

# A Concept of Housing and Settlements based Sustainable Spatial Articulation for Indonesian Cities

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## Abstract:-

This article aimed at introduce and offer a concept of 'spatial articulation' that sustainable in developing the ideal urban housings and settlements in Indonesia, 'Spatial Articulation' is a concept or a theory developed from the theory of 'Articulation of Mode of Production'—A theory in the realm of macro sociology that offers the assumption that social formations on the periphery (developing countries) are mastered, at least, by two modes of production, capitalist mode of production and pre-capitalist mode of production—where one of them dominated the other(s). In addition, Urban Critical theories and Henri Lefebvre's concept on Production of Space also contributed to the birth of the Theory of Urban Spatial Articulation. The assumption is that when the capitalists sector reproduces the "abstract (that planned) spaces", then sooner or later, the pre-capitalist sector will do the articulation by reproducing the "differential (that unplanned) space" in or around the "abstract spaces" that reproduced by the capitalist sector.

**Keywords:-** *Spatial articulation; Capitalists mode of production; Pre-capitalists mode of production, Social formation, Reproduction of Space; Abstract Space; Differential space; Social formation.*

## 1. Introduction

Cities in Indonesia as well as in other developing countries, population dwellings are not only in the form of 'housing'—which is a residential environment equipped with environmental facilities and infrastructure—but not least the dwelling of an unplanned environment, undesigned, squatter and rundown, as well as lacking the means and infrastructure, and if any, are usually inadequate. Cities in developing countries such as in Indonesia, have different problems. As the capitalist sector develops or products or reproduces spaces become new centers of urban activities, or builds housing for upper-middle-class society and ignores the existence of spaces for the pre-capitalist sector, what happens?. The penetration and reproduction of space by the capitalist sector are not necessarily able to fully dominate or obliterate space for the pre-capitalist sector. It has been characterized by major cities in Indonesia, for example, in the central business district (CBD) which is usually the most important land use areas in which there is a concentration of poor people operating their small business generally on "informal" economic sector. Due to the need for proximity to industrial areas,

trade centers, port areas, and other urban activities centers, then it is usually formed urban poor communities at around these centers. Several empirical studies that have been conducted show that the migrants from hinterland areas are in generally lacking sufficient skills, and hence they can not take part in the formal sector of the city, as in state and private enterprises as well as government bureaucracies. As a result, these migrants can only produce in the "informal" sector, and settle in slums or at squatters settlements to meet their needs in the urban "informal", As expressed in [1] [2];[3] [4][5];[6]; [7]. In short is that in almost all urban areas in Indonesia or in other developing countries, there are at least two types of spatial mastery that co-exist, where one of which is more dominance than the other(s) [8].

This phenomenon is hardly present in developed countries. The planners and the city government in Third World cities are faced with a completely different problem with what is faced the cities of developed countries. The planners in Third World countries, which familiar only with the standards, rules and norms of urban planning that derived from modern Western model knowledge, in their planning practice often do not take into

account and ignore the presence of unplanned areas--slums area and squatter settlements--which there are not in developed countries.

The next discussion aims to present the ideal housing and settlement concept in Indonesian urban, through the concept of 'spatial articulation'. This concept is specifically derived from the theoretical idea of 'spatial articulation' which explains that spatial articulation between space dominated by the formal sector (capitalists) and the space dominated by the informal sector (pre-capitalists) in the natural setting in the cities in developing countries, such as in Indonesia.

## II. Research Methods

In generating the main idea of the content of this article, the research method used is a non-empirical research method, which is a combination of philosophical, theoretical, logical and intuitive knowledge. The basic axioms used to construct conceptual thinking are derived from ideas that are considered clear, firm and definite to the normal human mind. The main reason is that the demand for scientific verification, will be very difficult when it comes to transcendent and intuitive science, as the focus of this article is.

## III. Result And Discussion

Social Formation is a concept used by Marxist thinkers, most of which are identical to 'community', and refer to the institutional context that provides the conditions of existence of the mode of production. [1]. This concept was created by a Marxist structuralist, Louis Althusser.

