

Preliminary Study: The Dynamics Of Local Cities In The Whirlpool Of The Global Economy In Medan-Siantar-Sibolga

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Abstract: The aims to illustrate the dynamics of three cities in North Sumatra in the global economic vortex. A Socio-Spatial Perspective with a focus on local and global political economy is used as an analysis of that dynamic. Triangulation method used in this research through observation, photo, interview and secondary data. The pull factor aspect is identified as an important part of the dynamics of the local city especially the role of policy makers, business actors and other actors in developing the city. It appears that neo-liberal economic practice has clear implications such as the role of a weak state or no role at all, and the dominant role of business actors in reviving the global economy in local cities. At the same time, there is also a disruption of both the economic, social and cultural aspects between global value and local values. The implications of this situation are social unrest or even apathy that continues to grow along with individualism and hedonistic lifestyles. Also impressed is the local city's dependence on global product products in trade and services. The future of the three cities' independence as the front page of social, economic and cultural strength is declining and still far from being a strong and independent city.

Index Terms: Global economy, socio spatial, pull factor, neoliberal, local city

1 INTRODUCTION

Predicted in 2030 about 5 billion or 60% of the world's population live in urban areas (United Nations, 2009), while the World Bank (2015) estimates that with urbanization growth of 4.4%, cities in Indonesia will be over 68% of the total the number of Indonesians in 2025. In the study also the World Bank found a direct link between urbanization and income growth in which per capita gross domestic product (GDP) increased throughout the region as urban populations increased (CNNIndonesia.com, 2015). Crowds of the population living in urban areas are subject to the study of urban studies from different disciplines (Cumbers, 2014); (Brenner, 1998); (Lees, 2008); (Karaman, 2013). By using the perspective of urban ecology and the perspective of modernization of urban development in a country categorized as developing countries slowly but surely will resemble the achievement of city cities in developed countries / developed countries. Indonesia as one of the countries with the category of developing countries shows that the development of the city in reality is not as beautiful as imagined because of a phenomenon called uneven urbanization. Meanwhile, The Sociospatial Perspective says the development of urban cities in developing countries is closely linked to the roles and contributions of factors such as the role of the state, the role of social groups and the role of global investment movements. The process of urbanization in developing countries is in fact very different from the processes that have taken place in developed countries, the key difference lies in how far and how big the contribution of power elite, state policies, integration into global economy and the effects of class structure (Gottdiener, 2011). Linda Elida, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Sumatera Utara. Email: lindaelida1@gmail.com. Responding to the data presented recently this article focuses on the description of the three cities in the Province of Sumatera Utara, namely Medan, Siantar and Sibolga. The selection of these three cities with the consideration of the three represent the specific characteristics that can describe the dynamics of local cities in the global economic vortex. This paper aims to illustrate a number of facts uneven development in three cities in place of observation and research and to make an analysis of the integration of cities in the global

economy. The partial of data in this paper is taken from the ongoing research with the title of Local City Dynamics Leading Global In Three Cities In Sumatera Utara : Medan - Siantar - Sibolga.

