



e-ISSN 3026-3468

p-ISSN 3026-2593

Article info

Received manuscript:

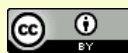
12/09/2026

Final revision:

20/10/2026

Approved:

21/10/2026

This work is
licensed underCreative Commons Attribution
License 4.0 CC-BY International
license**BEYOND FORMALIZATION: PSEUDO-INCLUSION AND
EQUILIBRIUM OF VULNERABILITY AMONG MODERN
MOBILE COFFEE VENDORS****Yani Fathur Rohman^{1*}, Khairul Fuad¹, Aura Bunga Restanu¹**¹National University, Jl. Sawo Manila, Pasar Minggu, Jakarta
Selatan 12520, Indonesia*Correspondence E-Mail: yani.fathur.rohman@civitas.unas.ac.idDOI: <https://doi.org/10.30598/baileofisipvol4iss2pp346-356>**ABSTRACT**

The shifting trend in informal sector formalization—driven by corporate network expansion in modern mobile coffee businesses across urban public spaces—engenders the fragmentation of worker relations and the exclusion of spatial rights to the city. Prior research has predominantly focused on micro-marketing strategies, location agility, as well as vendor adaptation and resistance. This study aims to examine the transformation of strategic public spaces into competitive arenas for modern mobile coffee vendors, the emerging spatial-temporal compromises, and their implications for urban social inclusion. A qualitative approach with a case study design was employed, focusing on modern mobile coffee vendors across five pioneering corporations in DKI Jakarta. Primary data were gathered through in-depth interviews and systematically analyzed using NVivo software. The findings reveal several key insights: (1) a shift in daily mobility patterns from market-driven choices to coerced spatial mobility governed by base-location algorithms, sales turnover targets, and law enforcement threats; (2) the emergence of an equilibrium of vulnerability resulting from individualized partnership schemes that trigger social fragmentation, wherein physical distancing compromises are maintained solely to prevent open conflict and collective eviction; and (3) the manifestation of pseudo-inclusivity, wherein vendors are economically embraced and utilized, yet systematically excluded from spatial rights and urban spatial planning. These findings highlight the necessity of institutional involvement and corporate responsibility, while urging urban governance policymakers to formulate proportional public space utilization regulations.

Keywords: Coerced Spatial Mobility, Equilibrium of Vulnerability, Modern Mobile Coffee Vendor, Pseudo-Inclusion, Urban Public Space

INTRODUCTION

The informal sector is a fundamental component of the economic structure in developing countries. Data from the Central Bureau of Statistics indicate that approximately 59.4 percent of Indonesia's workforce is engaged in the informal sector, which includes street vendors, mobile traders, and other micro-business units (BPS, 2025). This substantial proportion demonstrates that the informal sector serves as a primary pillar for labor absorption and provides an essential economic safety net for lower-income populations. The widespread participation in the informal

sector also reflects heightened competition for urban space and consumers. Within the urban economy, mobile coffee vending—commonly referred to as 'Starling'—has experienced particularly rapid growth. This trend is driven by the increasing popularity of coffee consumption in Indonesia. According to the Indonesian Coffee Exporters Association, domestic coffee consumption has grown by an average of 8.2 percent annually, establishing Indonesia as one of the largest coffee consumer markets in Southeast Asia (AEKI-AICE, 2023). Consequently, significant economic opportunities have emerged in urban areas characterized by high mobility, such as university campuses, transit stations, commercial office centers, and business corridors.

The evolution of corporate models has precipitated a fundamental transformation in the mobile coffee business landscape, marked by the widespread formalization of street vendors (Tucker & Anantharaman, 2020). The informal sector, once characterized by independent vendors with minimal capital, is increasingly reorganized into networked business schemes managed by capital-backed corporations and startups. The rapid expansion of modern mobile coffee vendors illustrates the adaptation of informal vending models through the implementation of formal operational standards, standardized electric bicycle fleets, app-based ordering systems, and algorithm-driven location strategies. This process of formalization and corporate expansion into street-level spaces introduces a new paradox within the formal-informal dichotomy of the urban public space economy (Chotim, 2010).

