

DEVELOPMENT OF PHYSICAL CITY, INFORMAL ECONOMY DYNAMICS, AND URBAN SPRAWL AT URBAN AREAS FRINGES (CASE STUDY: SUBURBS MANGGALA MAKASSAR)

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***Abstract:** This research aims to analyze trends physical development of the city, the dynamics of the informal economy, and urban sprawl in the suburbs Manggala Makassar. This article uses quantitative and qualitative approaches (mixed method). Data obtained through observation and survey of several informants at Manggala suburb of Makassar. The dynamics of the informal economic activities which take place a form of existence of communities to respond to situations of environmental change and adaptive response community due to changes in the functions room Manggala suburb. The results showed the polarization function of socio-economic activities of the center of Makassar, and modernization suburb of Manggala conditioned space utilization changes characterized by conversion of agricultural land use towards urban industrial activity. Dynamic development of Manggala area of Makassar City begins with the construction of large-scale settlement, urbanization, kanurbasi, and urban sprawl. Direct impact that can be observed is; changes in environmental characteristics, changes in the pattern of movement of urban transport, and the development of the urban informal economic activities. Urban sprawl in the suburbs Manggala Makassar kencederungannya characterized by sporadic single land use patterns, unplanned, and weak control of space utilization. Changes in functions area outskirts this change has an impact on the agricultural land area, the availability of green open space become limited and movement patterns of transport is quite high.*

***Keywords:** Economic Dynamics, Urban Sprawl, Geophysical City*

INTRODUCTION

Growth and development of the core city of Makassar as the Metropolitan area Mamminasata, shows disparities between urban services. Growth Makassar which tend to unbalanced, and become in dynamics associated with positively with limited infrastructure services between urban areas. This condition indicates that the development of urban areas in Makassar tend to be sporadic, and runs parallel to the existence of an urban slum area. Physical development in dynamic spatial Makassar characterized by high urbanization increased from time to time. Parasati

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(2011), states that the cities of the Metropolitan in Indonesia have a tendency of growth by focussing at physical development. This process is shown by, (a) widespread urban areas due to the rapid development and expansion of suburbs (fringe-area) mainly larger cities and the Metropolitan; (B) expansion of the physical development of urban areas in the region 'suburban' which has been integrating small towns around the city core and forming *kanurbasi* uncontrolled; (C) increasing the number of villages and towns; and (d) the occurrence of relaxation (change in rural areas into urban). The fourth thing if adapted in the dynamics of growth and development of Makassar, a very fundamental relevance, related to the polarization functions activity center of Makassar, which is physically spatially moving toward suburbs. Direct impact that can be observed is a morphological change in Makassar City suburb of entirely rural then developed into urban areas. That is, the shifting dynamics functions suburb area of Makassar physically spatially have a tendency towards integration of the surrounding urban systems and related directly to the process of structure formation and pattern of spaces Mamminasata Metropolitan area.

The development of Makassar in his capacity as the core city in the Metropolitan area of Mamminasata, marked by urbanization and rural-urban migration is going very intensive and occupy some locations suburb. This condition is a portrait that the acceleration of development in the periphery area of Makassar runs parallel to the dynamics of urbanization and migration, which is entirely caused by modernization and the creation of space in representasional. Parasati (2011), mentions that the direction of the growth of large cities and the Metropolitan need to be controlled in one area system is compact, convenient, and efficient and to consider sustainability. That is, that the dynamic development of the city of Makassar is very important to consider the sustainability of both suburbs of the physical environment, economic and social sustainability.