The Beginning of Global Economic Context

The cities of Medan, Siantar and Sibolga include three administrative regions of the City Administration within the administrative area of Sumatera Utara Province. These three cities each have a dominant role in the territorial constellation of Sumatera Utara Province. The city of Medan is the capital of the Province which in the colonial period became the center of the government of *Gouvernement Van Sumatera* that oversees the entire territory of Sumatera Island. Continued in the independence period of Medan City became the gateway of the economy of the Western region of Sumatera Island. Meanwhile, Sibolga City which is 341 kilometers from Medan City became West Sumatera Provincial Activity Center of Sumatera Province while Sibolga City which is 130 kilometers from Medan City became East Coast Region Activity Center of North Sumatera Province (North Sumatera In Figures, 2015) Looking at the position very strategic and dominant, these three cities can represent the study of the dynamics of local cities in relation to the dynamics of the global economy. The linkage of the three cities to the global economy has been going on for quite some time, beginning with the internationalization mission of capital by European businessmen and capital owners. The linkage started from the city of Medan, the growth of the city of Medan cannot be separated from the opening of land plantation land by Dutch businessmen. Starting with the arrival of Sumatera's East Cost In 1861 (Buiskool, 2005) and in 1864 Sultan Deli granted the right of land concession to a Dutch businessman named Jacob Nienhuys. As quoted here "In 1863, the Sultan of Deli gave Nienhuys Van der Falk and Elliot from Firm Van Keeuwen en Mainz & Co., a land of 4,000 shoulders (1 shoulder = 0.74 ha) erfpacht 20 years in TanjungSepassi, near Labuhan. Examples of Deli 1862 tobacco harvests were sent to Rotterdam in the Netherlands, to be tested for quality. It turns out the tobacco leaf is very good and high quality for cigar wrapping. Then in 1866, Janssen, P.W. Clemen, Cremer and Nienhuys founded de Deli Maatscapij in Labuhan. Then

expanded new plantations in Martubung, Sunggal (1869), Rice and Klumpang (1875), bringing the total to 22 plantation companies. Given the vast and growing tobacco trade activities, Nienhuys moved its corporate office from Labuhan to Kampung Medan Putri". (Field In Figures, 2014). The forerunner of Medan City had existed long before the Dutch colonial period, circa 1590s, known as Kampung Medan Putri, a village located at the confluence of two rivers namely Deli river and Babura River. Since then, Medan has been growing rapidly to support the growing economic activities. The various facilities built are AVROS Experimental Station Station in Kampung Baru (1919), now RISPA, Railway Base Brandan - Besitang (1919), American Consulate (1919) Indonesian Teachers School at Jl. H.M. Yamin now (1923), Week Soematra (1924), Medan Swimming Pool (1924), Market Center, R.S. Elizabeth, Eye Clinic and Flower Field Sports Field (1929). Earlier in the 1880s by planters had been designed a downtown area called 'Esplanade' which is an open area like a city square all around surrounded by office buildings and hotels. Now the place is still there known as Lapangan Merdeka. In addition also built a new industrial area in 1915 in the northern city of Medan 'Gloegoer' is now known as the Industrial Area of Medan North region. And in the 1930s the colonial government designed a residential area in Medan Baru and Medan Polonia which is now a premium residential area of Medan City. In addition to the Dutch, the sweet taste of income from capital turnover in the field of plantation attracted the interest of other European businessmen such as from Germany, Switzerland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Russia and England to American businessmen. In the year 1890 there have been about 170 plantations on the move around the city of Medan. At first the tobacco plant that became the beginning of capital turnover in Medan City, eventually developed into various other plantation crops such as tea, rubber, palm oil to coffee and others. Plantation area that existed initially only in the East Coast of Sumatra region eventually extends to inland areas such as Tebing Tinggi, Pematang Siantar, Tanjung Balai and Rantau Parapat. The starting point is the economic stability in Europe and the increasingly prosperous level of welfare and the need for rubber materials for the automotive field to expand its plantation and crop species. It was during this period that Siantar opened as a plantation area and in 1907 made Siantar City the place of the Dutch Controleur. Geographical location of Siantar City is very strategic that serves as a bridge connecting the eastern region of North Sumatra Province to the western region. In the colonial period, infrastructure including railways were prepared to facilitate the monitoring, distribution and transportation of plantation products. Plantation activities that were originally a private land area gradually turned under the control of the Dutch colonial government. In order to strengthen its colonial power in Sumatra, the Dutch tried to continue to enter the western region of North Sumatera. The Tapanuli conquest was pounded from the East in North Tapanuli to the western region of Central Tapanuli, which eventually became the capital of Resum Tapanuli during the Dutch colonial rule. The city of Sibolga is located in a quiet bay in the waters of the West Coast of North Sumatra. In the colonial period Sibolga City functioned as a port to support of powerfull. The city of Sibolga becomes very important which is based on maritime activities for trade and fishery industry. The transformation of Medan City into a cosmopolitan city in the colonial period was colored