### A. Housings and Settlements

'Housing' is different, but also a part, from 'settlement'. Housing is a group of houses that function as a residential environment equipped with environmental facilities and infrastructure. While the settlements are part of the environment outside the protected areas namely the environment of residential and place of human activities that support the livelihood and livelihood of the settlers. Thus, Housing is part of the settlements. Rural or urban occupancy are covered in "settlements", even a metropolitan city can also be called as settlements.

he settlements are vary greatly, and evolved from an unorganized primitive settlement stage still very simple till an biggest urban area called 'universal city' or 'ecumenapolis' [9].

Primitive settlements begin with the start of human evolution, which is thought to have lasted about 30,000 years ago. Smaller communities farmed, and larger communities hunted and raised livestock. There was no any path connecting these primitive settlements with other settlements; there was no any path of transportation between the settlement one to the other settlement.

The next era was an organized primitive settlement. (see Figure 1). This era was thought to began as people began to organize agriculture. To organize their community relationships with other communities they expanded their residence by putting various rounded forms side by side. In subsequent developments they developed a more orderly form and with no unused space. Evolution in this stage reached settlement patterns started to develop with the usual grid patterns.



**Fig. 1.** Illustration of Organized Primitive Settlement  
(Source: English Heritage, drawing by Peter Urmston)

The next stage of settlements development was 'rural settlements' and 'static urban settlements'. This stage is thought to have lasted about 5.000-6.000 years ago, ie since settlements grow in size, when people begin to realize that the single-nucleus principle did not always apply in the overall internal organization of community dwelling. At a single point of nodal, which was originally sufficient for villages and small towns, however, was not enough anymore. The first thing that happens was that the expansion of the nucleus in one direction or more; it was no longer confined to only one gravity center of settlement.

The next phase, i.e. dynamic urban settlement, was began with the early Dinapolis stage, where settlements begin to grow beyond their original boundaries. This stage lasted from about 400 to 200 years ago. Settlement in urban space at this stage was characterized by the growth of cities in a sustainable manner. In the next stage the historical cities began to grow in a very dynamic, the early Dinapolis era was ended followed by the emergence of the era of Metropolis, where the emergence of industrial towns and commercial cities was densely populated and very large. At this stage of growth, dynamic urban settlements grew even larger, and the emergence of the cities of Megalopolis, where several agglomerated cities, merged each other and form a very large settlement. Today more and more megalopolises are emerging all over the world. The term "Megalopolis" itself is the term that was first used by some figures urban sociologists in 1961 after they realized the existence of a densely populated corridor on the east coast of the United States that lined from Boston to Washington about 500 miles, later they named it as "BOWAS Region" (Boston-Washington Region).

Today the World is heading towards a "single" settlement called Ecumenapolis. (see Fig. 2). Regardless of whether the settlement is a dynamic urban simple—that called Early Dinapolis—or composite settlements, ie megacities and country cities, they have been growing continuously in the twenty century, and till today. The symptoms are now beginning to be seen everywhere, all over the world. In the end the whole earth will be covered by just only one human settlement. [10].



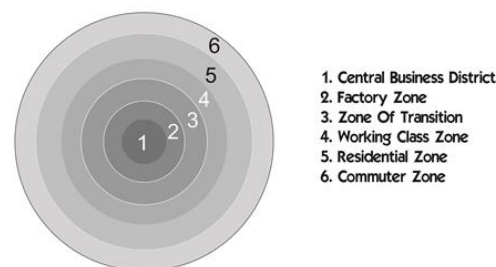
**Fig. 2.** A Single Settlement, called Universal City - Ecumenapolis (Source: Chase-Dunn & Jorgenson [10])

The evolution of the settlements described above is none other than refers not to the evolutionary theory of settlement growth prevailing in the Western

