

ABSTRACT

The development of the Green Open Space (RTH) in Boja District was intended to support local economic activities. However, street vendors (PKL) continue to face various challenges, including limited kiosk space, inadequate drainage systems, and declining income. This study aims to explore how street vendors in RTH Boja perceive and interpret well-being amidst these constraints. The research employed a qualitative method with an Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) approach. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with five street vendors and field observations. The findings reveal that the vendors' understanding of well-being is shaped by the interaction between unstable economic conditions, adaptive strategies, and religious values. The participants perceive well-being through three main dimensions: living sufficiently, living peacefully, and living securely. Adaptive strategies, including flexible financial management and the reinforcement of religious values such as gratitude and trust in God (tawakal), play an important role in shaping their subjective well-being. From the perspective of Maqashid Sharia, the vendors' well-being has reached the levels of dharuriyat (essential needs) and partially hajiyyat (complementary needs), but has not yet optimally reached the level of tahsiniyat (embellishment needs). Therefore, well-being is not perceived as the accumulation of wealth, but rather as the ability to sustain one's livelihood amidst various limitations and challenges.

Keywords: Well-Being Perception, Street Vendors, Green Open Space, Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis, Maqashid Sharia.

