

# 論文の内容の要旨

## Dissertation Abstract

論文題目  
Dissertation Title

Roles and Spatio-temporal Identities of Street Vending in Contemporary Urban Contexts:  
Case Studies from Bangkok

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(近代都市における露天商(ストリート・ベンディング)  
の役割と時空間的アイデンティティーについて：バンコクの事例)

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### Abstract

Street vending is one of the most primitive forms of commerce with a richly local feel. It still plays a significant role in the socio-economics of many countries, especially in the under-developed and developing worlds. A prime example is the city of Bangkok. Street vending provides easy accessibility for all of its population to get cheap food, commodities and employment. Street vending has, however, been claimed as an unwanted urban element by policy makers, city planners and urban designers due to its negative effects, such as dirt, traffic jams and social crimes, as well as its image of poverty. On the other hand, layering Western-influenced urban design concepts on the Asian urban fabric has failed to ensure livable and enjoyable public spaces experienced particularly in streets and sidewalks and has, instead, resulted in unsound solutions – exclusive rather than inclusive, beautiful, clean, safe and lifeless spaces devoid of their innate street culture. Meanwhile, a study of the old shopping streets has revealed the street vendor to be an important urban element in generating street livelihood, its sense of place and place identity. Street vending provides not only economical values but also socio-cultural values. So, should we keep practicing Western-influenced urban design concepts with no room for street vendors, in spite of the fact that the majority of the citizens' lives have relied on the several potentials of street vending activities? This paper thus poses to reinvestigate the roles and current state of street vending. The purpose of this dissertation is to answer two questions: What are the roles and identity of street vending in the contemporary urban context? And how does street vending shape the city and vice versa? These questions form the hypotheses that street vending has evolved from its conventional roles and identities in order to survive from diverse forms of pressure. Such pressures include those traditionally imposed by governors, policy makers, developers and urban designers influenced by modern concepts who try to eliminate street vending from the city as well as conventional pressures like globalization and climate change. Street vending has evolved effectively and adaptively through its identity of informality, temporality and flexibility.

This study sheds light on the phenomenon of street vending in a developing country, which has rarely been the subject of spatial planning and design studies heretofore. The results will thus contribute both theoretical and practical benefits in the following ways. First, it will provide information on up-to-date roles and identities of street vending from the perspective of urban design concepts. Second, the understanding of spatial intervention mechanisms adopted by street vendors will contribute to a better, more sustainable integrative policy on street vending management. Finally, it will provide an initial recommendation on how street vending and its potential can contribute towards an Asian perspective in urban studies.

To achieve the two objectives, a holistic methodology of field work and site investigation was carried out in ten cities; Bangkok, Tokyo, Paris, Hanoi, Phnom Pen, Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Manila. The focus of this study, however, is street vending in Bangkok, as its peoples' lifestyles are attributed dramatically to its long historical dependency on street vending activities. Visuals, descriptions and statistical data were cross-referenced to establish a working definition, methodological model and research tools for the study. Data collected from literature review and interviews with Thai government officers were used to establish the state of street vending in Bangkok. A survey on consumer behaviors and attitudes on street vending was conducted to clarify the current state of street vending within the context of shopping activities in Bangkok. Three case studies were then conducted in the major street vending locations of Bangkok, selected as the evidences of street vending. Their roles and identities were then studied in three scenarios: the everyday-local context, everyday-glocal context, and in the context of an urban crisis.

The first case study was conducted in the "Thewet" district, which houses Bangkok's public administrative office and the residential district where local Thai context is clearly visible through the peoples' lifestyles, activities and the physical environment. The second case study was conducted in a street vending area around "Siam square," a shopping area located in the Siam commercial district and one of the most popular shopping destinations in the Bangkok City Centre where the blending of globalization in the local Thai context is clearly visible through the peoples' lifestyles, activities and the physical environment, while a sense of the local still remains. The third case study was conducted along "Liabthangduan Ram Intra" Road, where unconventional street vending emerged during the flood in 2011. Data was gathered through spatio-temporal surveys on street vending and relevant activities, self-administered questionnaires and records from a quasi-ethnographic interview with the street vendors. A cross-analysis of these cases helped interpret the roles and identities of street vending in Bangkok.

The analysis revealed contextual influences on street vending identity. Street vending in the local context such as in the Thewet district reflected their conventional and traditional identities within their surrounding context. They were rich in the sense of locality and reciprocity, but were also poor and vulnerable. A spatial observation revealed the traditional forms of intervention in public spaces through push carts with parasols, their mobility and the items sold for everyday use. Their spatio-cultural identity can be defined as the "Umbra" network with a very fluid character. These Umbra networks are an important "informal" and "temporal" urban element that should be taken into account in the Asian urban morphology.

By contrast, street vending in the glocal context was highly evolved, as was seen in the case of the Siam district. The assimilation of globalness by street vendors was found in certain physical attributes, however, a sense of localness also remained. The identity of street vendors were also different from conventional street vendors; they were the new generation of street vendors with a high educational background, who made use of their marketing and business knowledge in their trade, achieved high incomes and were invulnerable. These evolved identities were also expressed in their spatio-temporal attributes: the street stall, their static mobility, the fashion items sold and their provision of trendy items to shoppers, travelers and tourists. Their spatio-cultural identity can be defined as "evolutionary" street vending.

The third case was an important example of the role of street vending during an urban crisis, showing the high performance of street vending's flexibility, accessibility and adaptability. This case studied the emergence of unconventional street vending selling survival items during the Bangkok flood crisis in 2011. The results corroborate the flexible-moveable potential of street vending in fulfilling flood victims' needs – easy accessibility to services and commodities and reciprocal help during the flooding crisis, especially when the assistance of officials and volunteers could not be thoroughly provided.

The results affirm the inclusiveness of street vending identity. Street vending activities support and maintain livable urban conditions during urban crises as well as economic crises, political crises and disaster crises. Street vending is an essential mobile element in shaping the "self-made public place." Accordingly, it may be concluded that street vending is a significantly resilient urban element for Bangkok, both in everyday situations as well as in its dilemmas. Street vending should be included as a potential urban element in urban design and planning theories in order to provide a solution to the loss of liveliness in modern public spaces, as the understanding of spatial intervention mechanisms achieved by street vendors will contribute to a better, more sustainable and integrative policy on street vending management.

**Keywords:** street vending, resilient, spatio-temporal identity, Bangkok

### **Structure of the Dissertation**

This research employs qualitative and quantitative research integrated with socio-geographical analysis methods. It is divided into five main parts, with each part using the research methods necessary to achieve its aims.

#### **Part I Background**

Part I is an introduction to the dissertation, containing four chapters. This part first explains the need for re-evaluating the roles of street vendors in our contemporary urban context, and the following chapters then describe the background of this study, the literature review and research methodology .

#### **Part II Describing the Phenomena**

This section of the dissertation is describes the phenomena of street vending in five chapters. Each chapter concentrates on the results of investigations on spatio-temporal street vending identity collected from fieldwork, site investigations, questionnaires and interviews. Each case study is examined according to the major factors that have contributed to the changes and evolution in street vending in Bangkok, in other words, the socio-spatial changes resulting from technological advances and the climate change.

#### **Part III Interpretation and Conclusion**

Part III attempts to provide a conclusion to all three empirical studies from Part II, using a method of cross-referencing and discussion on the roles and identities of street vending from an urban design and planning perspective.

The appendices contain various raw materials such as the following: maps in larger scales, results of the interview with government officers, questionnaire forms with answers and examples of interviews with street vendors.