with the participation of other nations such as the Chinese and the Far East, recorded in the 1930's there were about 10 other world citizens who contributed to the dynamics of colonial economy based on plantation commodities. Massive economic developments in the plantation sector revive many other economic activities such as restaurants, hospitality, entertainment, the trade in goods needs to support lifestyles, postal services, financial services and more. In Siantar and Sibolga also so, until now the colonial era relics and the glory of plantation commodity extraction can still be seen its existence. The global contraction of global dynamics of the colonial world extending to Medan, Siantar and Sibolga can be explained using the Socio-Spatial Perspective analysis that focuses on global and local political economy. That the global economy driven by global capitalism is the spearhead for the world's municipal connections. Global capital flows are now moving to places where it is possible to invest in capital, economic growth and profitability and productivity. The various forms and choices of global capitalist product choices are grown, in this case the capitalists of the European nations together with the Dutch colonial government built fortunes through plantation crops. Luck occurs, tobacco leaves from Medan are perfect for cigar wrapping, as well as tea and coffee. Cigar smoking, drinking tea and drinking coffee complement the European lifestyle. As we all know long before developing massive plantation economies, European traders have traded crops such as pepper, cloves, nutmeg and various other people's garden commodities. The lifestyle of existing nations experiencing winter requires product products from the country in the Far East to warm but unfortunately it all ends with the practice of conquest through the practice of colonialism. The global economic movement driven by European capitalists is responded by various responses from various parties. In the case of connecting Medan-Siantar-Sibolga with global capitalism it can be said that the colonial government is an important factor that smooth's the progress of plantation economy. Through the conquest and politics of sheep allowing entrepreneurs to carry out their activities, besides the colonial government also forced the local government in this case the king and the nobility to provide ease in the provision of plantation land. The feudalism that grew in the colonial era gave authority to the king and nobility in terms of ownership and control of the land. The syndication of the colonial government, local elites and entrepreneurs is an important pillar in the running of the estate economy. In addition, planters and colonial governments invite directly or indirectly foreign nations outside Europe to support plantation economic activities. Such as bringing the Chinese and Tamils to become workers, and inviting other Asian nations to work as traders or other service areas. This is understandable considering that at that time, East Sumatra in this case, Medan-Siantar-Sibolga did not yet have reliable human resources to support the growing massive plantation economy. Not surprisingly in the colonial period, the city of Medan and Siantar in particular filled with various ethnic and ethnic groups. Moreover, after plantation workers no longer imported from China and India but imported from Java with the status of contract stiff. The city of Medan and Siantar City in colonial times have been connected in the global economic turbulence driven by European capitalists based on the spirit of profit-making in the new territory. They chose a country that is in the grip of colonialism, a synergic power that synergizes with the local elite - in this case the king or colonial doll noble - facilitate

