

Spatial Articulation and Co-Existence of Mode of Production in the Dynamics of Development at the Urban Fringe of Makassar City

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Abstract: The study is conducted in the urban fringe of Makassar City by analyzing spatial utilization shift, spatial articulation, social formation and co-existence of mode of production in the dynamics of development at the urban fringe by the use of quantitative and qualitative approaches (mixed method). Data is acquired from some sources and informants (immigrant and native) living at the urban fringe of Makassar City. Spatial utilization shift implies the occurrence of spatial articulation which does not interrelated in the framework of domination over tenure of reproduction of space which affects changes in social formation and co-existence between capitalism and non-capitalism mode of production. Co-existence of two kinds of mode of production indicates differences in production system either in production procedures, force of production, utilized means of production and labor skill and also in relation of among working class at the urban fringe of Makassar City.

Key words: Changes in land use, co-existence mode of production, spatial articulation and social formation, urban, fringe

INTRODUCTION

Development and dynamics of major cities in Indonesia indicates that the cities are changing over time as the effect of internal and external factors. The most prominent external factor is affected by the occurrence of globalization and urbanization. This condition is designated by development of economic activity functions which significantly affects changes in spatial structure and urban spatial pattern in addition to urban activity functions shift due to the occurrence of centrifugal and centripetal factors. This process, then, affects the height of conversion of land function at the urban fringe and spatial utilization shift which formerly used for productive agricultural activities, afterwards, they are shifted to commercial economic activities, service, tourism and industrialization.

Rapid and revolutionary urban space utilization shift will finally lead to spatial structure and urban space pattern shift. Regarding the process of urban formation, dynamics of urban space utilization shift is not completely linear but it leads to complexity. This condition promotes the occurrence of spatial articulation and co-existence of mode of production and drives difference of tenure of space between capitalism and non capitalism which significantly indicates difference of tenure of space between both modes of production.

Present dynamics of development at the Makassar City is not being apart from process of urban and rural dichotomy which often emerges spatial, social and

cultural frictions. Rural population and surrounding Makassar City population shows unconscious mobility as the consequence of Makassar City's affinity factor as the major city in spatial structure of Mamminasata Metropolitan. Emerged direct implication is change in the spatial structure, spatial interrelation pattern, urban infrastructure, urban area structure and form, status and also main function shift from urban area to urban fringe. Occurred conversion of land function is caused by saturation point in the downtown of Makassar City, so it drives deconcentration process of new economic social activity at the urban fringe area as determinant of spatial utilization shift.

It is identified that spatial utilization shift at the urban fringe of Makassar City has encouraged middle to lower class stratum to live and move to the urban fringe, even activities performed therein keep depending on activities in the downtown. This process, then, affects the height of land price at the urban fringe of Makassar City. Land tenure pattern are changing from private property to property of developer at a huge scale. This condition represents the occurrence of domination over tenure of reproduction of space and co-existence of mode of production between capitalism and non capitalism. Detected indication of this phenomenon is the height of land conflict at the urban fringe of Makassar City which tends to increased. Whereas, being aware of it or not, population mobility to the urban fringe indicates change of social and economic activity and shows interpersonal social process significantly.

Revolutionary physical change at space of the urban fringe of Makassar City is caused not only by factor of urbanization but it is also highly affected by the presence of capitalism regarding on production and reproduction of space and formation of space representationally in the process of urban development; hence, this process will directly change appearance of Makassar City into modern city. This reality is relevant to concept by Lefebvre (1996)'s theory where representation of elite space dominates spatial practice and space of representation. It means that production of space which is representationally performed by elite social groups triggers process of spatial utilization shift and co-existence of mode of production for both capitalism and non capitalism at the urban fringe of Makassar City.