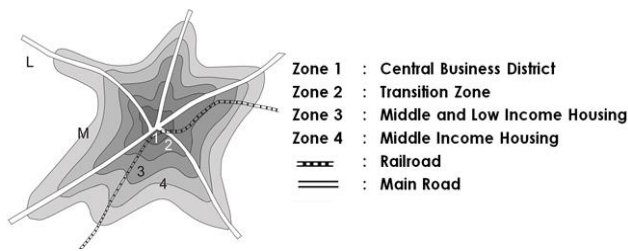
World. The growth of prime cities in periphery countries), such as Indonesia, however, has a somewhat different history. The growth of primate cities became large due to excessive urbanization, not because their cities became industrial cities, requiring the absorption of industrial labors from rural areas. According to the theory of Dependency, the prime cities of periphery countries became the metropolitan chain of surplus distribution to the Core countries, and these cities they became places of capital accumulation, especially since capitalist penetration in the 1960s, in these countries, including Indonesia. The migrants from rural to urban areas are forced to rely on two sides—urban and villages—and due to the lack of education and skills, apart from that, their customs use their modes of production that different from the mode of production which dominant in the urban areas, making them unable to get away from the poverty they experience. That is why the models of urban space structure in Periphery countries be different from the model of urban space structures in the Core countries. Let us take a look at the following discussion.

### B. n Settlements in Core and Periphery Countries

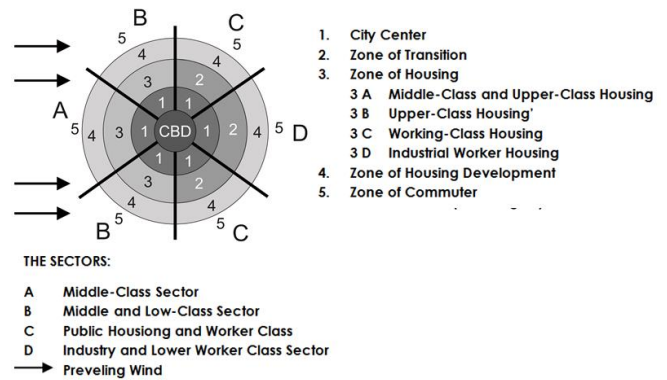
'Core' and 'Periphery' are two concepts often used by structural theorists of neo-Marxists, especially World System theorists and Dependency theorists. The main idea of both theories is that there is a flow of resources from "periphery", those are poor and backward countries, to rich countries called "cores", in a dependency mechanism, which enriches the "cores" and in contrary, sacrifices the "periphery". In this mechanism, the prime cities in the periphery become the metropolitan chains for the surplus distribution from the "Periphery" (Third World) to the "Core" (First World).



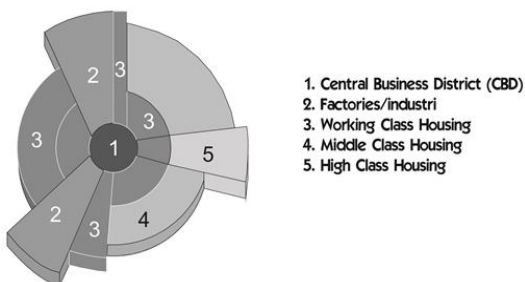
**Fig. 3.** City Structure according to Burgess's Concentric Zone Theory (Source: Adopted from the BBC, 2011)



**Fig. 4:** City Structure according to Babcock's Axis Theory  
(Source: Adopted from Eni & Tri, 2014)

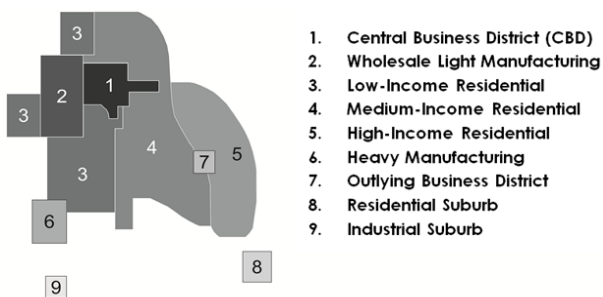


**Fig. 7:** City Structure according to Mann's Con-sectoral Theory for European Type  
(Source: adopted from Ecumene [18])



**Fig. 5:** City structure according to Hoyt's Sectoral Theory  
(Source: Adopted from the BBC, 2014)

The primate cities in "periphery" are therefore subjected to be overurbanization, which is mainly by migrants from rural areas [11]. This resulted in different spatial patterns between core countries and in periphery countries.



