

# KETERKAITAN DESA KOTA

# RUANG SEMI URBAN

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# HIERARCHICAL URBAN-TO-RURAL DIFFUSION VERSUS INTERDEPENDENT RURAL-URBAN NETWORKS

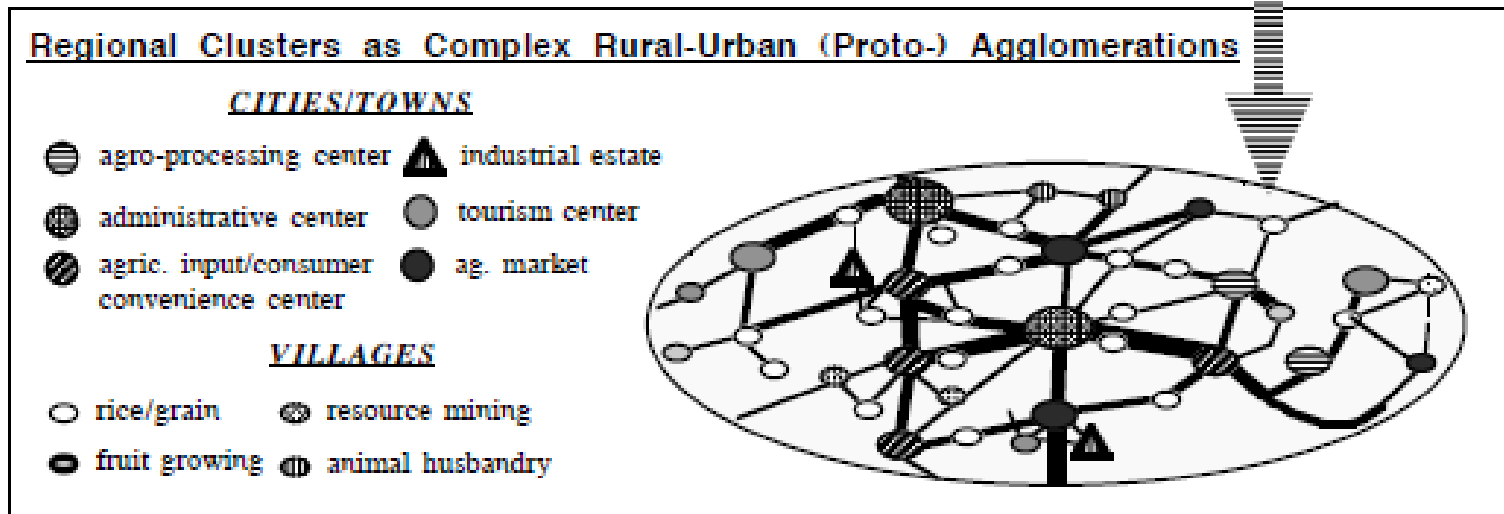
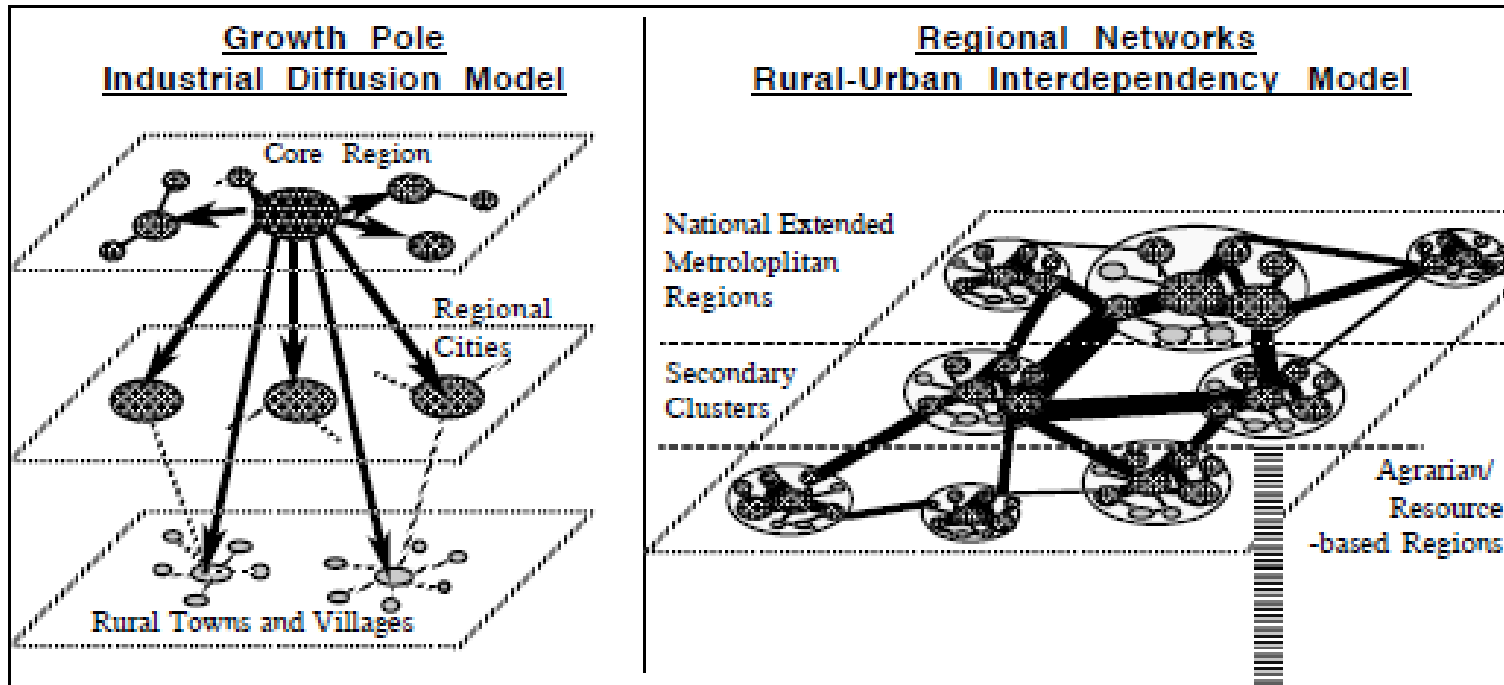
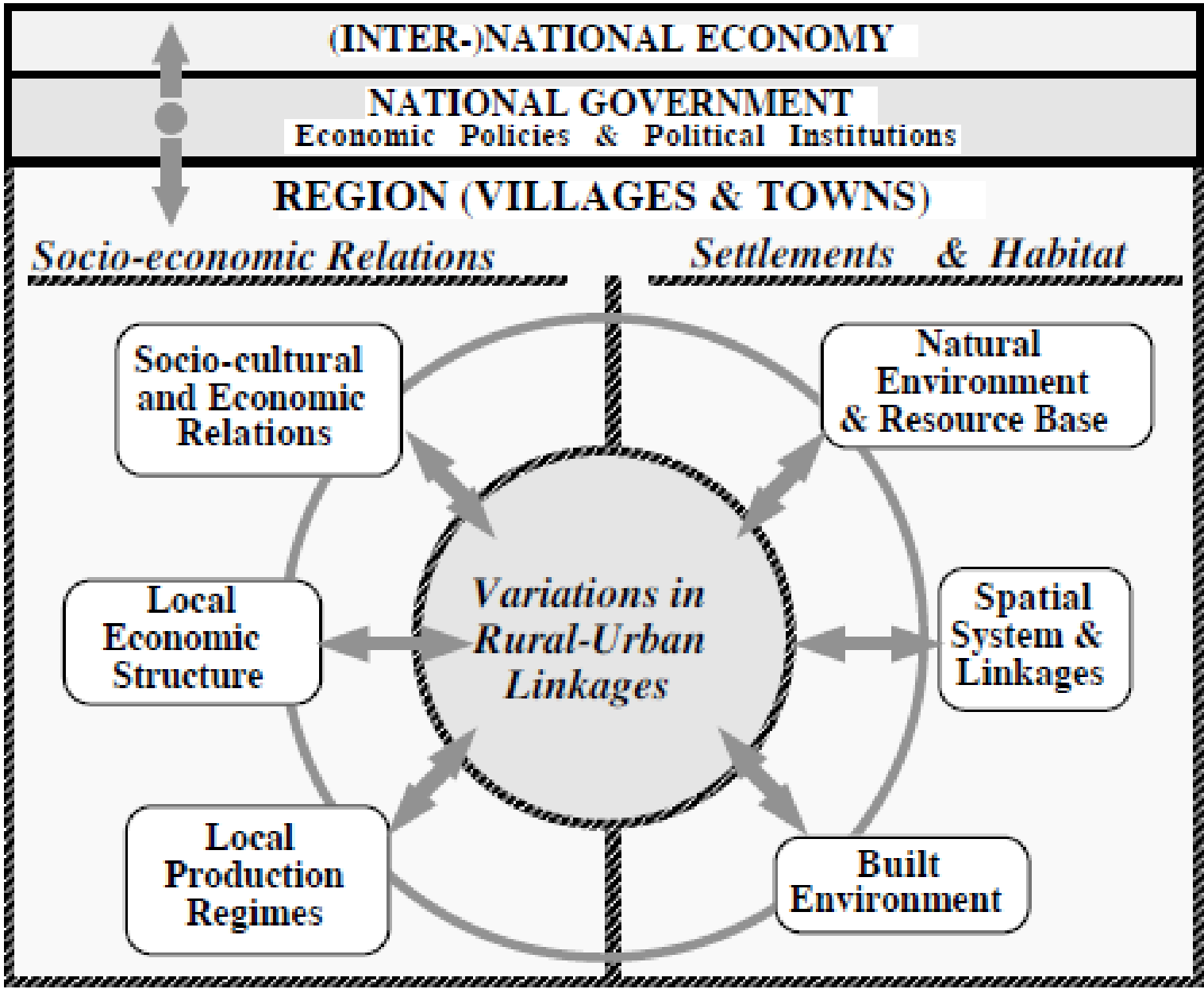