Spatial articulation is conceived as a phenomenon which emerges at urban fringe of Makassar City in tenure of reproduction of space performed by capitalist in one side and by pre-capitalist in the other side and it occurs coexistent but it is not linked to each other. Concept of articulation is "anatomical metaphor" since procedures of different mode of production are connected. Articulation focuses more in looking at production structure than exchange. Articulation approach is used to explain the more extensive concrete research including imperialism, commodity production in city, peasant, undistributed spatial development, etc. (Meillassoux, 1972). Domination over tenure of reproduction of space performed by capitalism indicates that spatial articulation occurred at the urban fringe of Makassar City is begun over process of penetration and finally co-existence of mode of production performed by capitalist and non-capitalist happens; this process affects significantly structural and pattern changes at urban fringe area.

Important point in spatial analysis developed by Neo Marxis and pioneered by Lefebvre (1991) explains that spatial practice will shift from means of production to reproduction of space which is driven by capitalism. It means that the process occurred at the urban fringe of Makassar City indicates a phenomenon where spatial utilization shift associates positively with presence of capitalism. In many cases, space is reproduced by capitalist system, so it creates class structure in economic system. If the process keep on running, it will contribute to morphological change at the urban fringe of Makassar City.

Theoretical conceptualization by Yunus (2008), Lefebvre (1991) and Lee (1979) has relevance with spatial expression as the consequence of process of centrifugal occurred at the urban fringe of Makassar City. There are two kinds of occurred spatial expression relating to spatial shift from means of production to reproduction of space

at the urban space, they are physical development at space lengthy (linear) and physical development at space concentrically. Form of spatial expression at the urban fringe occurs separately and combinations of both forms, thus, this process makes appearance of spatial expression more complex (Yunus, 2006).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research site is in the urban fringe of Makassar City. Approach taken for the study is case study. Applied data analysis method is combination of quantitative-qualitative approach (mixing methods). Philosophical reason in combining these two approaches are: triangulation logic; in this matter, qualitative research finding is re-checked by quantitative research and vice versa in order to strengthen the finding validity, quantitative and qualitative research are combined to give a general overview, quantitative research is applied to structural characteristics of social life and qualitative research takes subject's quality as starting point, so these two approaches is attended collectively in executing the study, quantitative research is applied in analyzing relationship of inter-alterations, qualitative research is applied to assist in harmonizing factors underlying constructed relationship, quantitative approach is applied to reveal structural characteristics of social life in large-scale size while qualitative approach tends to reach behavioral in small-scale size, so researcher makes an effort to reveal these two levels, so quantitative and qualitative guides are applied collectively and in order to obtain data of the two different realities, it needs combination of the two approaches (quantitative and qualitative).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Makassar City in the concept of Mamminasata Metropolitan is assigned as core city over surrounding areas. This condition, then, encourages area expansion and social-economic activity movement from core of Makassar City to urban fringe, so it makes function of agglomeration and dis agglomeration processes affect the urban fringe of Makassar City (Fig. 1). The process is emphasized by function of Makassar City as trade and service center and also national activity center in Eastern Indonesia Zone (KTI). This phenomenon depicts that development of Makassar City is not free from the impact of globalization and modernization through creation of economic activity functions at the urban fringe areas. Spatial utilization shift at the urban fringe of Makassar City separately depicts different spatial