**Fig. 6:** City Structure according to Harris & Ullman's Multiple Nuclei Theory  
(Source: adopted from Harris & Ullman, 1945:243)

The Burgess's Concentric Zone Theory (Fig.3)[12], Babcock's Axis Theory (Fig. 4) [13], Hoyt's Sectoral Theory (Fig. 5) [14] [15], and 'Harris & Ullman's Multiple Nuclei Theory (Fig. 6) [16], as well as Mann's model/ theory on European type of Con-sectoral (Fig. 7), all of them are the models/ theories of urban structures in Core countries. If carefully noted, all of them show that there is only one type of urban dwelling in their urban space structure, that is 'housing', and there is no space for squatters or slums.

In contrast, 'Griffin and Ford's model/ theory on Latin American type of Con-sectoral (Fig.8) [19]; [20], as well as McGee's model for Southeast Asia Cities (Fig.9) [21]; [23] and Ford's model for Indonesian Cities (Fig.10) [22]; [23], all of which can be considered to represent the structure of urban space in "Periphery" countries. If well observed, it is seen that at all these models there are varied dwellings, not only filled with planned housing but also unplanned residential spaces, such as squatter settlements and slums or "kampungs", where such spaces are not found in the city structures of Core countries.

The spatial phenomena that found in such in the cities of Periphery countries, which is not found in the cities of the Core countries, actually has been well explained by the theory of Spatial Articulation. A theory that grew out of 3 (three) previous major theories—Critical Urban Theory [24]; [25]; Henri Lefebvre's theoretical thought of Production of Space [26]; [27]; and the Theory of Articulation Mode of Production by Rey, Meillasoux, and some others [28]; [29].

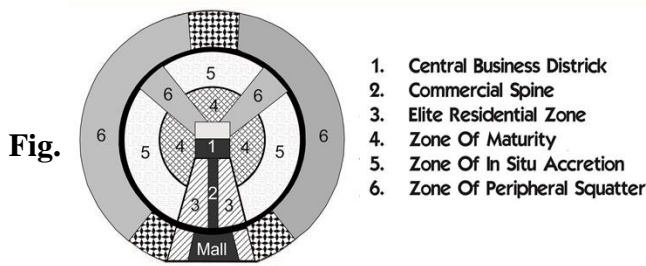


Fig. 8

process, namely the social organizational structure of production. This relations of production include, among others, the relationship between capital owners and their workers, what are not only built on the forces of production and class structure created in society, but also by the demands of production efficiencies, the creation of the highest profit, even the variety of conflicts of interest between the workers and the owners of capital. [30]; [31], [32], In the periphery (Third World), the mode of production could not be seen only from such Marx's perspective.

The theory of mode of production like some other of theories of underdevelopment, although rooted in the work of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels on the mode of production, but it is an inspired and practiced concept within the scope of development problems and political resilience of the periphery communities, not in the context of advanced industrial societies, which is the central object of Marx's analysis.

In addition to Marx's works, the School of Marxist Althusserian also exerts an enormous influence and contribution to the studies and the theory of Articulation of mode of production. In a more specific sense, there is a dominant mode of production in an articulation with different modes of production or relations of production within the scope of a social formation<sup>1)</sup>.

One of the most important theoretical issues targeted by the theory of articulation of mode of production is the characterization of social formation, which represents a combination of different modes of production.

The social formations, in this case, are understood as concrete totality institutionalized by a mechanism of economic, politics, and ideological practices within a certain geographical sphere and within a given period of time. A social formation, according to J. Taylor, can be defined as a combination that determines or superposition from various "pure" mode of production, in which one of these modes is dominant over the other(s). Every mode of production is characterized by the role assumed by one mode or other modes on three levels, i.e.economics, politics and ideology. [36];

<sup>1)</sup> Social Formation, in simple manner, is understood as a combination that determines or becomes the superposition of various modes of production, in which one of these modes is dominant toward the other(s). [33]; [34]; [35].