Modern mobile coffee vendors operate without fixed locations, making mobility both advantageous and challenging. While mobility allows direct access to consumers, it also introduces uncertainty in customer retention and intensifies competition for strategic business spaces (Aprilia et al., 2025). This competition encompasses not only economic factors but also social dimensions, including the emergence of informal mechanisms and unique conflict characteristics (Dahrendorf, 1958; Granovetter, 1983). Within urban social dynamics, competition among modern mobile coffee vendors provides a new context for analyzing social conflict.

Conflict is an inherent aspect of social life arising from differing interests, resource competition, and divergent views among individuals or groups in society (Dahrendorf, 1958). This demonstrates that conflict is not an unusual phenomenon, but rather something integrated within the social structure itself. Social conflict is not always destructive; it can function as a mechanism that reinforces group solidarity and encourages social adaptation (Aleyda et al., 2024). This perspective aligns with Dahrendorf's view, which regards conflict as a driver of social change. In the context of increasingly dynamic urban societies, social conflict manifests in various forms, including economic activities within the informal sector. The emerging conflict appears not only explicitly (manifest) but also implicitly (latent) (Dahrendorf, 1958).

Previous studies concerning mobile vendors (including modern mobile coffee vendors and street vendors) can be grouped into three categories. First, studies highlighting marketing management and consumer behavior dimensions. These studies focus heavily on business micro-navigation, Segmenting, Targeting, and positioning marketing strategies, technological

adaptation, and factors influencing consumer purchasing decisions regarding mobile coffee vendors (Armada et al., 2025; Kurniawan & Madiistriyanto, 2022; Putra & Widiastini, 2026; Yulius et al., 2025). Second, studies highlight the spatial dimensions of urban public space. These approaches examine mobile vendors from the perspective of urban geography, spatial planning, and the interconnectedness between informal and formal sectors (Dovey & Recio, 2024; Think et al., 2025). Third, studies highlight resilience dimensions and interactions with enforcement authorities. This dimension focuses primarily on social structures, survival strategies, micro-political relations with local enforcement/government officials, and social legitimacy (Ciek Julyati Hisyam et al., 2024; Hermawati & Paskarina, 2020; Suharyanto et al., 2025; Tucker & Anantharaman, 2020).

Existing research on marketing management, consumer behavior, and urban spatial dimensions often portrays mobile vendors as rational actors with the autonomy to select locations and marketing strategies, without addressing the extent to which their operating environment is shaped by hierarchical and oppressive structures. Studies focusing on resilience tend to frame interactions with local authorities in binary terms—enforcement versus resistance or negotiation—thus overlooking the ongoing, unresolved nature of conflict governance. This study addresses these gaps by investigating how strategic public spaces become competitive arenas for modern mobile coffee vendors and the spatiotemporal compromises they establish to manage conflicting interests. Additionally, the study explores the connection between vendor mobility and urban social inclusion, aiming to identify the forms of competition, unwritten agreement mechanisms, and spatiotemporal compromises that arise, as well as the resulting forms of social inclusion associated with the proliferation of mobile coffee vendors in urban public spaces.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a qualitative methodology to capture the complexity, context, and subjective meanings constructed by participants (Creswell, 2016). A case study approach facilitates an in-depth exploration of the experiential dynamics among mobile coffee sellers affiliated with five leading modern mobile coffee corporations in Indonesia. This approach enables systematic mapping of unwritten agreement mechanisms, pragmatic tolerance, and spatial-temporal compromises used by modern mobile coffee vendors to manage conflicting interests with both fellow vendors and authorities in public spaces. DKI Jakarta was selected as the research site due to its status as a megapolitan area with a high concentration of informal mobile coffee vendors (starling) and diverse urban facilities (Park et al., 2026). Primary data were collected through in-depth interviews with six informants representing five corporations. Informants were purposively selected based on the following criteria: (1) active partnership for at least six months, (2) operation in high-density pitch locations such as parks, office lobbies, university gates, and sidewalks near transit stations in DKI Jakarta, and (3) gender representation,

with two of the six informants being women. NVivo software was utilized for narrative data processing. Thematic analysis was conducted, beginning with coding and data reduction in NVivo, followed by pattern construction, data display, and drawing conclusions regarding unwritten agreement mechanisms, pragmatic tolerance, spatial-temporal compromises, conflicting interests with authorities, and their relationship to social inclusion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Endless Mobility: Bound by Culture, Threatened by Structure