The phenomenon of modernization and urbanization in the suburbs Manggala Makassar, occurred allegedly due to the demands of development are quite high, thus affecting physical development of spatial direction of Makassar in general. The spatial physical development, is believed to trigger changes in the mode of production and the emergence of problems in the community of suburbs Manggala, among others; environmental degradation biotic, abiotic, social, cultural, and urban informal economic activities. In general, these conditions are identified as a result of the process of spatial transformasifisik Manggala Makassar City suburb that tends to sporadic, scattered, not unified in compact, as well as the linkages between the functions tend to stand on its own region of space, then evolved towards land use single, separately- separation, linear, and the tendency of growing social and economic activities predominantly occupy the space along the main route corridor area.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research aims to analyze trends physical development of the city, the dynamics of the informal economy, and urban sprawl in the suburbs Manggala Makassar. In keeping with the focus of the study, then this artikel is naturalistic, holistic, cultural, and phenomenology. Thus, the research approach chosen was a combination of quantitative-qualitative approach, ie research on the quality of data, by identifying conditions and social situation relating to the case of changes in the functions room on the outskirts of Manggala specific region. The goal is to obtain a picture of polarization functions socio-economic activities the center of Makassar, change the functions of space, the dynamics of the informal economy, and urban sprawl in the suburbs Manggala Makassar, associated with events and critical incidents that arise, by describing in depth, detailed, in certain contexts, and holistic. Assuming ontology developed in this article is that, the reality appears to be socially and plural, then the research itself is not to examine the attachment between variables.

Qualitative approach used in this paper to analyze the polarization functions activity center of Makassar, a change of function space, and urban suburbs spawl at Manggala, followed by interpretation of the meaning of the process. In this context it is assumed that in order to understand and interpret the changes that took place in the function room suburb of Manggala, performed interpretation of the meaning of each of these processes occur. While the quantitative approach used to determine the dynamics of the informal economy in the suburb of Manggala. The information was collected through a survey using a questionnaire. Quantitative approach in this study, using analysis of the percentage. Thus, the answer to every question in the questionnaire only using a nominal scale. That is, each answer option in the questionnaire is measuring not only differentiate but without value.

DATA AND ANALYSIS

From the history of the city of Makassar, suggesting that the development of Makassar preceded by trading activities and services. The trading activities then become the motor of urbanization and migration are very significant. The influx of migrants and limited land in the center of Makassar, Makassar condition the expansion of the region by creating new cities, starting with the development of clusters of settlements (Chinese, Malay and Arabic) in the area around Fort Rotterdam which is now better known as Somba-Opu district (old town). Process history of Makassar, illustrates that since the initial formation of the city can not be separated by the presence of economic capitalism in the control of reproduction space and play a role in changing the face of urban morphology Makassar influence of factors other than power (Surya, B, 2010).

In the period 1990-2000 Makassar to accelerate the development of very fast, on the other side of the land in the center of Makassar very limited. In that period,

the expansion of the area of Makassar started by developing suburb of the city of Makassar. Eastward to the focus of the development is located in the District and Sub-District Tamalanrea Biringkanaya, characterized by the presence of centers of higher education (University of Hasanuddin), a large-scale settlements, industrial areas Makassar (KIMA), office buildings, shopping centers, shopping centers, and-function function other commercial economic activity. Meanwhile, to the south of the city of Makassar is located in the District Tamalate to focus the development of tourism, large scale residential, office, and trade with the main function as the Global Business area (RTRW Makassar, 2000-2020). In the direction of the District Panakkukang to focus development as a new economic growth center of Makassar and towards the suburb of Manggala and surrounding areas with a focus on large-scale residential development, education, recreation, and economic functions of other commercial activities.