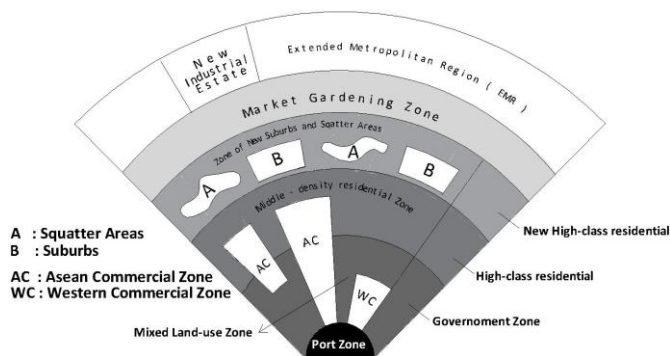


Fig. 9. McGee's Model of South-East Asia City (Source: Adopted from T. McGee, 1967)

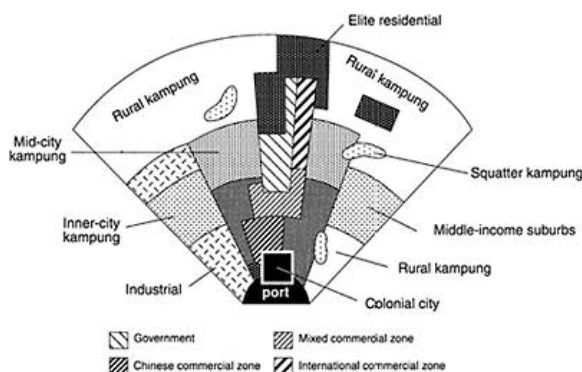


Fig. 10. Ford's Model of the Indonesian City (Source: Adopted from L. Ford, 1993)

### C. The Theory of Articulation of Mode of Production

According to Karl Marx, the mode of production or the way people produce for their living is a combined concept of a 'forces of production' which includes a combination of means of production including work equipment and material work objects, dan 'relations of production', which refers to the relationship of cooperation or division of labor between people involved in the production

[37]; [39]. However, the most decisive role is the economic level, the level that is explicitly characterized by the dominant position in the hierarchy. Pierre-Phillipe Rey—an important figure of the theory of articulation of mode of production—analyzed social formation as a combination of modes of production, by observing the transition from feudalism to capitalism in different combinations of forms different from the modes of production. One of his findings is that the fairly stable periphery social formations which have been occurred all this time between capitalist mode of production and pre-capitalist mode of production as a result of arises of development and penetrating of capitalists in the periphery [28].

In addition to Rey, the other anthropologists such as Claude Maillassoux, Teray, and most recently, Taylor, also made many contributions to the development of the theory of articulation of mode of production. In the late 1970s and early 1980s, Taylor had developed a theory on the articulation of mode of production. He rejected the concept of backwardness and replaced it with the notion of 'limited and uneven development'. [11]. Taylor also replaced the term 'transitional social formation' with 'social formation dominated by the articulation of at least two modes of production'—in this case, capitalists mode of production and non-capitalists mode of production<sup>2)</sup>—in which the capitalist mode of production predominates, or becomes increasingly dominant, toward others [33; [34]; [35].

More recently, the approach of articulation of mode of production has been used to explain broader concrete researches, including imperialism researches, small commodity production, population mobiles, and which related to the topic of this article—the unequal spatial development of planned housings and unplanned urban dwellings.

#### *D. The Theory and the Concept of Spatial Articulation.*

In keeping with the purpose of this article, I need to first explain the difference between the "phenomenon" of spatial articulation—just

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<sup>2)</sup> Although J. Taylor later used the term of 'non-capitalists mode of production', the author here keeps using the term of 'pre-capitalists mode of production', in accordance with earlier concept, to emphasize its differences with 'imperialists mode of production' and with 'capitalists mode of production'.

discussed above—and the "concept" of spatial articulation I mean.

The phenomenon of spatial articulation refers to a theory that explains the occurrence of spatial articulation—between the "abstract" space and the "differential space" in naturally setting in the cities of the periphery (Third World cities)—when the capitalist sector spatially penetrates subsistence production spaces by conducting reproduction of space in those spaces, and even within the existing urban production spaces. By that way, the "spatial articulation" manifested in urban areas—i.e. manifestation of articulation and coexistence between different forces of urban spatial masteries, physically, economically, and also socially.