This section encompasses the research findings that align with the research objectives and offers interpretations of these findings. The research findings are discussed, analyzed, elaborated upon, and interpreted in the context of achieving the research goals. The phenomenon of mobile coffee vendors is frequently conceptualized within a market economy perspective. Prior studies, such as those by Kurniawan and Madiistriyanto (2023), Aulanda et al. (2026), and Putra and Widiastini (2026), dominantly position location mobility as a method of strategic competition. Within this framework, mobility is viewed as a form of operational agility that allows urban informal micro-entrepreneurs to dynamically respond to spatiotemporal demand fluctuations, spontaneously perform market segmentation, and minimize physical building overhead costs. This assumption originates from a corporate viewpoint interpreting physical movement in public space as a rational choice to maximize sales turnover. In other words, the economic perspective normalizes the act of relocating as a form of entrepreneurial freedom of choice.

The findings of this study reveal an intriguing fact. The mobility of modern mobile coffee vendors is not a form of market-oriented freedom, but rather Coerced Mobility—mobility forced by permanent spatial insecurity controlled by location algorithms, turnover targets, and enforcement threats by authorities. Modern mobile coffee vendors move from one street corridor to another not merely in pursuit of efficient market niches, but as a combination of algorithmic pitch compliance, sales targets, and informal conflict resolution mechanisms stemming from enforcement threats, building management warnings, or location saturation due to multiple vendor bases. Interview results demonstrate how vendor mobility is driven not only by economic aspects, but by an established informal social order. The experience of informants explicitly shows that their mobility decisions are guided by efforts to avoid conflict.

"At first I circled around to find a busy spot. After a few weeks, I felt that the location near the park and office area had quite a lot of passersby. Naturally, other vendors also came there. Once that happens, we have to find another place so we don't get too close to each other." — Informant A, June 3, 2026

Another informant reinforced that the social order relates not only to fellow partners, but also to authorities who force them to move:

"With fellow partners, we usually greet each other and have mutual understanding. Sometimes during break hours everyone competes for one location, and when that happens, I usually look for another spot. Livelihood is already arranged by God. When it gets crowded like that, security guards sometimes chase us away, or even attract the authorities to come." — Informant E, September 26, 2026

The findings serve as a critique of marketing economics perspectives. Modern mobile coffee vendors are not merely seeking segments, targets, and strategic locations; rather, they move from one location to another because strategic public space has suffered competitive saturation and is controlled by informal norms regarding ideal selling distances. This finding aligns with research by Aulanda et al. (2026) regarding the mobile coffee phenomenon in Medan, which identified a suppressor effect, where excessively high location mobility actually negatively and significantly impacts sales volume because it disrupts route consistency for regular customers. Empirically, these results prove that mobility in the mobile coffee business is not merely a strategy to fetch customers, but an indication of structural vulnerability that drains physical energy and time.

The research findings complement prior research by Hisyam et al. (2024) in examining street coffee vendors who also experience limitations. Hisyam et al. (2024) indicated that vendors operate in a competitive economic arena by contesting economic capital, social capital, cultural capital, and symbolic capital to achieve or maintain a dominant position in the urban social arena. Actors compete in the arena by utilizing convertible accumulated capital. However, for modern mobile coffee vendors, their social capital (such as familiarity with fellow vendors) is not an accumulative capital that can be exchanged for a permanent spatial license. Such capital is merely a basic survival instrument that prevents them from being completely excluded from the urban landscape. When informants choose to yield and express resignation to the ideological narrative that 'livelihood is already arranged by God', this is not a calculated symbolic capital move to win public sympathy. Passive resignation reflects an internal process of structural subordination where agents accept an unjust and repressive spatial order as natural due to the absence of political power to change it.