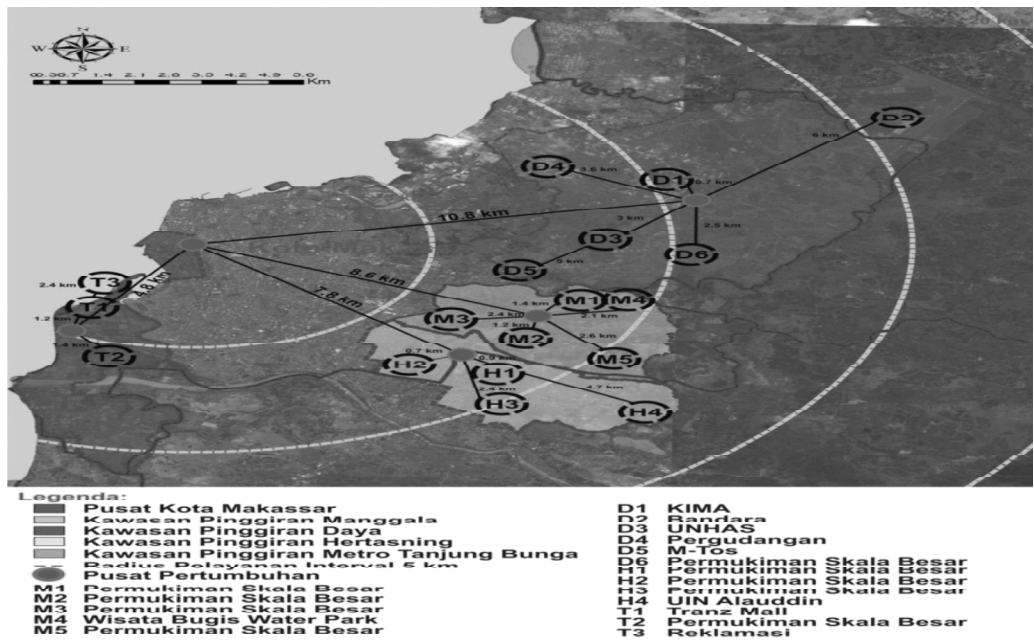


Figure 1: Polarization Functions of Social-Economic Activity Center Towards the Makassar City Suburbs And Urban Areas Metropolitan Mamminasata

During the past 10 years (1990-2000), the dynamics of growth and development of Makassar experiencing very rapid acceleration, the condition is characterized by polarization functions of social and economic activities of Makassar city center is moving towards the periphery and towards the urban areas Metropolitan Mamminasata. The process is then conditioned over the function of land use, changes in the morphology of the city, and the modernization of the suburbs. The

process then becomes the motor of the process of urbanization and rural-urban migration leading to the suburb of the city of Makassar to be quite high. Development acceleration dynamics suburb of the city of Makassar, basically intended to improve the functioning and role of the city through the efforts of the development of the functions of the new economic activities. Under these conditions, then encourage the expansion and extension of the urban area of the city of Makassar is very fast and very significant influence on the development of small towns in the Metropolitan area Mamminasata.

The next process illustrates that, the trend of growth and development of Makassar towards the periphery indicating dynamics of the urban informal economy, which is dominated by groups of people with a weak economy status, both migrants and local communities, which are fully fast change conditioned in spatial and physical. At the same time Makassar experience *kanurbasi* and urban sprawl as a result of physical changes in the spatial periphery. The condition occurs, allegedly due to lack of effectiveness in the implementation of spatial planning and land stewardship in the suburb of the city of Makassar. Sugiana (2011), states that the issues arising from peri-urban transformation process and in the corridors between major cities is an increase in economic activity relatively quickly from agriculture to non-agriculture, land use change in the direction of urban housing, industry, increased density population, and rising land prices, accompanied by the instrument without adequate controls. This condition is identified also take place in the dynamics of the development of suburbs of Makassar, so condition the phenomenon *kanurbasi* and urban sprawl as a result of shifting the functions of space and specifically suburb took place on the outskirts of Manggala area of Makassar.

Figure 1 above, an understanding that the polarization functions socio-economic activities of Makassar city center towards the periphery. Polarization functions such activity followed by the construction of the main road infrastructure connecting Makassar city center with suburbs and small towns around it. What is interesting in the dynamic development of the suburb of the city of Makassar is the utilization of space along the main road corridors leading to the suburb is dominated by shopping function, which runs parallel with the development of the urban informal economic activities. This reality is relevant to the conceptualization of Harvey's theory (2009), that the allocation of space in the city is largely determined by income. It can be concluded that the change of function space Makassar City suburb followed by the movement of urbanization and migration, positively associated with the development of the urban informal economic activities on the one hand and the formal economy on the other side. This condition illustrates that control of reproduction space on the outskirts of the city of Makassar is determined by income and capital ownership. At the same position also illustrates that the coexistence of modes of production and modes of production capitalism *prakapitalisme* running

has no connection with each other, but show symptoms of mastery of reproduction space dominance by capitalism.