Socially, articulation occurs In social formations that exhibit the forces of at least two coexisting modes of production—especially the capitalist mode of production and the pre-capitalist mode of production. And physically exhibits at least two spatial types of land rulers, which Lefebvre calls as 'abstract space' and 'differential space'. Accelerated development and urbanization are so rapid in Indonesia's prime cities, especially since the beginning of capitalist penetration in the country i.e. at the beginning of the New Order period in the late 1960s, and even much more faster after the Reform in this country since the middle 1990s. Such acceleration has encouraged rapid, ongoing spatial changes. On the one hand, the capitalist sector vigorously reproduces space in urban or suburban areas to meet the needs of modern urban facilities [26]; [36]; [40]. This situation affects spatial socio segregation in new areas formed due to the reproduction of space by the capitalists, and it becomes the driving force for the emergence of new social formation, the social formation characterized by two modes of production—capitalist mode of production and pre-capitalist mode of production. Spatially, appear legally-controlled spaces called "abstract spaces", and subsequently emerge illegally or semi-legally-controlled spaces, called "diferential space" [ 26]. The abstract spaces are dominated by the user of capitalist mode of production users, while the "deferential spaces" are controlled, illegally or semi-legally, by the users of the pre-capitalist mode of production.



**Fig. 11.** A Visual Phenomenon of Spatial Articulation manifested in an Indonesian urban area (Source: [www.pikiran-rakyat.com](http://www.pikiran-rakyat.com))

What is the Author and Surya [8] mean with the "theory" of Spatial Articulation, is in fact different from what we mean by the "concept" of Spatial Articulation. The "Theory" of Spatial Articulation we mean, refers to a theory that explains the phenomena of spatial articulation occurring in naturally settings in an Third World urban areas. While the "concept" of spatial articulation refers to the concept of urban spatial planning that considers changes in social formation that would be occurred in certain urban areas during the plan implementation period and at the end of the plan implementation, especially if this planning is dominated by the interests of development by the capitalist sector. This concept encourages conducting of in-depth researches, during the planning process, to predict changes in social formation that will occur if the plan is subsequently implemented. This concept also suggests urban spatial planning— at all levels of the plan—seriously consider the interests of each party in the social formation. This concept also advocates not to impose any forms of integration and repression that are set in favor of the dominant urban space rulers in the social formation that would be formed. The concept of spatial articulation, in this case, requires planners to consider and predict any change in social formation, and spatial changes—especially changes in spatial formation resulting from the reproduction of urban space by the interests of the capitalist sector.

#### E. The Concept of Sustainable Urban Development

Before getting into the core of this article discuss - a discussion to find an ideal residential and urban settlement concept based sustainable spatial articulation, it needs to be discussed first about sustainable urban development. In general, the concept of sustainable urban development is defined as the development of a city that prioritizes the balance between economic, socio-cultural and environmental aspects. This balance is important to ensure sustainability in the utilization of available natural resources, without diminishing the opportunities for future generations to enjoy the same conditions. This corresponds to the agreed definition on *Conference on Strategies for Sustainable Cities*, (1999): "economy, ecology and sosial cohesion are the pillars of a sustainable city. These must be in balance and therefore require an *integrated approach....*". Thus, some key words of sustainable urban development are economic, environmental, and social cohesion, developed in a balanced and integrated manner [38].

#### F. Approach throuh the Sustainable Urban Spatial Articulation

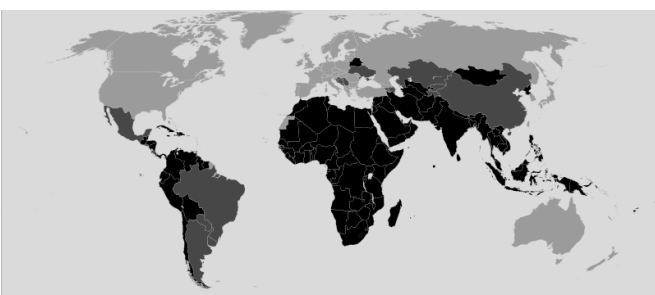


**Fig. 6:** Social conflict: the result of a waiver against the principle of Spatial Articulation (Source: Jayalangkara & Patriawan, 2015/[39])

By understanding the definition of 'sustainable cities' above, the application of the concept of spatial articulation in order to find the right concept in developing ideal housing and urban settlements—according to the topic of this article—of course also need to be considered into the three pillars, namely economic, ecological, and social