This finding is reinforced by the fact that partners view eviction actions by Satpol PP, security guards, or space takeover by other vendors as a 'daily fate' to be accepted without resistance. Thus, these findings fill a literature void by emphasizing that the proliferation of modern mobile coffee vendors cannot be interpreted as a success of the informal economy transforming into the formal economy, as claimed by Yulius et al. (2025) or Tarulevicz (2018). The proliferation of mobile coffee vendors is a manifestation of formal employment exclusion where urban space is commodified such that lower-middle-class actors are forced to compensate for their lack of financial capital by exhausting their physical energy in an endless cycle of algorithm-controlled mobility. This finding represents an epistemological critique of positivist theories that possess gaps in explaining urban social reality.

Capital Expansion, Spatial Regulation Dilemma, and Precarity of Modern Mobile Coffee Vendors

Conflict occurring within informal groups is frequently associated with the positive function of conflict in strengthening internal bonds, building group solidarity, and giving birth to new institutions or rules of the game that maintain social stability. A friction between groups in public space can trigger the formation of new norms, functional adaptations, and stronger social integration. Openly managed conflict can function as a safety valve that tightens the internal solidarity of conflicting groups. This perspective aligns with the study by Hermawati & Paskarina (2020) in Bandung City, which found that street vendors successfully established vendor organizations and associations as pressure groups to negotiate with city authorities regarding zoning arrangements. Likewise, studies by Estrada (2013) and Romero et al. (2024) in Manila highlighted how street vendors form kinship networks and community cohesion to share financial vulnerabilities. Well-managed conflict subsequently strengthens group institutions and generates new collectively binding norms. However, the findings of this study reveal that competition among modern mobile coffee vendors does not indicate internal group solidarity. Empirical facts in the field show that agreements on distance setting between vendors or decisions to move locations never produce solid collective organizations, associations, or institutions among modern modern mobile coffee vendors.

"Yes. Once, another coffee vendor stopped right next to me. It felt awkward because customers got confused about who to buy from. But eventually we talked nicely, and agreed to keep a distance when selling." — Informant 1, June 3, 2026

The distance agreement expressed by the informant above is a form of compromise, not organizational consolidation. This contrasts with Hermawati and Paskarina's (2020) findings regarding street vendors in Bandung who were able to form vendor associations or local communities as power relation mediators facing formal authorities. Modern modern mobile coffee vendors in this study experience individual fragmentation. The absence of an official association forces each vendor to bear competition and enforcement risks independently. Therefore, interpreting an incidental two-meter distance agreement between mobile coffee vendors as a form of group solidarity is less relevant.

The results of this study show that conflicting interests among mobile coffee vendors from different corporations in competing for strategic bases—such as MRT/KRL station exit gates, office building lobbies, or city park corners—do not give birth to social institutions or collective associations at the partner level. Unlike conventional street vendors who frequently form vendor associations or local solidarity networks to negotiate with territorial authorities (Hermawati & Paskarina, 2020), modern mobile coffee vendors remain in a fragmented state. Corporate management designs an app-based, individualistic partnership system focused on personal turnover targets, thereby preventing the formation of collective solidarity bonds or informal institutions among fellow partners. Consequently, when spatial friction occurs between fleets,

the conflict never escalates into collective bargaining power to demand business space rights. Instead, conflict is forcibly suppressed through internal corporate management intervention via route rotation or partnership termination sanctions.

"At most, if we get caught arguing with a partner from another brand, our route gets changed, or our contract might be terminated. It's rare, though; there are just stories that if it happens, you get called by management and given a warning. But we rarely have friction because we think we're all trying to earn a living and the economy is tough right now, so we just understand each other." — Informant 5, September 26, 2026

Urban sociology studies frequently link hide-and-seek tactics, disguise, or relocation by street vendors as covert forms of subversion (hidden transcripts) against urban authorities (Scott, 2012). However, the facts demonstrate that modern mobile coffee vendors possess no political resistance agenda. The attitude of Informants A and C expressing readiness to follow officer directions to move locations proves that vendor compliance is fully disciplined compliance. There is no effort to damage or challenge authority legitimacy. Flexibly stepping aside is not hidden political resistance, but a mechanism of surrendering to structural powerlessness. Labeling this resignation as infrapolitics perpetuates the state's neglect of its responsibility to provide fair business space for its citizens. In contrast, modern mobile coffee corporations utilize urban public space as part of a promising business. They capture urban space previously held by unaffiliated informal coffee vendors and street hawkers. In other words, this phenomenon represents a new form of corporate capitalization through informal mechanisms, sacrificing partners to urban geospatial risks and precarity, while corporations benefit by avoiding real estate rent costs.