the practice of investment in the field of plantation is smooth and massive. In addition they also utilized the convenience of the power market provided by brokers from mainland China and India, although eventually the owners of the plantations allowed the colonial government to bring in from Java Land with economic calculations that would have been much cheaper and much easier. In addition, the economic growth of the plantation invites other Asian peoples such as from Pakistan, Punjabi to enter in the field of services and trade. The plantation economy also develops infrastructure equipment such as roads, trains, ports, hotels, restaurants, post offices and office buildings. The colonial government in this case contributed to the design of typical urban areas such as alun-alun, government office, entertainment, trade area, trade area, green area. It seems that the construction of a city designed by the colonial government for Medan City and Siantar City is Garden City. Until now still can be seen era of glory Garden City pattern in Medan City and Siantar City. Somewhat different from the City of Sibolga considering the existence of the colonial government exploited as a base of defense to menghempang pace of Aceh and Padri fighters in that period. In line with what Gottdiener (2011) has stated about how big the contribution of power elite, state policies, integration into global economy and the effects of class structure to see the growth and development of urban areas. The social structure of the colonial era in Medan City-Siantar and Sibolga was a reflection of the hierarchy of power prevailing in that era. There is a separation based on nationality where the colonial government along with other European citizens positioned its group as a ruling class even though they were in a minority, followed by a group of traders from Eastern nations such as China, Arab and India, followed by ordinary citizens who were indigenous or indigenous / Malay. Although the majority of Malays in the colonial era, they withdrew from the plantation economy. There is a social dualism and economic dualism that grows and develops in tandem with the development of plantation economy and seems to the present the basis of the social structure and economic structure of Medan, Siantar and Sibolga (Buiskool, 2005). The global economic investment under colonialism brought great influence to the physical faces of the city, to social buildings and to the economic hierarchy. Although there is urban development, it is all for the sake of colonial rulers who seem quite full of planning in building the city in this case the city of Medan-Siantar and Sibolga. Until now still a reference and much still maintained the current government. Uneven development in the colonial era was the appearance of colonial practice, where there was colonial dominance in all aspects of life, and native inhabitants of that time were not too numerous with land resources still quite prefer to be on the periphery in the real sense. The next section of this paper describes the continuity of integration of Medan-Siantar-Sibolga City in the global economy. The global economy is no longer in partnership with the colonial government but in the national government of an independent state. During the national administration, the city of Medan occupies an important position in the national economic constellation, in addition to the capital of North Sumatra Province, Medan City also serves as a gateway to the economy of Western Indonesia. Integration with the world economy is linked to national development policies that lead to the centralization of policies and shifts in social groups and elite groups that contribute and influence in urban development. Apparently,

this is where the beginning of the emergence of social inequality, deterioration of quality of life, environmental deteriorasi and a number of facts uneven development that coloring urban development.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

1. Medan-Siantar-Sibolga City in the Global Economic Era

The term urban is a term used to denote a specific area associated with regulatory authority by the city government (Yunus, 2006). In North Sumatra of 33 (thirty three) existing districts, 8 (eight) are classified as urban administrative areas, namely Sibolga, Tanjung Balai, Pematang Siantar, Tebing Tinggi, Medan, Binjai, Padang Sidempuan and Gunung Sitoli (BPS, 2016). This urban area occupies 1.26% of the total area of North Sumatra Province with a total population of 24.95% of the total population. This shows that urban areas in North Sumatra, although occupying a very small area but inhabited by quarter of the population in North Sumatra. This also can be interpreted from 4 (four) people of North Sumatera 1 (one) of whom reside in urban administration area. As the eighth urban administrative territory has the basic characteristics as listed in table 1 below:

Table 1. General Data of City

| City | Width area (Km2) | Total population (person) | Density population person/km2) |
|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Sibolga | 10,77 | 86 516 | 2 094 |
| TanjungBalai | 107,83 | 167 012 | 1 549 |
| PematangSiantar | 55,66 | 247 411 | 4 445 |
| TebingTinggi | 31,00 | 156 815 | 5 059 |
| Medan | 265,00 | 2 210 624 | 8 342 |
| Binjai | 59,19 | 264 687 | 4 472 |
| Padang Sidempuan | 114,66 | 209 796 | 1 830 |
| GunungSitoli | 280,78 | 135 995 | 484 |
| Sumatera Utara | 72 981,23 | 13 937 797 | 191 |

Sources : Sumatera Utara in Number (2016)