In the suburb of Manggala also take place the same process. That is, the presence of a thriving informal economy is basically conditioned due to modernization, urbanization, rationalization measures, and the forms of existence in the community in response to physical changes very fast spatial and revolutionary. This process conditions the fracturing of space utilization Manggala suburbs and urban sprawl that lasts a very significant influence on changes in the structure of space and spatial patterns suburbs Manggala Makassar. This condition, marked increase in the volume of traffic, environmental degradation, and kanurbasi suburb of Manggala through the process of integrating the functions of space Manggala suburb to urban areas Maros and Gowa in an urban system Mamminasata Metropolitan area.

Physical Development and Spatial Dynamics Shifting Functions Room Manggala Makassar City Suburbs

Physical development of spatial suburb Manggala year period 1990-2000, has different characteristics with spatial physical development that occurred in the period 2001-2014. In the period 1990-2000, was marked by large-scale construction of residential areas carried out by the National Housing, as the embryo growth Manggala suburbs, followed by the construction of the main road, among others; road Antang Raya with ± 1.7 km long road and Tammangapa Jalan Raya with $\pm 3,5$ km long. In the period 2001-2014 the development acceleration suburb Manggala reinforced with Bukit Baruga housing construction, housing Villa Surya Mas, housing BTN Makkio Baji, residential South Sulawesi Provincial Government, Local Government and Housing Makassar, followed by the construction of the college UVRI, construction of infrastructure Bugis Recreational Water Park, shopping centers along major road corridors, and the functions of other commercial economic activities. Impact directly as a result of this development, is to encourage the development of suburbs Manggala toward modernization, urbanization, and changes in the morphology of the region are very diverse and complex. The transformation of land use that takes place from time to time, condition the physical changes are very significant spatial until 2014. The spatial physical changes take place, the implications for changes in the structure and pattern of spaces Manggala and surrounding suburbs.

Table 1 above, shows that the pattern of suburbs Manggala space currently dominated by function of settlement and economic activities of commercial functions. Development of residential areas in the period 2001-2014 is a continuation of residential construction activity in the previous year. Increased intensity of housing construction, development of symptoms indicating a large-scale residential areas. That is, changes in the spatial direct physical condition the embryonic development of the new city in the suburb of Manggala. The existence of the

Table 1
Use of Spatial outskirts of Manggala Period 2009-2014

No	Utilization of Space	Land (Ha) Year 2009	%	Land (Ha) Year 2014	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Field	374.64	22.66	368.62	22.29
2	Fishpond	32.81	1.98	25.49	1.54
3	Green Open Space	95.14	5.75	90.56	5.48
4	Recreation / Travel Balang Lake Tonjong	41.15	2.49	41.15	2.49
5	Trade and Services	24.03	1.45	24.75	1.50
6	Education	5.84	0.35	6.38	0.39
7	Health	0.47	0.03	0.47	0.03
8	Office complex	2.77	0.17	3.25	0.20
9	Bugis Water Park	0	0.00	4.71	0.28
10	Settlement	730.81	44.20	754.97	45.66
11	Industry	2.75	0.17	2.75	0.17
12	Empty Land	167.03	10.10	156.63	9.47
13	Cacthman Area	91.2	5.52	90.01	5.44
14	New Land Settlement Development	59.08	3.57	57.98	3.51
15	Cemetery land	25.68	1.55	25.68	1.55
	Total	1653.4	100	1653.4	100

Source: Results of Field Observation & Processed Satellite Imagery Map Manggala Region Makassar, 2014

settlement area runs parallel to the development of facilities and infrastructure. From the development of the residential area, there are two interpretations that can be made, namely: (1) the development of residential areas is intended to solve the problem of the fulfillment of the need for housing has increased each year through housing activity and its decentralization efforts functional activity of Makassar towards the suburb of Manggala, and (2) the development of settlements is one form of solving urban problems in terms of the scope of regional development in order to meet the demand for residential facilities Makassar population continues to increase due to urbanization. Thus we can conclude that, the development of a residential area that continues over time by utilizing the land is large enough, ultimately condition the decreased productivity of agricultural land. Decline in agricultural productivity that takes place, encouraging changes in the orientation of livelihood and employment orientation shift in the local communities of subsistence farmers towards the urban industrial workers on the one hand and the urban informal economic activities on the other side.