FIGURE 2 FACTORS DETERMINING RURAL-URBAN RELATIONS AT THE LOCAL LEVEL



## **SOCIO-ECONOMIC RELATIONS**

- Basic needs poverty levels
- Inequality in distribution of income and assets
- Level of landlessness, marginal farmers, tenancy
- Basic skills by income groups and gender
- Access to basic social services by income class

## **STRUCTURE OF RURAL ECONOMY**

### *Composition of basic sectors (GRDP)*

- Primary: mining, fishing, forestry
- Secondary: agro/resource-processing; manufacturing
- Tertiary: tourism, commerce, services

### *Upstream-downstream multipliers*

- Local production of inputs
- Processing/Agro-industry
- Commercial sales; producer services, consumer services

### *Distribution of labor force*

- Participation rates and dependency ratios
- Distribution by sector, occupation, status

## **RURAL PRODUCTION REGIMES**

### *Land Distribution & Property Regimes*

- Smallholder vs. large (capitalist/socialist) farms
- Agribusiness: plantations, contract farming
- Common/state/private land distribution

### *Producer Organizations (e.g., cooperatives)*

## **NATURAL ENVIRONMENT & RESOURCES**

### *Environment*

- Composition and diversity of flora and fauna
- Ecological integrity
- Vulnerability to natural disasters

### *Resource base*

- Soil quality and degree of erosion
- Water availability
- Forest reserves/minerals

## **BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

- Farm (irrigation, drainage, storage)
- Village (roads, bridges, electricity, water supply, communications, housing)
- Urban (village-town roads, market centers, water, sewerage, electricity, communications)
- Regional (trunk roads, elec., communic., market centers)

## **SPATIAL SYSTEM/LINKAGES**

- Rural population density
- Levels of urbanization and complexity of urban system (no. towns/cities, traffic flows, air and water transport)
- inter-village & village-town access (road quality & frequency of public transport)
- communications linkages
- circular migration in the region and with other regions

FIGURE 3

VIRTUOUS CYCLE OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT & RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES