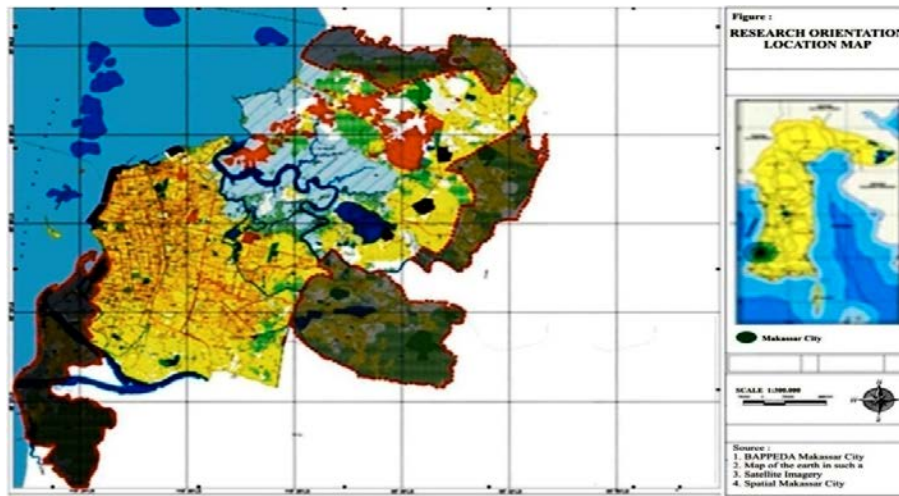


Fig. 1: Map of urban fringe of Makassar City

expression between one region to the others and dominant effect in social system of the society. Social rank implies alteration tendency of economic status within society to form an ordered social ranks based on specialization and social prestige. Urbanization means alteration tendency of family status which rises from tradition organization-based family lifestyle to the more urbanized lifestyle (urban lifestyle). While segregation signifies alteration tendency of ethnic status from certain groups which is based on ethnic city to multicultural society (Yunus, 2008).

Spatial utilization shift and spatial articulation at the urban fringe of Makassar City: It is identified that development of the urban fringe of Makassar City makes three spatial zones as the consequence of formed spatial structure and pattern. First zones is main zone, inhabited by high socioeconomic status which associates with high income has complete social service and close relation with activity centers (shopping center). Dominant resident living herein are migrants consisting of ruling elite group, highly professional, “business men”. Zone which is between zone 1 and 3 is location inhabited by working class; they are migrants who come and live amongst native people. These residents consist of employee who work in capitalist business unit; they earn the better income than residents at zone 3. The most outer zone (zone 3) is inhabited by native community whose socioeconomic status is low. Residence of this community in general is raised platforms house and very humble, it tends to slum. Spatial function shift at the urban fringe of Makassar City based on perspective of Neo Marxist approach regarding the formation process of spatial structure and pattern at the urban fringe indicates that

indication of this process is designated by framework of dominance in tenure of reproduction of space driven by capitalism, so it affects changes in value of space started off by the presence of “capitalist economy”. This condition, then is analyzed based on processes and existing functional relations which are being product of the capitalist economy. Existing social and spatial division are product of “capitalist mode of production” where prominent activity of this condition is marked by presence of commercial economic activity centers.

Theoretical conceptualization of Marxist, developed by Harvey (2006), states that land allocation at the downtown to individuals is based on their income. Further, land property will determine amount of rent and this variance amount of rent will create certain land use structure. According to this perspective, it depicts that in the process of spatial utilization shift at the urban fringe of Makassar City, domination over land use and spatial utilization occurs due to power of capital. Therefore, the conclusion is that land tenure at the urban fringe of Makassar City is highly determined by individual’s financial capability and institution as the consequence of increasing land lease variance. It implies that the closer place by service centers, value of land is higher and conversely. This condition reflects that the presence of capitalism at the urban fringe of Makassar City becomes trigger factor for continuous spatial articulation process and it will finally drive co-existence of two kinds or more mode of production in tenure of reproduction of space. In mechanism of production procedure taken place at the urban fringe of Makassar City, basically, arrival of capitalism shows modern economic system. Owners of real estate industry and trade existing at the urban fringe of Makassar City, accordingly they are “capitalist” will



Fig. 2: Slum area environment at the urban fringe of Makassar City

always direct and control their employees and production. Relation between the master and his servant which will associate with class division and frictions is stimulus for formation of co-existence of mode of production which will occur.

Formation process of space at the urban fringe of Makassar City, basically, repositions role of land economic value which is no longer based on land potential; land pricing is now based on reproduction of space and function of space. In reality, changes in the spatial structure and pattern at the urban fringe of Makassar City give significant effect on use value of the land. Use value is value of commodity in process of economy while sales-value is value of commodity if it is sold (Yunus, 2008). It is found that development tendency of spatial pattern occurred therein is not valued based on productivity but its function. Consequently, it emerges tenure difference of reproduction of space which associates with expansion of slum area.