In line with Rosales' (2020) study on undocumented fruit vendors in Los Angeles, daily survival strategies (such as building familiarity with space users or yielding) do facilitate short-term survival, but fail to provide a foundation for long-term economic mobility. The findings of this research fill this theoretical gap by offering a new synthesis that the social order at the modern mobile coffee vendor level is bound neither by internal solidarity nor resistance (infrapolitics), but by an Equilibrium of Vulnerability. Modern mobile coffee vendors tolerate one another not because they are united, but because they mutually realize that open conflict will only accelerate their collective economic destruction under enforcement threats, whether due to sidewalk sweeps or vendor disputes. This equilibrium of vulnerability creates an illusion of solidarity by appearing harmonious and friendly, while concealing deep anxieties regarding pitch survival and daily turnover. The social relation formed is highly fragile, where tolerance is granted only insofar as no party breaches the agreed minimum territorial boundaries.

Shadows of Pseudo-Inclusivity: The Complexity of Vulnerable Space Contestation

Society is viewed as a structure bound by power and authority unevenly distributed within an Imperatively Coordinated Association (ICA) (Dahrendorf, 1958). Urban public spaces

(sidewalks, parks, road shoulders) where modern mobile coffee vendors operate function as an informal ICA. Within this arena, authority stems not from bureaucratic decrees, but from spatial position dominance based on seniority, arrival order, and local actor land control. Early-arriving vendors occupy superordinate positions holding location claims, whereas latecomers are pushed into subordinate positions obligated to yield. Dahrendorf (1958) divides this dynamic into two phases: latent interests (covert efforts to secure turnover and monitor competitors) and manifest interests (when two vendors contest the same physical spot, triggering verbal disputes). In urban public space contexts, the scarce resource contested is high-value economic pitch access. Urban land commodification under neoliberal capitalism creates socially produced spatial scarcity (Harvey, 2003).

These findings reveal an intersection between Dahrendorf's (1958) conflict concept and Harvey's (2003) Right to the City. This intersection exposes the fact that the presence of mobile coffee vendors in modern urban space creates Pseudo-Inclusivity. Economically and functionally, the public and city managers accept and celebrate the presence of modern mobile coffee vendors because they provide utility functions that conventional cafes or coffee shops cannot provide in delivering instant coffee for office workers, online ojek drivers, security personnel, and commuters. However, politically and spatially, their right to the city is unrecognized. Their presence is conditional—valid only as long as they demand no space ownership rights and stand ready to relocate instantly during formal patrol sweeps. This finding emphasizes that urban capitalist logic places modern mobile coffee vendors within fragile and pseudo-inclusion. Their presence is exploited economically, but their spatial rights are excluded from official city planning. Consequently, these dynamics highlight the imperative for urban public space governance to transition from punitive enforcement toward adaptive, inclusive regulatory frameworks that formally recognize vendors' spatial rights and economic utility within city planning.

The results of this study demonstrate that the acceptance of modern mobile coffee vendors in urban public space is a form of pseudo-inclusivity. Modern cities frequently grant false derivative rights to worker groups to use urban space, provided their presence benefits capital accumulation and does not disrupt gentrification aesthetics. Modern modern mobile coffee vendors carry a narrative of 'informal sector modernization' using eco-friendly electric bikes, neat uniforms, and non-cash payment systems. However, this inclusivity proves false because it is driven by two structural vulnerability pillars. Pillar One: Intrasectoral competition and modern territorial pressure. Partners are trapped in fierce competition among corporate fleets to chase turnover targets set by corporate app algorithms. Route cannibalism and high-value pitch contestation create latent tensions that drain partner social energy. Pillar Two: Fear and terror of enforcement by Formal Authorities (Satpol PP and Building Security). The presence of modern modern mobile coffee vendors on sidewalks and building lobbies is never guaranteed by lawful

legal rights. Their presence is permitted based on temporary tolerance or informal compromise with local area managers, but they are forcibly moved whenever regional sweeps occur.