Mc Douglas ,1998

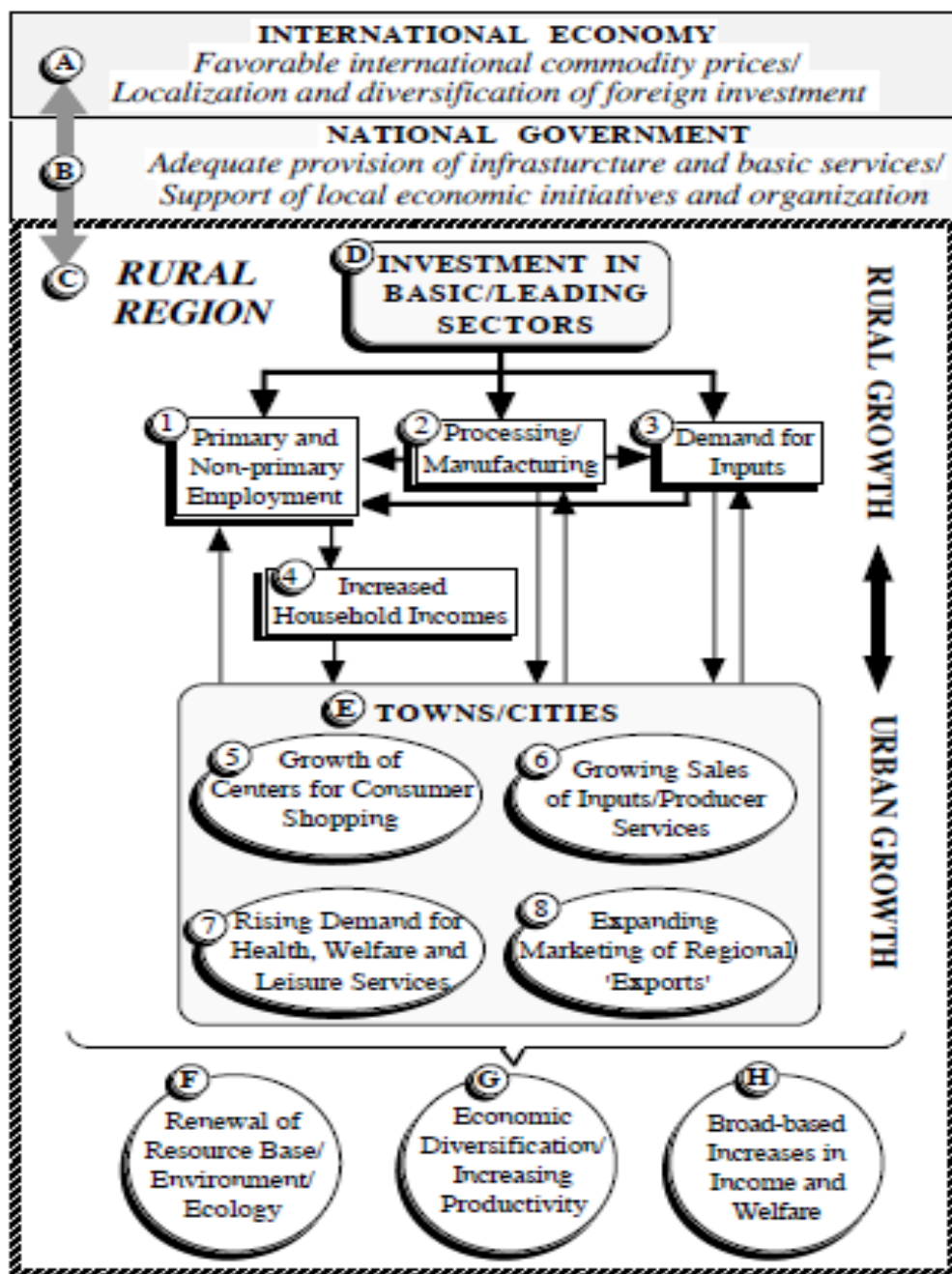
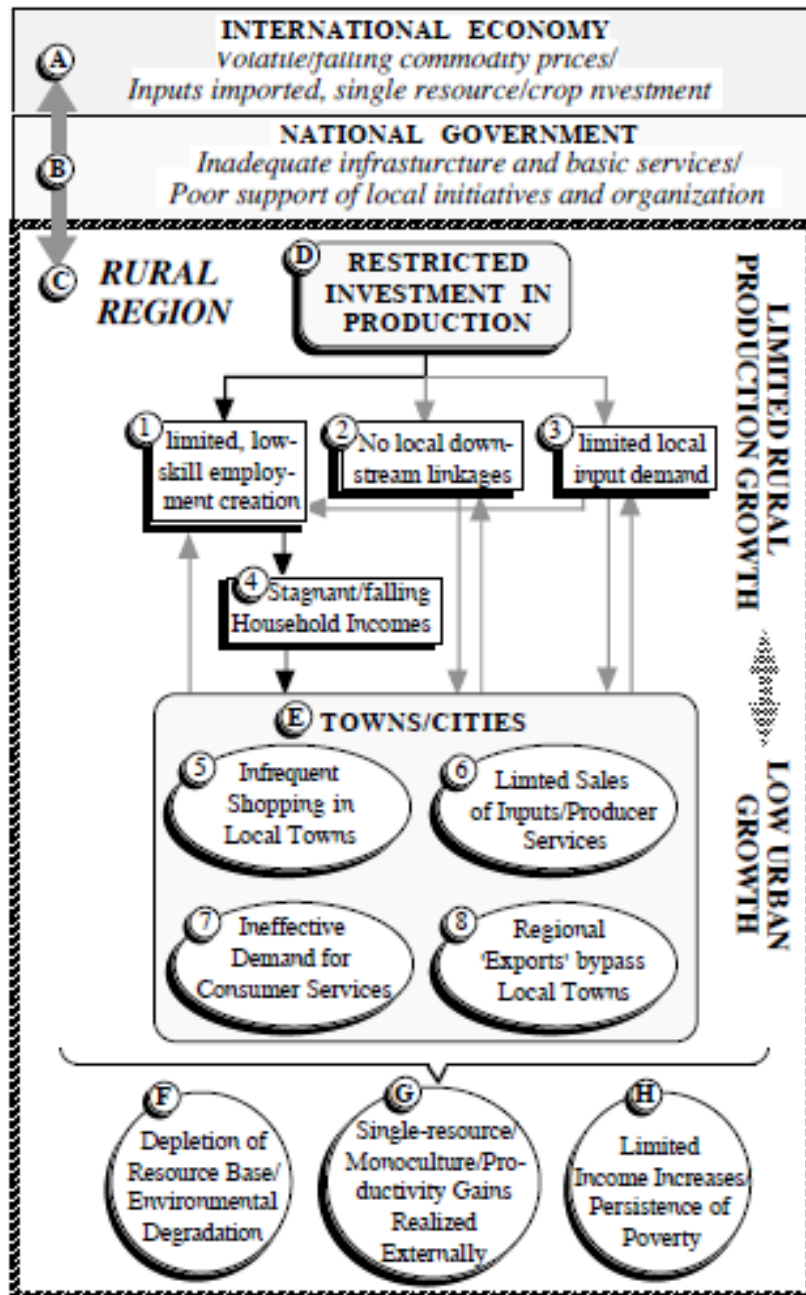