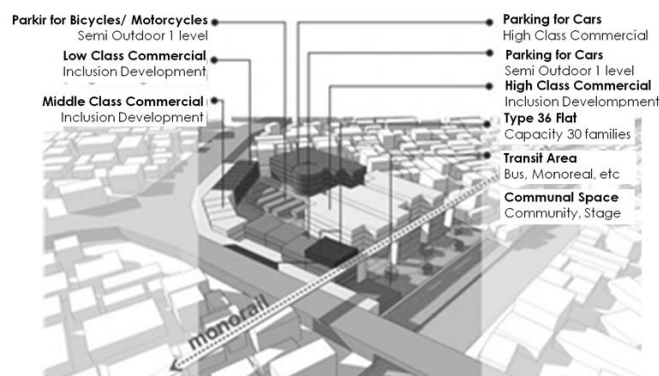
cohesion. Economics in this regard is related to urban efficiency; ecology is concerned with efforts to prevent the use of Green Open Space (GOS) from other improper space uses, including the activities of illegal occupancy (squatters settlement). While social cohesion is concerned with efforts to prevent social conflict, for example, as a result of unequal urban land tenure.

In applying the concept of spatial articulation, the third pillar is the creation of social cohesion with regard to efforts to prevent social conflicts, which originate from unequal urban land tenure. In social perspective, urban development must be followed by the improvement of the quality of the social life of the community, especially the urban poor, who are generally subordinated by capitalist sector in the social formation in urban area. The inevitable fact of spatial articulation between housing development over "abstract" (planned) spaces and the spreading out of "differential" spaces into or around the abstract spaces, requires planners to predict which social formations would be formed in the area, after the 'abstract spaces' are implemented. What the planners should do, not just planning the abstract space, but also planning the formation of space above the social formation that will appear and be formed in that development area. This effort is the most important aspect of the pillars of social cohesion. By considering the outcome of in-depth research on the actual or perceived social formation, the concept of spatial articulation offers a moderate solution. On the one hand, spatial planning still provides spaces for the dominant sector (the capitalist mode of production user), and on the other hand guarantees the mastery of the "social" space, as a substitute for the "differential" space by those within the sub-sector (pre-capitalist).



**Fig. 7 :** Wallerstein's "World System" map: Indonesian's Position today is still as a Third World (Source: O'Malie, B.K., 2010/[40])

In this way, social cohesion, as one of the three main pillars of sustainable urban development, can be maintained and preserved, until the Indonesian nation succeeds create vertical mobilization releasing its dependence on the First World—within the framework of Wallerstein's World System (Fig.7)



**Fig. 8:** An example of handling a river basin area in an urban area: an articulation of ecological space (Source: Pelipurlara, C., 2016 [41])

From the economic aspect, the application of the concept of production mode articulation is related to the city efficiency problem which could not be separated from the problem of economic globalization. While the main principle of economic globalization is its emphasis on free trade and economic efficiency. This principle is based on the concept of comparative advantage that states that an economic activity is produced in a relatively more efficient place compared to other places [42]. In urban areas, the importance of efficiency with respect to the capabilities of the city creates the economy of scale [43]. Each production or service activity is subject to the principle of economy of scale. With the same input prices, large producers will acquire lower unit costs when compared to smaller producers [44]. In the urban sphere, economy of scale means save of time and energy for increase the production of urban goods and services. The locations in which the differential spaces exist, are usually related to the proximity factor (the closeness with strategic places economically) which could give profitables for the



actors in the informal sector. These actors in the informal sector need to create an economy of scale that ultimately could provide the cheap goods and services which is needed by middle class and also lower class. If these proximate requirements are not well accommodated by planning, then they would continue to penetrate into or around the abstract spaces. If these proximity requirements are not accommodated by planning, they will continue to penetrate into or around the abstract space without any rule. As a result, sporadic agglomeration is occurred in the urban centers of economic activities, and this is often seen as damaging to the city's landscape. Various attempts have been made to tackle this problem, but almost all of them have failed, due to the inability of the municipality and the planners to address the underlying problem, namely the provision of land in urban areas that can ensure the availability of dwellings and legal spaces for the majority of the population the poor [45].



**Fig. 9:** A Designed Modern Traditional Market: an effort to accommodate pre-capitalist space in Modern setting (Source: Sakalima.com)

The challenge for planners is how to provide differential spaces that meet the needs of proximity for actors in the informal economy sector. The repressive action to eliminate the differential spaces aimed only at eliminating the existence of such spaces would not be effective, since in the end it would only have the potential to give rise to social conflict. On the contrary, any attempt to foster social conditions in these differential spaces will only give birth to a new problem, namely the problem of gentrification.