CONCLUSION

The process of strategic public space becoming a competitive arena for modern mobile coffee vendors is part of urban space commodification that perpetuates disguised marginality for its workers. Their daily mobility represents not market-oriented freedom, but rather Coerced Mobility—mobility forced by permanent spatial insecurity controlled by pitch algorithms, turnover targets, and enforcement threats by authorities. The app-based individualistic partnership system intentionally triggers social fragmentation among vendors, where daily social order is bound by an equilibrium of vulnerability. Spatial-temporal compromises manifest through physical distance agreements and mutual partner awareness that open conflict will only accelerate eviction by authorities. This condition reinforces the reality of pseudo-inclusivity, where modern mobile coffee vendors are economically and functionally accepted by the public and area managers, yet excluded from city planning and spatial rights. Partners are trapped in double insecurity, threatened by internal route cannibalism among fellow partners alongside enforcement sweeps by authorities or office building security guards. Informal sector modernization through corporate schemes does not erase structural precarity. Therefore, managing modern mobile coffee vendors requires moving beyond an exclusion paradigm toward recognizing workers' substantive spatial rights through an inclusive, collaborative governance formula. Specifically, this requires institutionalized tripartite coordination involving corporations, vendor representatives, and local government authorities. Within this framework, local governments must establish proportional public space usage regulations and designated vending zones, while corporations must assume institutional responsibility for occupational safety, fair dispatching algorithms, and compliance training. By embedding vendors as active stakeholders in negotiating spatial-temporal schedules, this coordinated governance can transform pseudo-inclusivity into genuine urban social inclusion.

ETHICAL STATEMENT AND DISCLOSURE

This study was conducted in accordance with established ethical principles, including informed consent, protection of informants' confidentiality, and respect for local cultural values. Special consideration was given to participants from vulnerable groups to ensure their safety, comfort, and equal rights to participate. No external funding was received, and the authors declare no conflict of interest. All data and information presented were collected through valid research methods and have been verified to ensure their accuracy and reliability. The authors used ChatGPT and Grammarly to assist with language editing, improving academic writing style, and enhancing the clarity and readability of the manuscript. The authors reviewed and edited all AI-generated content and take full responsibility for the accuracy, integrity, and originality of the

final manuscript. No generative AI was used in the collection, analysis, or interpretation of the research data. The authors express their gratitude to the informants for their valuable insights, and to the anonymous reviewers for their constructive feedback on an earlier version of this manuscript. The authors take full responsibility for the content and conclusions of this article.

