Chaos and Reconfiguration of Space: How Can a Sense of Belonging in a Fluid Space Be Achieved? — The Innovative Exploration of Mobile Vendors' Management in Jixiang District

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Abstract: Street vendors are a common phenomenon in cities and a difficult point in urban management. More and more city administrators have realized that instead of banning and driving away street vendors, it is better to integrate them into the city's regular management, making them a means to benefit the public, improve people's livelihood, and promote economic vitality. The appearance of street vendors is a true reflection of residents' needs. The case of managing street vendors jointly by the City Administration Bureau of Jixiang District, Jibei Street Office, and volunteer veteran forces exemplifies the new era of city administrators' commitment to people-oriented governance and flexible law enforcement. This includes their attempt to use flexible governance measures to achieve innovative exploration in the spatial management of city street vendors. It is a model for current grassroots social governance innovation and can provide reference and inspiration for the current management of city street vendors.

Keywords: Mobile vendors; Spatial disorder; Distribution point; Spatial recombination

1. Introduction

"Every time I come to pick up my children, the traffic around the school is getting more and more congested, especially when it comes to the rush hour, the street vendors occupy the business area, it can be said that it is congested", a teasing statement by Uncle Wang who lives in the Ankang community. Ankang community is located on the main road of Jiyang District, there are many school communities nearby, and the flow of people is very large, so the number of mobile vendors is also very large. During school commuting time, the non-motorized lanes of the main road are occupied by mobile vendors, non-motor vehicles walk on the motor road, and the traffic safety risks are very large. Law enforcement officers chased away the mobile vendors, but the more they were rushed away, the more they appeared. Volunteers who help law enforcement officials talk about it are also very helpless. There are many contradictions between law enforcement personnel and vendors,

vendors affect nearby residents, residents complain, and security risks are prominent. How to solve various problems in the management process of mobile vendors in Jiyang District should be discussed.

2. Theoretical basis: spatial production theory

Space is the basic field of governance. Governance not only needs to face the different spatial forms but also needs to re-construct the order through different spatial fields. The concept of spatial production was first proposed by the French scholar Lefebvre in the 1960s and has become the research object of many sociologists and urban planners. The theory of spatial production was first formed by Marxist scholars, especially Western Marxist scholars, in their criticism of capitalism from the perspective of space. After the 1920s, the Chicago School, represented by Georg Simmel and others, combined spatial research with sociology and created a new paradigm of urban research. In the middle of the 20th century, Michel Foucault's spatial power theory and Pierre Bourdieu's field theory were representative research achievements [1]. After the 1960s, Lefebvre and David Harvey reinterpreted the relationship between city, space, and capital by using Marx's totality of man, Hegel's absolute spirit, and Nietzsche's philosophy of will as the basis for their theories. He believes that the essence of space production is the process by which human beings transform natural material space into social space through social practice, and its ultimate goal is to produce various spatial forms that meet human needs [2]. The most important one is that Lefebvre proposed that space is generated through the conscious activities of human subjects, and constructed the core category of "spatial practice", "spatial representation" and "representational space" of spatial tripartite dialectics to solve various problems in social governance.

In the face of the conflicts and contradictions between mobile vendors and the government, which are often caused by space occupation, the academic community and relevant departments try to explore long-term governance processes, such as the setting up of vendor facilitation areas. However, there is a sustainability crisis in some of the channeling areas, which is implicit in the contradiction between the nature of the mobile vendors and the regularization elements, which means that the establishment of a truly sustainable governance process depends on a careful analysis of the nature of the vendors and the order of the place. In spatial theory, urban space is a container for the power-capital system to produce benefits, and spatial power is often regarded as the right of lower-class groups to practice production [3].

3. Spatial conflict: spatial disorder of urban mobile vendors governance
3.1. The conflict and conflict of mental space
3.1.1. The conflict between the mobile vendors and the residents in the mobile vendors' distribution points

Mental space is the presentation of the subject's mental activity in space practice and the expression of the subject's mental life world in abstract space. After the spatial physical reorganization, the distance between residents and mobile vendors is further narrowed. On the one hand, the existence of mobile vendors meets the needs of residents' daily lives, and on the other hand, it intensifies the contradiction and conflict of psychological space between residents and mobile vendors. First of all, the location of mobile vendors is located on the roadside near the community. The mobile vendors usually choose to raise pedestrians' attention to themselves through hawking, which affects the daily life of the community residents and causes them to complain about the setting of the mobile vendors. It has intensified residents' dissatisfaction with mobile vendors and mobile vendors' dispersal points. Residents are not willing to buy the sales of mobile vendors, which will also cause damage to the interests of mobile vendors, which runs counter to the original intention of

the installation of mobile vendors.

3.1.2. The psychological resistance of mobile vendors to urban management personnel

Stallholders are "controlled" by the established space as they try to adapt to the new space. The first is that vendors have to abide by the rules of the space. During the period of mobile vendors, stall owners can choose the place and time of stalls relatively freely, and do not need to face any system and rules. Rules and systems are often not the basis for stallholders to carry out activities, and even stallholders are disgusted with rules and systems, especially for urban management personnel. In the eyes of the street vendors, the urban management personnel are the enforcers of the system and rules, and for a long time, the contradictions between the mobile street vendors and the urban management personnel, the violent law enforcement personnel, and the attitude of the mobile street vendors to hide in the face of the law enforcement personnel have also caused the psychological resistance of the mobile street vendors and even the public to the relevant departments and law enforcement personnel. Although some mobile vendors have a temporary "resettlement point", the trust of mobile vendors in law enforcement personnel is still doubtful, and there is also a distrust and uncooperative attitude toward the daily work of law enforcement personnel. Secondly, in the space replacement, the fierce market competition makes the competitive pressure further transferred to individuals. To occupy the ideal position in the fixed space, individuals have to break the rules, and law enforcement personnel need to maintain the rules and constantly regulate the behavior of vendors, which further causes the stallholders' resistance to law enforcement personnel.