Emergence of slum area at the urban fringe of Makassar City is triggered not only by factors mentioned above but also by the consequence of minimal spatial articulation, the occurrence of co-existence of mode of production and the presence of densification of buildings at main activity centers of Makassar City's urban fringe. If densification at the urban fringe of Makassar City and surrounding area expands continuously with no control, it is believed as causal factor of slum area formation. First process begins when densification of building occurs continuously, the second process is aging of natives' settlement while the third process is inundation of settlement area which had been built. Initial process is started by disparity of socioeconomic status while aging process over the buildings may trigger formation of slum area relating to quality of building material. At settlement area which exists from the beginning, this area is inhabited by low-income society who are incapable of surviving and finally, they are incapable of replacing the decaying building material, they do not have expense to paint the wall or any other maintenance. When the existing buildings are mildewed, it makes settlement area where

material and environment is low appear (Yunus, 2008). Process of inundation, at the third process is marked by emergence of slum area at settlement area which are closely enough by elite settlement but it is not supported by sufficient drainage system infrastructure. Accordingly, this condition is very vulnerable as the consequence of community's economic capacity in which people are incapable of performing maintenance and renewal to their possessed house. This effect is also caused by construction performed by developer who recently tends to close accessibility from the developed settlement area.

Figure 2 in addition to phenomenon explained above, development process at the urban fringe of Makassar City depicts not only changes in the spatial structure but also changes in the characteristics of transportation. At first, Makassar is a place of origin and then it becomes destination to migrate at. Indeed, these changes affect goods and passengers transportation process significantly. This reality is relevant with theoretical conceptualization by Nasution that there are three matters affecting changes in the characteristics of urban transportation, i.e., community activities which relate to space, it includes population growth, urbanization, land use and expansion of the area, community activities regarding resources (needs), it is realized by economic activity in purpose to lift prosperity up such as activity to produce, how to consume, distribution (trade) and social based community activities, it covers relations with family, education, health, religion, government and recreation.

Changes in the characteristics of transportation at the urban fringe of Makassar City will associate with the demand and availability of means and infrastructure of transport in purpose to movement mobility from place of origin to destination. Changes in the characteristics of transportation at the urban fringe of Makassar City is not only caused by demand of transportation service by local community but it is also affected by expansion of economic, settlement and recreation centers.

In Fig. 3, dominant changes in characteristics of transportation at the urban fringe of Makassar City are

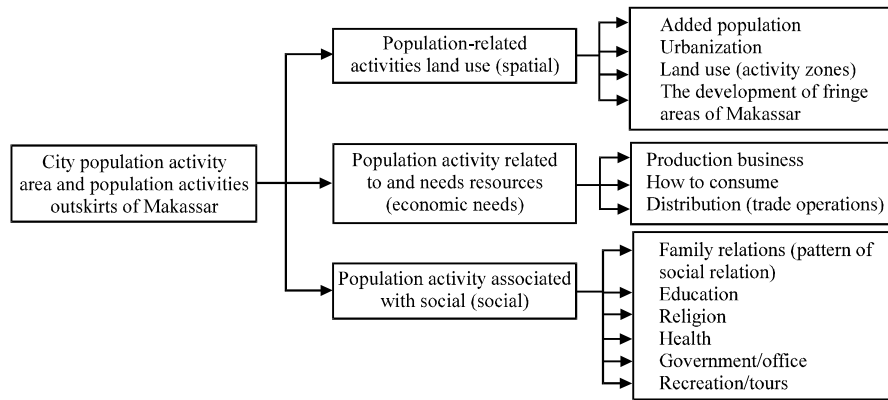


Fig. 3: Activity patterns of residents regarding changes in the characteristics of transportation at the urban fringe of Makassar City