FIGURE 4

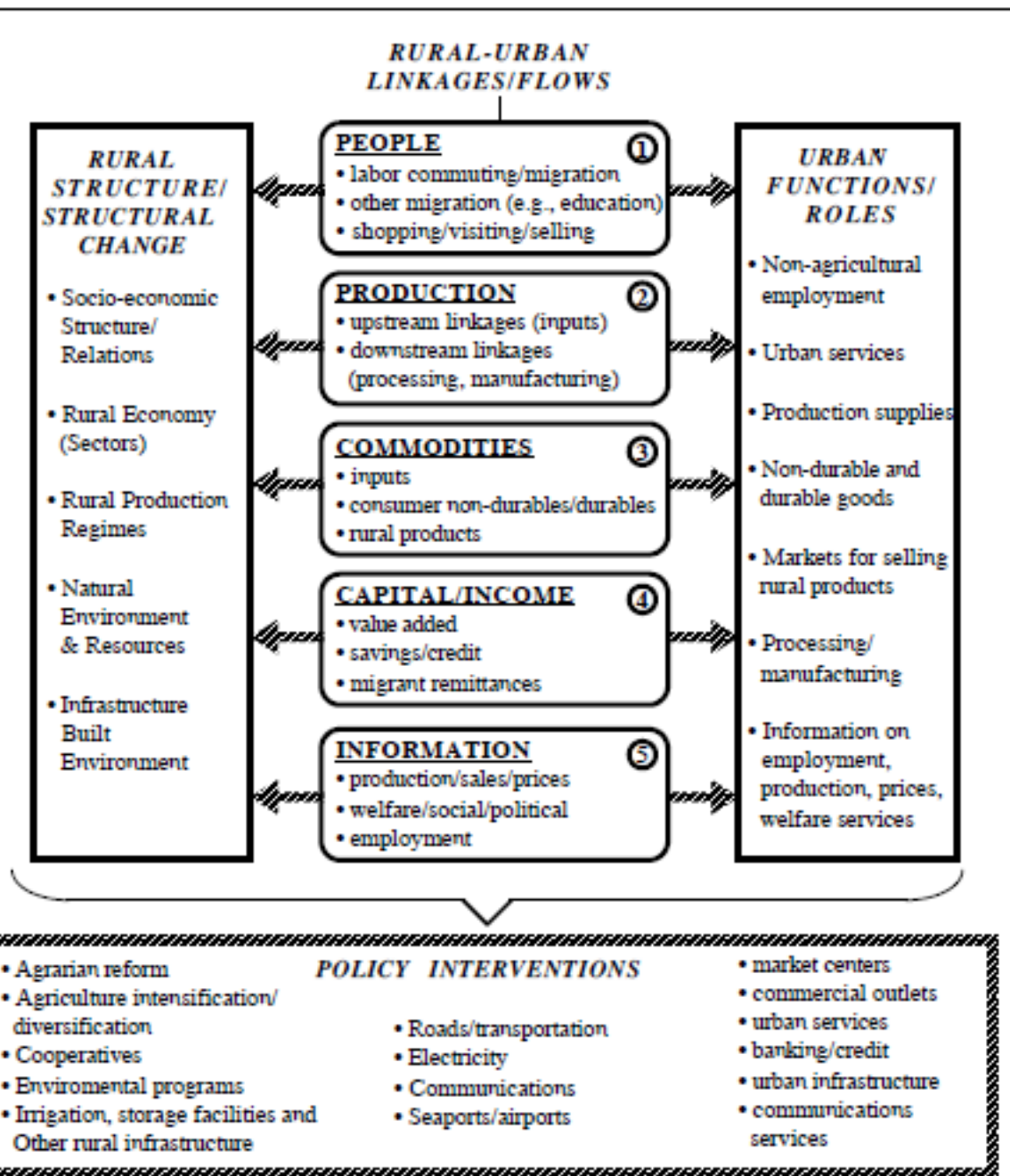
TRUNCATED CYCLE OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES

Mc Douglas ,1998



**FIGURE 5 RURAL REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROCESS:  
STRUCTURES, FLOWS AND POLICY INTERVENTIONS**

**Mc Douglas ,1998**

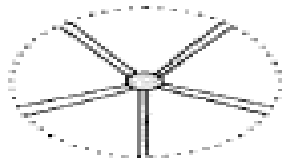


**The term *desakota* refers to this last zone of urbanization, where non-agricultural activity is increasingly mixed with agriculture.**

**Mc Gee, 1998**



**A. TRADITIONAL (MONOCENTRIC)**

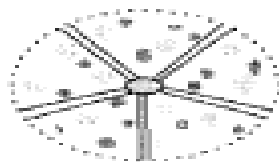


Most if not all of the metropolitan area population and employment are centralized in the urban core.

**LEGEND**

- Region
- Metropolitan Area
- Urban Core
- Decentralized Population
- Decentralized Employment
- Road
- Rail

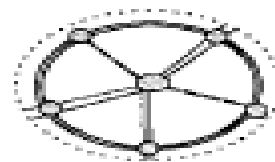
**B. DECENTRALIZATION (METROPOLITAN - INTRA - REGIONAL)**



**1. Unplanned (sprawl/spread/scatter)**

Decentralized population and employment are in scattered, non-contiguous, and separate locations mainly following the roads radiating from the core.

Proportion of metropolitan area's population and employment in the urban core is somewhat less than under (A) because of decentralization.



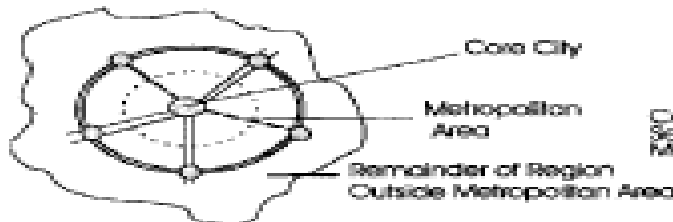
**2. Planned (polycentered)**

Planned nucleated centers and sub-centers, with concentrated population and employment.

All roads do not just lead from outskirts to core (as they do in the other models); they also link outer centers with one another.

Proportion of metropolitan area's population and employment in decentralized nucleated centers equal to, if not greater than in urban core because of planned decentralization.

**C. DISPERSAL (INTER-REGIONAL)**



Counter magnets (Growth centers, Secondary cities) located outside Metropolitan Region(s).