3.2. Decline and lack of public space
3.2.1. The decline of public space

Public space is not only a physical space but also provides emotional support for people through public services and plays the social role of public space. The establishment of mobile vendors' distribution points gives the public space a commercial nature, and the economic attribute exceeds the emotional attribute. The public space becomes a fixed place for mobile vendors to buy and sell and cannot provide public activities, and part of the public space of residents is occupied but does not play its due function. At the same time, the establishment of mobile vendors has affected the health of public space, especially when the vendors do not consciously follow the norms and the management is not standardized and effective. This will increase the burden of health maintenance, including the process of stallholders setting up stalls and the process of stallholders leaving the mobile stallholder dispersal point.

3.2.2. The absence of public space

In the process of urbanization, space, as a scarce resource, is more and more occupied by interest groups, and the political attribute given to public space is becoming more and more prominent, so the trend of public space privatization is becoming more and more obvious. The establishment of mobile vendor dispersal points needs to rely on public space. Due to the scarcity of public space, most of the locations of mobile vendor dispersal points are selected on the roadside, and most of the established stalls are temporary stalls, which makes it difficult to meet their long-term requirements and the safety of stall owners is difficult to be guaranteed. The scarcity of public space and the importance of public space lead to the lack of public space.

3.3 Spatial reorganization: the governance of mobile vendors
3.3.1. Attach importance to residents' emotional governance and build an emotional community

Emotion can not only make the social structure and culture possible but also alienate people and mobilize

people to break social structure and cultural tradition [4]. Therefore, attention should be paid to residents' emotional governance and emotional logic should be integrated into the spatial reorganization, so that residents, street vendors, and urban management personnel can strengthen emotional connection and psychological identity and build an emotional community.

First, regulate the behavior of street vendors to strengthen the emotional identity of residents to mobile street vendors. This is because the psychological conflicts between the residents and the mobile vendors are more due to the psychological alienation caused by the irregular operation of the mobile vendors in the mobile vendors' distribution points. Therefore, in the face of this situation, law enforcement departments should strictly supervise the business mode and operation norms of the vendors, and internalize the norms into the inner norms of the vendors through publicity, punishment, and other means, to ensure the long-term operation of the mobile vendors' distribution points, and narrow the psychological identity of residents and vendors.

Second, by changing the law enforcement methods of urban management personnel to weaken the emotional resistance of mobile vendors to urban management departments. Traditional urban mobile stallholder governance emphasizes rigid governance, that is, paying attention to the role of control. Law enforcement means in governance are strongly coercive and legally binding, and common means of governance mainly include force coercion and administrative intervention [5]. In the process of law enforcement, unreasonable administrative penalties often occur, resulting in conflicts between mobile vendors and law enforcement personnel. With the continuous spread of social awareness of human rights, the rigid governance method is no longer suitable for social and economic development, and the best path for comprehensive law enforcement of urban management needs to be flexible. This involves adhering to the people-centered service purpose and protecting the reasonable demands of mobile vendors.

3.3.2 Shape the community network center and weave the dense network community

First, the establishment of a community network space to increase the means of communication between various entities. The implementation of cyberspace has narrowed the distance between various subjects, realized the interconnection between various subjects, and expanded the communication channels between various subjects. Communicate problems promptly so that mobile vendors can correct them promptly, and law enforcement personnel can constantly adjust their law enforcement methods according to the real-time feedback of residents and vendors [6]. Using the community as a platform, different subjects within the range of the community are gathered together to increase communication between them to realize the benign and orderly emotional interaction between the governance subject and the governance object. At the same time, it realizes the rational utilization of network public space, meets the needs of residents for emotional communication, and makes up for the needs of residents for some functions carried by public space.

Second, expand mobile vendor sales by providing online channels. Cyberspace has not only emotional functions but, more importantly, economic properties. The contradiction between the absence and the indispensability of public space in the city can be carried out through cyberspace. The urban management department can provide network channels to broaden the sales methods of mobile vendors, sell in a predetermined way through public accounts, small programs, and other forms, and at the same time find a special delivery by way of settlement, so that residents can purchase without leaving their homes, and vendors can also purchase goods following the predetermined quantity, reducing the waste caused by the accumulation of goods. At the same time, the sales of the offline mobile vendors can also release the goods sold by the vendors on the same day in advance on the network in a graphic way, which can not only allow residents to buy on demand but also promote the goods of the vendors.

4. Conclusion

In the process of exploring the governance of mobile vendors, corresponding measures are proposed by analyzing typical cases. The action logic, action strategy, and effect of spatial restructuring in different regions are compared and analyzed, to explore the general laws and beneficial experiences of spatial restructuring, to promote the innovation of mobile vendor governance from individual regions to the whole country, which is also the direction of further research in the future. New problems and difficulties in the current process of building mobile vendors, such as traffic hazards, how to coordinate with the transportation department and the long-term stability of the veteran volunteer team, are also worthy of public reflection and discussion.

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