affected by two main activities, i.e., economic and social activities while intensity of the activities affects directly residents activity which relate to land use. It means that spatial pattern at the urban fringe of Makassar City will highly depended on complexity of economic and social activities. Economic activity patterns phenomenon of the Makassar City residents and activity patterns of residents at the urban fringe of Makassar City are collectively making travel profile as affected by external and internal factors. External factor is highly affected by traffic flow from the core of Makassar City and surrounding area, so it drives origin of movement to the urban fringe of Makassar City for two purposes, i.e., shopping activity at the core of urban fringe of Makassar City due to the presence of economic activity center and shopping center and recreation because of the existence of means for recreation. Both purposes makes intensity of movement at the urban fringe of Makassar City high. Whereas, internal factor which makes traffic flow came from origin of movement at the urban fringe of Makassar City; it is marked by the presence of elite settlement area in this area and headed to socioeconomic activity centers including a movement to the core of Makassar City.

Factors affecting the height of traffic flow internally from and to the urban fringe of Makassar City are population growth due to increase in the number of migrants year after year, then they live in settlement area prepared by developer, especially for those who work in productive activity, urbanization which takes place in Makassar City directly makes people take the urban fringe of Makassar City as a place to live in this preference is not only given by developer but it is also affected by migrants who live amongst settlement of native community in purpose to work at the urban fringe of Makassar City, land use triggered by spatial utilization shift at the urban fringe of Makassar City makes people accumulate in one

space; it leads the emergence of different activity of residents, development of the urban fringe of Makassar City as the consequence of urbanization; it increases population and demands the more space.

Activity of residents relating to economic activity at the urban fringe of Makassar City, basically is activity having purpose to improve welfare in material. The following three factors makes this process happen: production business; it is an activity of making something present or changing physical appearance of material thing, and making it valuable. These kind of changes are given to the existing land use by developing areas of commercial, service, settlement and recreation, how to consume; it is an activity to spend economic value of goods or it is a process of utilizing goods in purpose to reach life welfare optimally like using public and private transport, wearing clothes, enjoying life by recreation, taking a walk to shopping centers, etc. This phenomenon makes choice of mode of transport different at the urban fringe of Makassar City. Differences are in preference on mode of transport between migrants who are in general live in elite settlement and prefer private transport than public transport and native community who take two-wheeler to do their daily activities, distribution (trade) is an activity of residents to distribute produced goods/service to consumer or it refers to goods distribution from production sector to market (consumer).

Difference of movement flow at the urban fringe of Makassar City makes travel pattern different between native community and migrants. There are 103 native heads of family and 141 migrant heads of family among 244 respondents. Amount of family member from the total respondents are 917 people, it consists of 381 native members and 536 migrants. Total amount of respondents' family member who are potentially traveling per day are 669 people in details, 267 people are native and another

Table 1: Matrix of travel patterns of residents at the urban fringe of Makassar City

Destinations	Category population				Total	
	Original	%	Immigrants	%		%
Holidays	29	10.86	25	6.22	54	8.07
Farmers	38	14.23	0	0.00	38	5.68
Working in the zone	97	36.33	59	14.68	156	23.32
Working outside zone	36	13.48	96	23.88	132	19.73
Shopping centre (Mall)	0	0.00	51	12.69	51	7.62
Holidays	0	0.00	44	10.95	44	6.58
Schools in the zone	0	0.00	72	17.91	72	10.76
Outside area schools	46	17.23	51	12.69	97	14.50
Market	5	1.87	0	0.00	5	0.75
Everything else	16	5.99	4	1.00	20	2.99
Total	267	100.00	402	100.00	669	100.00

Primary data, 2014

402 people are migrants. This travel pattern is based on orientation of respective activity of resident. Resident's original place and destination from settlement area to location of activity (Table 1).

Spatial articulation, social formation and co-existence of mode of production: Spatial utilization shift and spatial articulation happened at the urban fringe of Makassar City will finally make spatial structure of the area change. This reality completely supports approach of Marx which is developed by Harvey (2006) that value of land is highly determined by power of capital. Spatial utilization shift at the urban fringe of Makassar City will finally make changes of social formation and co-existence of mode of production by referring to the occurred working system difference on mode of production.