The overall picture is to give an understanding, that the dynamics of the ongoing Manggala suburb mengondisikan land ownership structure changes significantly from ownership of farmers towards the ownership of the developer with a total land area that has been exploited for the development needs until 2014 covering

approximately 1.127,58Ha. Changes in land ownership status, condition the symptoms of displacement against petanidari time to time, characterized by increasingly reduced agricultural areas and decrease in productivity of agricultural land. This condition illustrates that physical changes in the spatial suburb of Manggala evolve toward modernization and capitalization of space in a sustainable manner. This process then become the motor of the process kanurbasi and urban sprawl in the suburbs Manggala Makassar.

In addition to the existence of large-scale residential area, suburb Manggala dynamics characterized by the presence of the functions of commercial economic activity, among others; shopping centers, shopping centers and recreational facilities Bugis Water Park, which is supported by the presence of transportation infrastructure, serves to connect the Kota Makassar and Gowa district of Maros. Physical changes spatially very fast on Manggala suburbs, fully assumed as a result of motion of capitalism's power to change the structure of urban space, shifting production facilities towards reproduction space, and the creation of space in representasional. This process ultimately condition the development of social classes based on income, employment, and lifestyle, as well as a very significant influence on the development of economic activities in the urban informal Manggala suburb. Availability of urban land is increasingly limited and the growing strength of tenure by capitalism, conditioning the physical changes of spatial suburb Manggala towards revolutionary change. This condition describes the bahwanilai land and space on the outskirts of Manggala region is determined by function space developed by the owners of capital, so the impact is very significant to change the value of the tax object (NJOP) on the space used and exploited. That is, the economic value of land Manggala suburb is largely determined by the function of space and function space is determined by the location and position. The formation of the urban economy based on the value of land in the suburb of Manggala dynamics associated positively to the market economy, and an increase in market economies of scale, thus contribute positively to the value and function space. It can be concluded that the differences in the ability of capital owned by individuals and groups of society is largely determined by the ability of space in the control of reproduction in the suburb of Manggala Makassar and against the existence of the weak economy status in the context of the development of suburbs Manggala moving towards informal economic activities urban as rational choices and actions.

Physical changes and modernization that followed spatial changes in the functions room Manggala suburb of Makassar, contribute positively to the presence of small towns around it and condition the flow of transportation movement is quite high. That is, the dynamics suburb Manggala have functions that are strategic to the development of the urban system in the Metropolitan area Mamminasata. This condition is measured by indicators; (1) the existence of commercial economic