From the ecological aspect, the application of the spatial articulation concept is concerned with the

prevention of capitalists' insistence on the development of residential areas in protected areas such as coastal boundaries, swamp areas, and retention basins. [8]. The concept of sustainable spatial articulation can also prevent undue utilization of Green Open Space, green paths or riverbanks, for example, due to the activities of squatters undertaken by the subordinated party in social formation, which is the result of repressive actions because of the neglect of the principle of spatial articulation in planning.

Conventional spatial planning is generally poorly attentive to the existence and need of space for these marginal people. As a result they are forced to occupy the "remaining" urban space, such as riverbanks, under bridges, displaced lands, and other places. The concept of Spatial Articulation offers an approach, which must be considered as a genuinely existent entity within the social formation in Indonesian cities. This is not just "*pro-poor*" or partisanship at the poor, otherwise they even will retain or, if necessary, illegally grabbing on urban strategic areas, to create "deferential" spaces, in fulfilling their coexistence with "abstract" spaces, around them. This could be a natural way to prevent any social conflict. In fact, not less cases of social conflicts in urban areas arise due to repressive measures aimed at obliterating the existence of the differential spaces in an area to be developed by dominant entity in social formations at the area.

#### IV. Conclusions And Recommendation

##### A. Conclusions.

The above discussion, has described the theory as well as the concept of spatial articulation, aimed at urban spatial planning in Third World cities. A concept which is the development from the theory of articulation of mode of production, which assumes that the social formations of periphery (Third World) are dominated by the articulation of at least two modes of production, capitalist mode of production and pre-capitalist mode of production, in which the capitalist becomes increasingly dominant or would become increasingly dominant over the other(s). Whereas the theory of Spatial Articulation assumes there are articulationa - between abstract space and differential space occur in the natural setting of cities in the periphery (Third World), ie when the capitalist sector spatially breaks through and reproduces spaces above subsistence production

spaces—even above the existing urban production spaces— both socially and spatially

By understanding the principles of sustainable urban development, then the application of the concept of urban spatial articulation needs to be considered into its three pillars-economic, ecological, and social cohesion. Economics in this regard is related to urban efficiency; ecology is concerned with efforts to prevent the utilization of Green Open Space for other improper purposes, including activities of illegal occupancy (squatters settlement); and social cohesion with regard to efforts to prevent social conflict, for example, as the result of unequal urban land tenure.

In applying the concept of spatial articulation, the important thing to realize is that the neglect of the spatial articulation principle in planning permits inefficiency as a result of spatial separation between the parties in social formation with coexisted modes of production for creating economy or saving of scale in the producing of urban goods and services. The concept of spatial articulation here offers a spatial planning model that considers the functioning of activities of all parties in the social formation to achieve urban efficiency.

From the ecological aspect, the application of the concept of production mode articulation is concerned with the effort of preventing undue land use on Green Open Space and the existing green belts, as a result of squatters settlement activities by the subordinated party in social formation. From the social aspect, the concept of spatial articulation also helps to preserve the social cohesion from potential social conflicts, taking into account the existence of the urban poor as the real entity in urban social formations. The consequence is that spatially the existence of the poor in cities should be continuously taken into account, rather than ignoring their existence.

### *B. Recommendation*

What has been described above shows how the concept of spatial articulation provides the possibility of developing an ideal concept for urban housing and settlements for urban development in Indonesia and other pepriphery countries, until Indonesia or other developing countries could break away from the dependence and increase itself to be a Second World, or the First World, from the system Wellerstain's World System.

Of course every urban housing and settlement has its own uniqueness associated with social formation and the forces that work behind the social formation. Therefore I did not decrypt the concept spesificly detailly, but only describe it in general. Because every city has its own problems, and also uniqueness of its social formations manifested. Nevertheless, this concept can at least open new discourse in developing spatial planning in Indonesian cities or other Third World cities. In closing, I recommend the need for further study of the phenomenon of spatial articulation in urban areas-especially for Third World cities—through researches on the forces of production and relations of production working on every social formation in different urban spatial settings.

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