Table 1 also shows that the population density in urban areas is well above the average population density of the square squares in North Sumatra, among the most populous in the city of Medan. If seen from the number of inhabitants per city unit only Medan City which is included as the Big City while the other into the category of Small Town. It is based on integration on the basis of consideration of the cohesiveness of the economic and spatial systems. Major city cities in developing countries bear the burden of excessive population, if measured or compared between the main city with the second city in the vicinity visible comparison is quite striking, there is a gap far enough. A city with a population far proportionate than the population in the next city is called a primate city. Socio-Spatial Approach provides an explanation for the emergence of 'primate city', this is related to the number of residents of the country in question where the city is located. Massive migration driven by the city as a center of economic growth, the venue for economic activities such as industry, factories, retail and various services. It's just that the existence of this economic activity turns out more in the framework of underpinning the global economy. This means that this activity is merely to seek profit not in order to prosper the surrounding community. Although income in cities is better than rural areas but there has been an overwhelming gap

between the highest earning community and the lowest income group. It can not be denied to see the extreme poverty found in urban areas rather than rural areas.

Table 2. Ratio of Urban Population in North Sumatera

| City | Ratio of the population of Medan City with the following cities: | Distances from Medan City (Km) | Noted |
|------------------|--|--------------------------------|------------|
| Sibolga | 1 : 25 | 341 | West Coast |
| Tanjung Balai | 1 : 13 | 189 | East Coast |
| Pematang Siantar | 1 : 9 | 130 | Inland |
| Tebing Tinggi | 1 : 14 | 80 | East Coast |
| Binjai | 1 : 8 | 44 | Inland |
| Padang Sidempuan | 1 : 11 | 380 | West Coast |
| Gunung Sitoli | 1 : 16 | 520 | West Coast |

Sources : Talenta Research (2016)

Demographic transition is characteristic of a developing country characterized by improved birth quality, decreased mortality rate, still high birth rate of up to 2% per year. The city as a center of economic growth is an attraction for job seekers. The combination of high birth rates in urban areas coupled with migration rates accelerates the formation of primate city. Rapid population growth exceeds the capacity of municipal governments to provide decent housing supported by quality infrastructure and a healthy environment. Job seekers should be realistic to live in the slums. On the other hand, an emerging industry needs labor that can be paid for cheaply, so that the income earned by the workers can not afford to buy a decent dwelling. This condition triggers the growth of slums but is cheap as a choice of residence. In the city of Medan slum dwelling as one of the facts uneven development quite easy to be found as on the banks of the river, among office buildings, trade, hotels with residential real estate area. Shantytowns are also easily found along the tracks of railroads and in some other illegal locations. The picture of a building in a slum settlement with a modest quality of materials, the house is made at once as a place of business characterized by the division of space is not clear. Claim or acquisition of settlement land usually runs away, rent or buy under the hand. Similarly in Siantar, uneven development is evident with the emergence of slum dwellings along streams, in areas where land or rice fields are converted with very poor infrastructure conditions. Even worse in the city of Sibolga, slum dwellings are coupled with the dirty coastal life, narrow alleyways, rough patches with poor infrastructure facilities. Viewed from the aspect of work or business field that grows and develops in urban administration area in North Sumatera Province major proportion in service and manufacture / industry. Various services grow and develop in Medan City primarily associated with nodal services that support urban economy such as Transportation, Communication, Finance (investing, management consulting, accounting, legal services), Wholesaling, Business repair, Insurkonomiance, Real Estate, Banks, corporations. In smaller quantities and sizes can also be seen in Siantar City and Sibolga City, such as Banks, Financial Services, Hospitality to retail and others. This picture is attributed to macroeconomic indicators, of course, to illustrate the prosperous economic condition although not yet fully because of the high number of poor people and open unemployment rate is still high (Stiglitz et al.,

2011) (Dick-Rimmer, 2009) The World Bank finds a direct link between urbanization and income growth where per capita gross domestic product (GDP) is increasing across the region as urban populations increase in number. The revenue growth seems uneven, because based on the Gini index the imbalance in North Sumatera Province is 0.34 is still relatively lower than the Indonesian inequality of 0.41. Although the inequality rate is still low category it is believed there is an extreme imbalance that is not well illustrated through per capita GRDP figure. And this is reflected in the facts of uneven urbanization, inequality, poverty, poor quality housing, inadequate infrastructure and the emergence of slums, the informal sector thrives in addition to other social ills such as crime, drugs, apathy and individual and consumptive lifestyles. Now the city has been invaded with the global economy, it can not go back anymore. In fact, the city that displays the uneven, torn city, colonized city has unwittingly split the townspeople.

