports the theory of rational choice. Rational choice theory asserts that actors act rationally to pursue interests (maximizing) the objectives to be achieved.

Rational choice theory and voluntaristic measures have limitations. That is, occasionally an act of decision making on the activities of street vendors who had calculated carefully turned out to have a final result that is not expected, and sometimes unanticipated. The results also showed that not all the street vendors in the city of Makassar, including at Losari Beach successfully

achieved what is expected. Although there were successful, the percentage was very small and largely or generally not achieve what is expected, if not to say failure.

7. Conclusion and Recommendation

7.1 Conclusion

After looking at the results of the research and discussion above, it can be drawn some Conclusions as follows:

- The new findings in this study are the street vendor who sell in Losari Beach have no possibility for wealthy or prosperous, because they trade only to survive on the basis of daily income just enough to eat a day and night.
- But their associative interactions are very thick and there is never any disassociation among street vendors because they concentrate on earning a living for their survival.

7.2 Recommendation

- Several research results have been mentioned above, the authors recommend to the relevant parties in the development and handling of street vendors in Losari beach city of Makassar as follows.
- The government needs to review local regulations and the current decree of the Mayor of Makassar, less relevant to use in the direction of social change in the utilization of small business potentials in the informal sector of street vendors, such as: 10 of 1990, Decree of Mayor of Makassar. 44 of 2002.
- Should the city government of Makassar in making the Regional Regulation and/or the decree, especially on the development of street vendors, it is necessary to involve stakeholders from the street vendors through their representatives (organizations formed by street vendors), so that the decisions issued are jointly owned by the street vendors or against Makassar city government.
- It is expected that the municipal government of Makassar, especially related offices such as City Planning Department, Sanitation Department, Market Manager, Gardening Service and Tourism Office together with street vendors to form an organization that can accommodate their aspirations which aims to protect and assist the street vendors from all kinds of obstacles during this.

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