Working system on capitalist mode of production at the urban fringe of Makassar City creates differentiation in production system either in production procedures, force of production, utilized means of production or labor skill. Three levels on capitalist working system have different characteristics of each other but it has one objective only; it is creating the highest margin of profit. The three levels are family capitalism, managerial capitalism and institutional capitalism.

At family capitalism, business ownership is relatively simple, transaction of economy has directed to modern economic system relating to system of bill of exchange in production system. However, control over the workers is entirely in the hand of capital owner. Characteristics at family capitalism are that pattern of relations of production is marked by economic relation in local context; characteristics of business is vary; cooperation network of production is limited and it tends to similar business pattern; it seems that there is no working class differences but work relationship tendency is egalitarian system (relation between employer and employee) and it directs to transitional type where profit of business is assessed by tax and other obligation.

At managerial capitalism system, this business has some business networks by setting interest of collaboration in its business activity. Accordingly, this business has some business groups. This condition is usually found it economic activity centers and some of shopping centers where the developed business types consist of various business classification under one management. Control over the workers is entirely in the hand of manager and supervisor. Work relation pattern is more complex compared to family capitalism while the tendency of this relation is shown by class relation (class of capital owner, class of manager and class of worker). Development tendency of this relation directs to institutional network pattern and has transnational characteristics. It implies that institutional network system has relationship with broader institution, meaning that the network covers intercity and inter region at national level and it is powered by capital power as the force of production. Performed production system directs at goods and service distribution pattern to society in broader extent while business ownership is merger of some enterprises under one management. In the process of development, it heads to formation of network at institutional capitalism.

Institutional capitalism is product of some oligopolistic groups, i.e., a kind of business activity dominated by gigantic enterprise where market control and capital owner are in conglomerate. This condition is shown by presence of shopping center (Mall) which has relationship with some business branches in domestic level and business relation with global market. Dominant utilized means of production is advanced and modern technology. The shown pattern of relations of production is relation of inter institution and network of inter business groups where capital employed is fairly great and supported by financial system of bank. Division of labor is more complex than corporate capitalism and managerial capitalism. Force of production associates with relation of among working class based on status and role of every labor. It also relates to working class stratification. It means that position of one person to the others is highly determined by managerial skill and powered by operationalization of technology and investment.

Phenomenon occurred at the urban fringe indicates process of spatial articulation which does not run optimally. It gives us an understanding that in capitalism system is marked by economic class differences and these are highly determined by capital power. Therefore, structure of capitalism society creates difference of mode of production and framework of dominance over other production activity, so presence of capitalism at the urban

Table 2: Differences between capitalist and pre capitalist production procedures at the urban fringe of Makassar City

Differential parameter as characterization	Mode of production			
	Capitalism			
	Family capitalism	Managerial capitalism	Institusional capitalism	Pre capitalism
Means of production	Relatively simple and it transform into modern technology use	Complex and powered by modern technology	Very complex, completely powered by modern technology	Relatively simple and tends to traditional, the use of technology is very limited
Force of production	Business unit as the force of production but it is still limited	Merger of some business units as force of production. Characterized by mass production as commodity to be exchanged and sold	Merger of large business units consisting of two or more gigantic enterprises as the force of production. Characterized by mass production as commodity to be exchanged and sold	Family as force of production and business unit
Production relations	Local basis	Regional and national basis in production relation system (intercity or interstate)	National and multinational basis where business network reaches Globally Has relation with global economy	Local basis and very limited
Capital ownership	Individual is in family business group	Consists of some business units under single management	Merger of business groups, large scale and multinational network	Individual and family
Types of production relations	Employer-employee relation is egalitarian, it tends to transitional relation	Contradictory relation consisting of capital owner, manager, supervisor and low class worker(class-based relation within capitalism society)	Contradictory relation, consisting of capital owner, manager, supervisor and low class worker (class-based relation within global capitalism society)	Employer-employee relation is egalitarian, it tends to transitional relation
Technology and investment	Technology is relatively simple and it transforms into modern technology use. Investment utilization in limited including the used capital	Modern technology use for efficiency of manufacturing process. Investment is quite great and dominant and it is completely supported by banking	Modern technology use for efficiency of manufacturing process. Investment is quite great and dominant and it is completely, supported by banking	Simple technology and it tends to the use of relatively simple technology. It does not aim at efficiency but at service purpose. Investment utilization is limited including the used capital

Primary data output, 2014

fringe of Makassar City impact on domination over mode of production and capitalist production system toward pre-capitalism and existence of society in general.