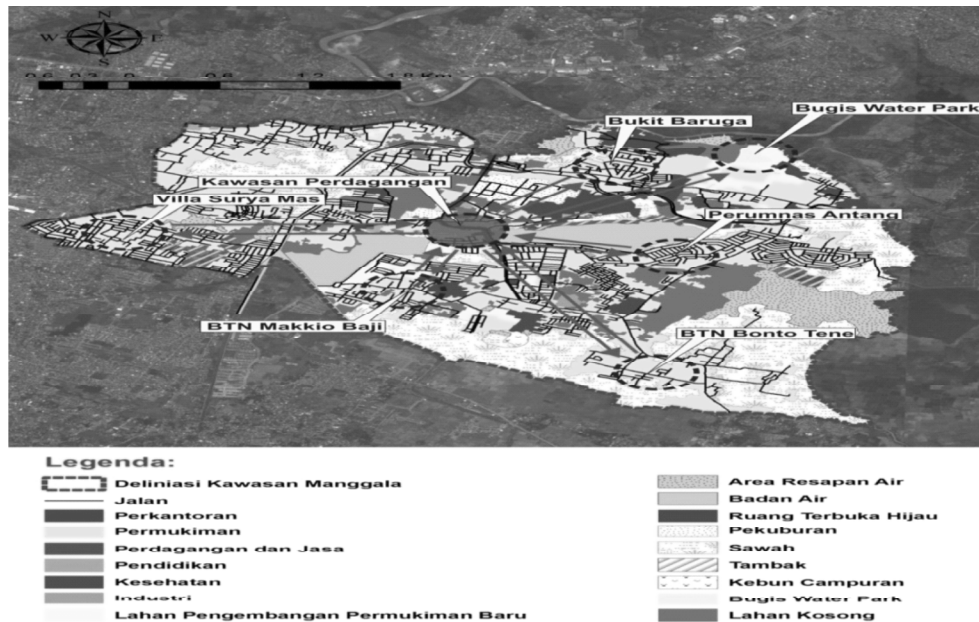


Figure 2: Centers Suburbs Development Manggala Makassar

functions that have direct relevance to the functions of space in the surrounding urban areas, (2) proximity, contribute to system activity surrounding urban areas, and (3) transportation system that is built up directly contribute to origin and destination patterns of movement within the Metropolitan Mamminasata.

DISCUSSION

Based on the results research and figure 3 above, is associated with the concept of urban development, by observing in passing to other forms of development of the fringes area Manggala Makassar, indicating that, in historiografik by incorporating elements of "space" to do with the process of change or transformation of society in the suburbs Manggala, gave an overview bahwakota unlike most villages, which have a space specifically limited by the use of space in it that are intentionally set. One element which emerged from the various restrictions on the city of harps in the closed space, mixed aspects of power and domination. An aspect of the city and the markets in which the various commodities are exchanged. The reality that the city, more than a village, is a space defined and regulated, is an aspect that should be considered in understanding the social dynamics of the city. City hall not only "location" for social change but will have to be studied how urban space is produced and reproduced over time.

The town appears because space is often regarded as an entity "objective" that just naturally filled and ready for anything, Lefebvre (in Ritzer, 2008)¹. Distinguishes

understanding of objective space by using the term “second nature” in which the objective conditions of space has been transformed and dimaknakan socially and historically. Lefebvre stressed that the whole earth has been filled with the space that has meaning, formed from the social processes that change from time to time. Lefebvre is considered that the production process of urban space has its own dynamics that are not only separated from the process of formation of social groups and social relations but also affect the process.

Harvey (2009) and Manuel Castell (1990), more emphasis on the dialectic between spatial processes with social processes, between space and society. Space, as well as the community, has a history and history is formed in a dialectic with the community. More clearly, emphasizing the understanding that there is a dialectic process of production space with the social production process is called by Mark Gottdiner (in Ritzer, 2008)² as the social production of urban space which has four characteristics, namely: Firstly, spatial relations and temporal relations (historical) is intrinsic aspects of society. The relationship between the space with other space from time to time is an integral part of society. Secondly, the geographic and demographic phenomenon is a reflection of the pull of social relations. The formation of dense residential areas or shopping centers can not be separated from any changes in social relations, the intervention of capital, and the state power inside and outside the city. Thirdly, although it can be considered that there is a relationship between the shape and status of parts/urban space with other modes of production within the capitalist economic system that characterizes the city, but the relationship is not automatic and static. Fourth, the production process of the urban space is not only a process of change in the structure of urban space but also involves the role of actors who have the option to follow the changing structure even change the structure involved. In this context contestation and negotiation in seizing the city hall do.

The high demands of function space activity Makassar moving towards the suburbs Manggala, fully conditioned as a result of centrifugal and centripetal process. Centrifugal forces that ultimately condition the polarization of the functions of the central area of Makassar. Direct impact that can be observed is an expansion or extension of the area of Makassar towards the suburbs. Expansion of the city of Makassar is also supported by a significant increase in urbanization and condition the suburbs Manggala experiencing urbanization and physical transformation of spatial, socio-economic, and cultural. Then conditioning the spatial physical transformation of social change in the suburb of Manggala, causing growing informal economic activities are entirely caused by the process of modernization suburb of Manggala. It can be concluded that, modernization suburb Manggala eventually reconstruct the growing urban informal economic activities, as a form of rationalization measures and the existence of a community in the fight over increasingly limited urban space.