Figure 4.1 Alternative spatial models

Rimmer ,1995

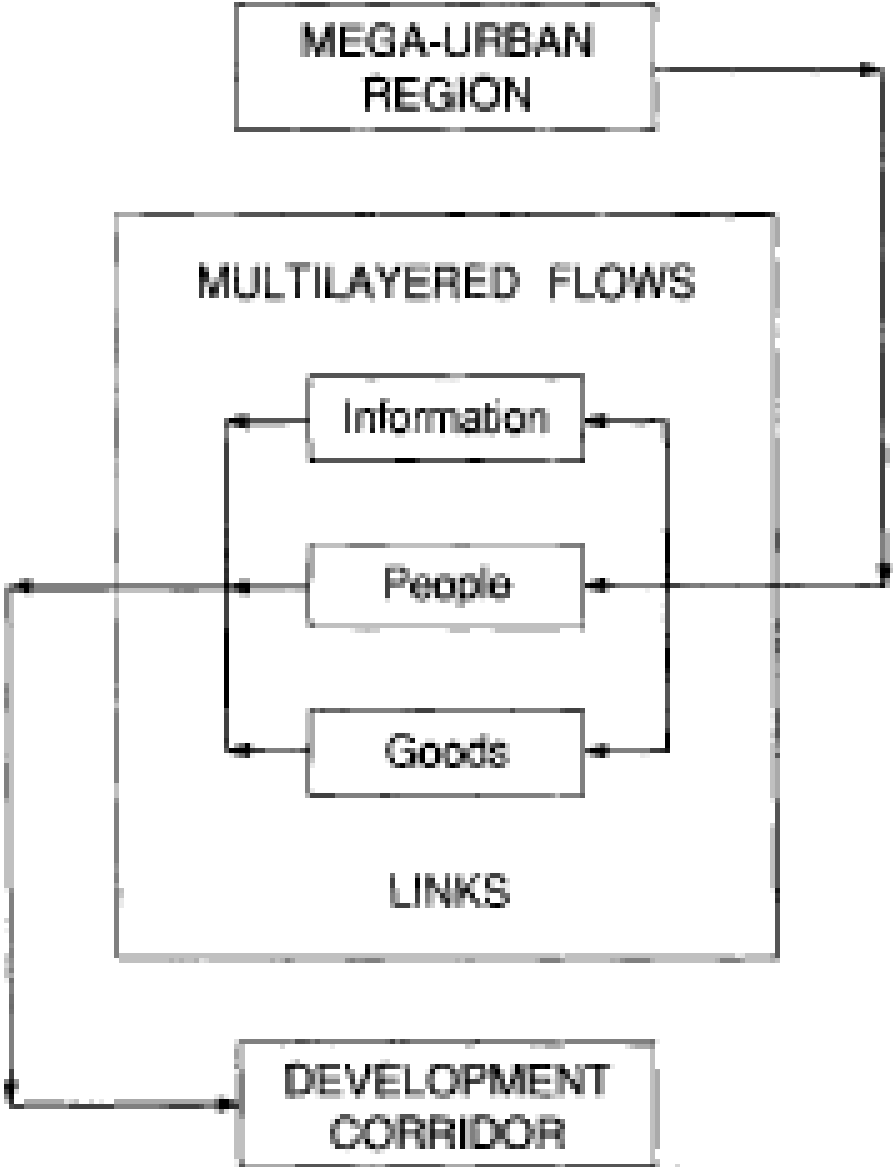


Figure 7.1 Multilayered flows

# SEMI URBANIZATION

## (Alain garnier, 1980)

The development of urban life within and dominated yet by rural life, creates the semi urban space

### **SUB URBANIZATION :**

The extended urban life from the city to the rural space, characterized by the dependency to the core of the city

### **PERI URBANIZATION :**

The development of urban life infill within or isolated from the rural life far from the city, an urban creation to exploit the natural environment, examples : The mining town, the tourism resort, bungalow, new town, modern industrial cluster, extractive industries etc.

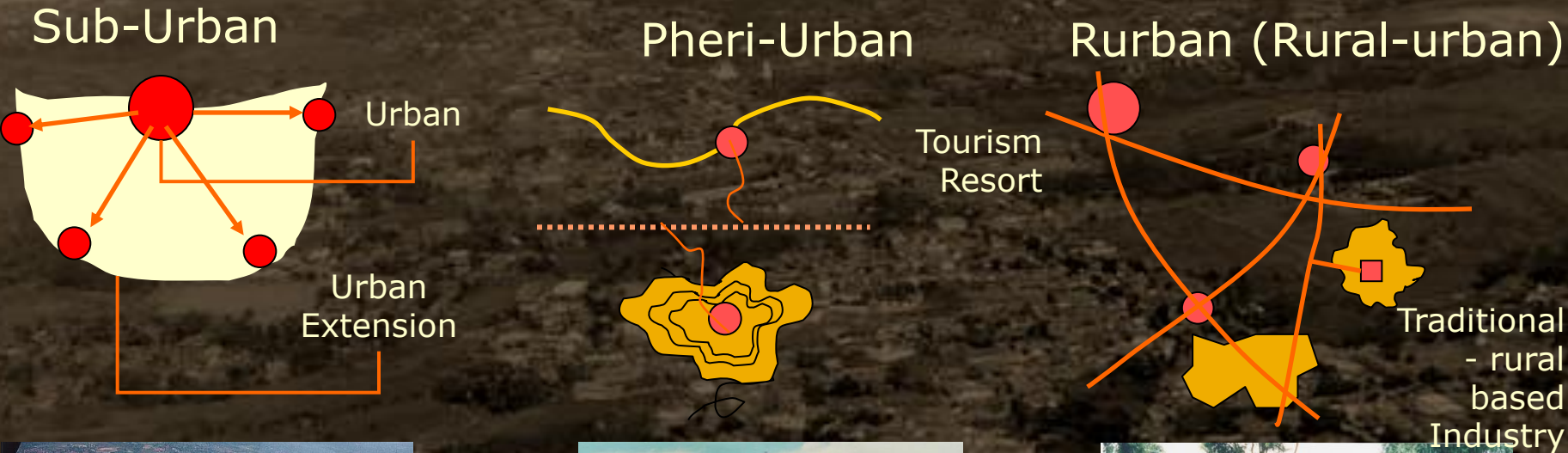
### **RURBANIZATION :**

The rural urbanization, the development of urban life by the local people, grew based on the rural life, far from the city:

The town service for rural life developed by economic market network.