REFERENCES

- AEKI-AICE. (2023). *Pertumbuhan Konsumsi Kopi dalam Negeri*. <https://www.aeki-aice.org/data-konsumsi-kopi-harian-indonesia/>
- Aleyda, N., Maqhfira Agustin, & Moch Ayyub Sholah Baldani. (2024). Implikasi Teori Konflik Fungsional: Tinjauan Pemikiran Tokoh Lewis A Coser Di MIS Al-Azhar Jember. *Al-Tarbiyah: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Islam*, 2(1), 30–39.
- Aprilia, Z. Z., Deswita Lestari Batubara, Elma Fiisma Dalimunthe, & Habima Perdana Kusumah. (2025). Strategi Bertahan UMKM Kopi Keliling di Tengah Persaingan Coffee Shop Modern. *Jurnal Akademik Ekonomi Dan Manajemen*, 2(4), 641–650. <https://doi.org/10.61722/jaem.v2i4.7799>
- Armada, A., Welsa, H., & Ningrum, N. K. (2025). The Influence of Ad Appeal and Competitive Pricing on Purchase Decisions with Consumer Buying Interest As An Intervening Variable in Indomie Consumers. *Eduvest - Journal of Universal Studies*, 5(4), 4595–4609. <https://doi.org/10.59188/eduvest.v5i4.33282>
- BPS. (2025). Keadaan Angkatan Kerja Indonesia. In *BPS* (Vol. 47).
- Chotim, E. E. (2010). Ruang-Ruang Sosial Pekerja Ekonomi Bawah Tanah (Underground Economy). *Masyarakat Jurnal Sosiologi*, 15(1). <https://doi.org/10.7454/mjs.v15i1.1221>
- Ciek Julyati Hisyam, Anggie Natasya Putri, Aninda Rahma Melani, & Syifa Rahma Nabila. (2024). Strategi Kebertahanan Pedagang Kopi Kaki Lima di Wilayah Rawamangun pada Era Digital: Analisis Berdasarkan Teori Pierre Bourdieu. *Journal of Creative Student Research*, 2(3), 52–66. <https://doi.org/10.55606/jcsr-politama.v2i3.3831>
- Creswell. (2016). *Research Design: Pendekatan Metode Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, dan Campuran* (4th ed.). Pustaka Pelajar.
- Dahrendorf, R. (1958). Toward a Theory of Social Risk. *Conflict Resolution*, 34(4), 87–107. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00208825.2004.11043716>
- Dovey, K., & Recio, R. B. (2024). Inventraset assemblages: The spatial logic of informal street vending, transport and settlement. *Urban Studies*, 61(12), 2265–2289. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00420980231223060>
- Granovetter. (1983). *The Strength of Weak Ties : A Network Theory Revisited*. 1(May), 201–233. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/202051>
- Harvey, D. (2003). The right to the city. *Handbook of Urban Politics and Policy*, 27(December), 141–154. <https://doi.org/10.4337/9781802200669.00017>
- Hermawati, R., & Paskarina, C. (2020). Patterns of Power Relation of Street Vendors in Bandung City. *Politik Indonesia: Indonesian Political Science Review*, 5(2), 214–228. <https://doi.org/10.15294/ipsr.v5i2.20607>
- Kurniawan, E., & Madiistriyanto, H. (2022). Strategi Pemasaran Kopi Starlink (Kopi Keliling) di Wilayah Jabodetabek Menghadapi Persaingan di Era Globalisasi. *Jurnal Cahaya Mandalika*, 3(2), 1350–1356.

- Park, C. M., Budiman, W. N. J. A., Gandhi, A., Giri Sucahyo, Y., Foster, C., & Heeks, R. (2026). Contextualizing digital platforms in the informal economy: Policy and reality in Jakarta, Indonesia. *Journal of Urban Affairs*, 1–26. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07352166.2026.2671762>
- Putra, I. P. A., & Widiastini, N. M. A. W. (2026). Electric Coffee Cart Innovation in Denpasar City and Gianyar Regency as a Response to Changing Consumer Behavior. *Jurnal Bali Membangun Bali*, 7(1), 55–68. <https://doi.org/10.51172/jbmb.v7i1.501>
- Scoot, J. S. (2012). *Infrapolitics and Mobilization*. Edition Bellin.
- Suharyanto, I., van Aalst, I., & van Liempt, I. (2025). From Meatballs to Souvenirs: Street Vendors' Strategies of Resilience During Revitalisation in Yogyakarta. *Tijdschrift Voor Economische En Sociale Geografie*, 116(5), 621–636. <https://doi.org/10.1111/tesg.70023>
- Thinh, N. K., Peimani, N., & Kamalipour, H. (2025). Forms and spatiality of street vending in informal settlements: The case of in-between spaces in Hanoi. *Cities*, 161 (September 2024), 105870. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cities.2025.105870>
- Tucker, J. L., & Anantharaman, M. (2020). Informal Work and Sustainable Cities: From Formalization to Reparation. *One Earth*, 3(3), 290–299. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.oneear.2020.08.012>
- Yulius, K. G., Titus David Fandika, & Vasco A.H. Goeltom. (2025). the Starling Phenomenon: a Case Study of Itinerant Instant Drink Vendors in Tangerang Regency. *Jurnal Industri Kreatif Dan Kewirausahaan*, 8(1), 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.36441/kewirausahaan.v8i1.2982>