Dynamics of Urban Informal Economic Activity Suburbs

Dynamic development of Manggala suburb of Makassar in the process indicated symptoms dualistic model of economic development and capitalistic. That is, formal economic activity on the one hand and informal economic activities on the other side. This dualistic model of economic development, demonstrated through the process of coexistence of modes of production and modes of production prakapitalisme capitalism. The facts suggesting that the existence of informal economic activities in the suburb of Manggala, basically conditioned by three main things, namely; (A) the high urbanization and migration toward the suburb of Manggala, the impact on competition in the fighting space dominated by capital-intensive group, and the inability of low-income people in the control of reproduction space, prompting growing urban informal economic activities, (b) shift due to the orientation of community activities is conditioned by changes in the functions room Manggala and surrounding suburbs towards urban industrial, impact on the community's inability to access resources reproduction space, so it is only able to pursue informal economic activities within the framework establish the existence and economic prosperity, and (c) development of strata and status with all candor, recondition certain expertise and skills, which the community is shown by the inability to access formal employment in the suburb of Manggala. These three things are running parallel to the spatial dynamics of physical changes in the suburb of Manggala Makassar. This reality is relevant to the findings of De Soto (in Sarosa, 2011), that the growing urban informal economic activities have a purpose ("ends") are legitimate, not anti-social, even if achieved by means ("means") that often break the law or formal rules exist. That is, the existence of informal economic activity is currently at the suburb Manggala show the existence of economically weak groups that can be accepted by the public, simply because the government considers illegal, (Sarosa, 2011).

The findings in the suburb of Manggala, showing some of the factors that underlie the existence of the urban informal economic activities berlangsung. Kegiatan growing urban informal economy in the suburb of Manggala measured using indicators; (1) social relations that are awakened economy, (2) background and talent community owned businesses, (3) the level of education, and, (4) the existence and well-being of the community.

Urban sprawl is taking place in the dynamics Manggala Makassar City suburb is characterized by mixed land use, the change fuction of urban space that is not directed, and trends in land use patterns separated. This condition then evolved towards a single land use and functionally not have a spatial relationship to the functions that develop in the surrounding space. Kustiwan (2011), states that urban sprawl was associated with a low density development, land use separately, dependence on motor vehicles are increasingly high and weak or no activity centers in the suburbs. Symptoms of urban sprawl on the periphery Manggala Makassar

runs parallel with the development of the urban informal economic activities are the dominant segments occupy the main street area. These conditions have an impact on traffic congestion, the movement of transport flows to and from the center of Makassar, Maros heading, and heading to Gowa be quite high. That is, that the dynamic development of the suburbs Manggala shows the weakness of space utilization control instruments regulating the use of the space as well as spatial planning, indicated not run effectively and efficiently.

CONCLUSION

According to the results discussion conducted, related to the physical development of Makassar, the dynamics of the informal economy, and urban sprawl in the suburbs Manggala, some things can be concluded as follows:

1. Physical development Makassar moving toward suburbs, condition the changes in structure and spatial patterns characterized by the conversion of land use that is entirely rural to urban Industriean condition the direction of modernization suburb through the creation of the space refresentasional, the motor of the ongoing urban mendari spraw and kanurbasi urban systems. Urban sprawl and kanurbasi which lasted causes morphological changes suburbs, the high current transport movement and dynamics of urban informal activities.
2. The dynamics of urban informal economic activities take place, is a form of existence and adaptation communities to respond to situations of environmental change, showing the difference to the continuation of economic activities of each community. differences that arise in the activities of the informal economy is largely determined by economic enterprises, creativity, and innovation business, which can be developed in response to the conditioned stimulus environmental changes due to the shift of production facilities towards the reproduction of space and the creation of spaces in refresentasional.
3. Urban sprawl in the suburbs Manggala as a result of changes in the functions room suburb Manggala runs parallel to the spatial physical changes very quickly and contribute significantly to the development of the suburb of Manggala and surrounding urban areas, so it requires the efforts of synchronizing various spatial planning , in terms of integrating the urban infrastructure system which is followed by controlling the utilization of space by limiting the use of space along the main road corridors, creating clusters of new settlements are integrated with the functions of the surrounding space, and arrangement of space utilization zones integrated with urban areas preparation of green open spaces in a sustainable manner, as well as avoiding the water catchment area of space

utilization within the framework of maintaining the balance of urban ecosystem around it.

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