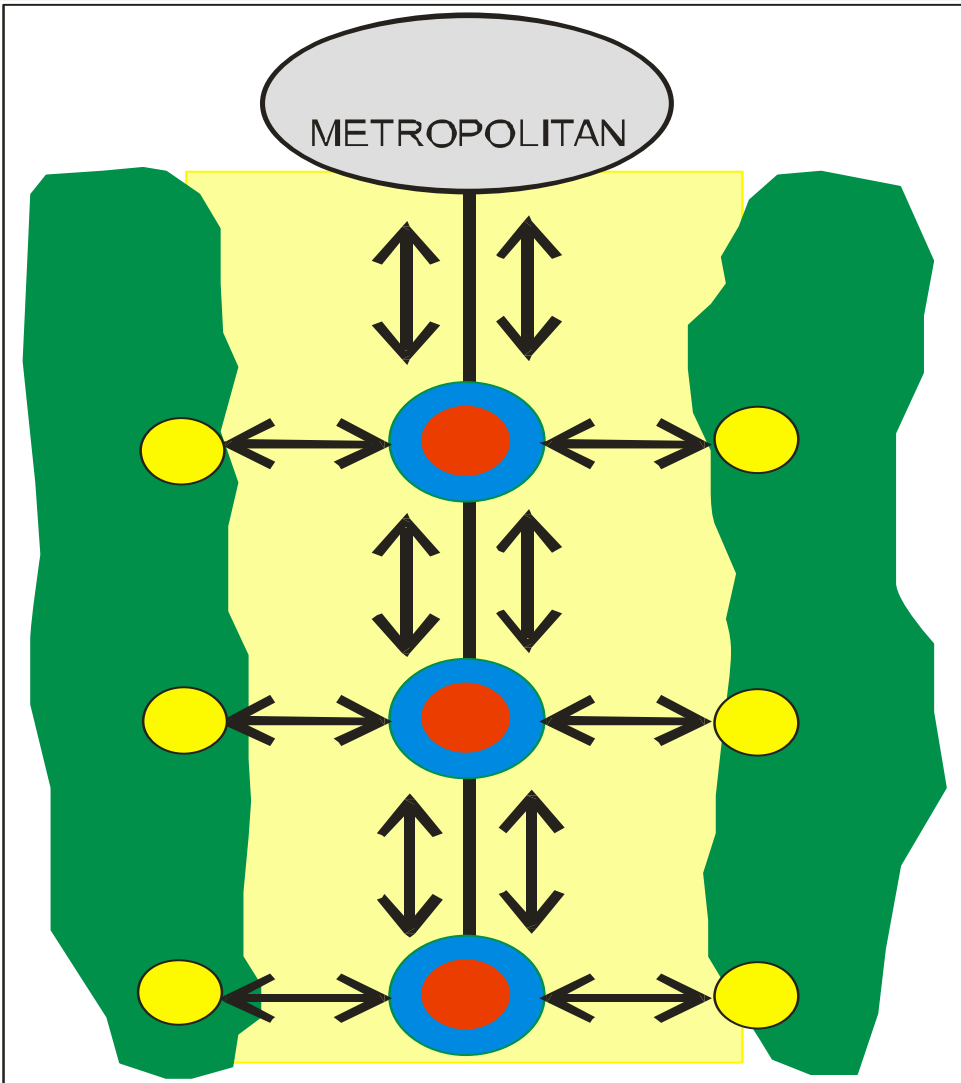
The concentration of "rural manufacture".

# PERKEMBANGAN SEMI URBAN (Soetomo, 2002(8))



Knitting the Diversity from rural to urban space

# CORRIDOR URBAN RURAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (Soetomo, 2002(8))



**Compact**

**Desentralisasi**

**Linear Hierarki**

**Urban**

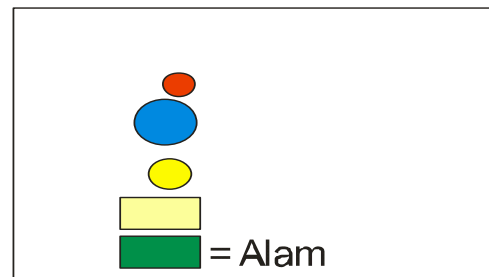
**Suburban**

**Rurban**

Pengembangan EKONOMI LOKAL

Di pusat TOD (transit oriented development)  
Perlindungan/ konservasi daerah pertanian  
dan alam

Pemecahan secara teknis jalur koridor kesatuan  
Primer lokal



# **A Regional Network Strategy for Reciprocal Rural-Urban Linkages: An Agenda for Policy Research with Reference to Indonesia**

Mike Douglass

Cecilia Tacoli, ed. (2006), *Rural-Urban Linkages* (Earthscan), 124-154.  
Reprint from *Third World Planning Review*, Vol 20, No. 1, 1998