Table 3. Employment / Group of Enterprises

| City | Field group effort (%) | | | Total (%) |
|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | Agriculture | Manufacture/i industry | Services | |
| Sibolga | 10,73 | 9,67 | 79,60 | 100,00 |
| Tanjung Balai | 19,66 | 10,14 | 70,20 | 100,00 |
| Pematang Siantar | 6,02 | 16,10 | 77,87 | 100,00 |
| Tebing Tinggi | 9,28 | 14,52 | 76,19 | 100,00 |
| Medan | 3,90 | 20,60 | 75,50 | 100,00 |
| Binjai | 6,34 | 24,69 | 68,97 | 100,00 |
| Padangsidimpuan | 20,62 | 12,87 | 66,50 | 100,00 |
| Gunung Sitoli | 50,28 | 8,77 | 40,95 | 100,00 |
| Tebing Tinggi | 9,28 | 14,52 | 76,19 | 100,00 |

Sources: Sumatera Utara in Number (2016)

Table 4. Economic Macro Indicator

| No | Target | Medan | Siantar | Sibolga |
|----|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | PDRB ADHB(billion rupiah) | 164 628,28 | 10 565,48 | 3 827,17 |
| 2 | PDRB ADHK2000 (billion rupiah) | 124 277,48 | 7 992,32 | 2 914,51 |
| 3 | PDRB Per capita ADHB (rupiah) | 74 471 405,53 | 42 704 161,32 | 44 235 015,10 |
| 4 | PDRB Per capita ADHK(rupiah) | 56 218 281,08 | 32 303 822,84 | 33 786 323,18 |
| 5 | Economic Growth | 5,36 | 5,75 | 5,96 |
| 6 | Number of Poor People (%) | 9,12 | 10,35 | 12,26 |
| 7 | HDI | 78,87 | 76,34 | 71,64 |
| 8 | Open unemployment Rate | 11,00 | 9,47 | 10,25 |

Sources : BPS Provinsi Sumatera Utara (2016)

The explanation of the Sociospatial Approach is contrary to the urban growth approach (modernization) as well as the Ecological Sustainability which states the pattern of growth and progress of developed countries will be repeated or replicated in a developing country. The assumption is that economic growth will increase people's income and lead to improved quality of life. Meanwhile, the Socio-Spatial Perspective saw the growth of the city closely related to the readiness of various factors on how much the contribution of

power elite, state policies, integration into global economy and the effects of class structure (Gottdiener, 2011). Cities in developing countries are no longer peripherals, marginal or dependent but the fact of connection with the internationalization of capital. Where this system of global capitalism confronts the shape of the city's national government and the readiness of the class forces or elites available in the region. It is clear here the roles of various actors and factors, how capitalists see the opportunity of their capitalization, the ideology of the state concerned whether to the liberal or neoliberal private economy, and the readiness of the elite are usually local capitalists and the role of political actors (Harvey, 2009). Globalization with the principle of capital accumulation neoliberally demands a pillar of capitalist institutional institutions to adapt as mentioned by Sennet (2006) by shortening the organization's time frame, emphasizing short-term and instant task tasks. This new culture of capitalism tends to destroy the structure of collective structures such as family, association and solidarity. In this system opens opportunities only for those who have high skill techniques, are able to compete and persist while those with no special skills will be marginalized. Responding to the integration of the city in the global economy with a glance at the experience of Medan-Siantar-Sibolga City is to expect various parties to contribute thoughts and actions to ensure the sustainability of city life in a healthy and quality. Despite the fact that three cities now display an uneven look, a torn city, a colonized city unknowingly has split the townspeople.

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