Pre-capitalist mode of production and precapitalis system is dominantly driven by native community at the urban fringe of Makassar City. It is shown by traditional means of production and work system applied by them and also very limited to make products. This phenomenon is also seen at force of production which relies on the land as productive resource; however, on the other area, it seems that force of production is changing, especially at native community who works in tourism and commercial economic activity. For them, land is not capital but they consider that nature is the object or commodity to be sold. Capital consumption is rather dominant but it is still limited. Used basic material are combination between office supplies, object of work and labor skill even if they are very simple.

Network of job relationship is still in local context and it has not relied entirely on capital from banking; however, ability of business capital is owned by every individual. This condition depicts that network of job relationship is just based on relations or non-permanent and non-cultural relationship. Accordingly, it shows characteristics typed by factor of characterization which make it different from

capitalist mode of production. This reality is relevant with theoretical conceptualization by Rey (1975) and Meillassoux (1972) that as long as the relationship is connecting people each other, there are three possible types of relationship, i.e., egalitarian, class and transition as an intermediate type.

Table 2 above gives us an overview that development of two modes of production are working collectively with capitalism mode of production in one side and pre-capitalism mode of production in the other side. There is significant difference in 6 differential categories. The three important categories, principally, shows the most fundamental differential elements, they are force of production, production relations and also technology and investment.

Process development and civilization face physical space (Suseno, 2005; McGee, 1971; Rey, 1975; Soetomo, 2009). In his historical materialism viewpoint describes the development of mode of production in three processes as follows: force of production determines production relations. It means that in capitalism production system, force of production is the most important element in he framework of domination over factors of production. It is seen by production activity which involves some kinds of business in

form of cooperation under one business management system. This force of production represents position of capitalism in dominating all of sectors of production. Accordingly, performed production business is exploitative and expansive to obtain the highest profit by involving the use of labor in large numbers along with the use of technology, relation of production process shown by capitalism also indicates that there is involvement of domination in the effort of exploitation and expansion. It is shown by pattern of relationships of cooperation in the effort of production and of obtaining the profit. This pattern of relationship is shown by capitalism power to influence and to determine supra structure in this case are politic and ideology then, partisanship reconstruction of dominance power is dominated by capitalism and it tends to weaken at pre-capitalist dominance power and extensive capital power and business network; it is shown by pattern of corporation relationships between working elements of production and it tends to move to economic globalization relating element each other. Capital circulation system tends to flow not to one business sector only but it covers entire production lines. This condition depicts that work structure of capitalism is exactly complex and it also affects social order in society generally. This reality is relevant with theoretical conceptualization by Light and Friedman that we find not only large and gigantic enterprises but also large numbers of small enterprises ("small" is determined by various consideration like capital and labor).

Dynamics of the urban fringe of Makassar City indicates that pre-capitalist mode of production developed at the urban fringe of Makassar City is characterized based on very limited number of capital; it also determined by relationships of production at local context and limited business network. Regarding business power, pre-capitalism shows incapability in the aspect of supra structure to influence the politic of society ideologically and this system is susceptible to market fluctuation.

Concept of social formation is a phenomenon where two or more production procedures present simultaneously in society and one of production procedure dominates or having tendency to dominate over the other (Forbes, 1983; Lefebvre, 1991). Accordingly, the presence of capitalist economic system in the urban fringe of Makassar City leads the process of capitalism and imperialism in creating new social formation. New social formation shows capitalist production procedures which dominate pre-capitalist mode of production through restriction as the

consequence of process of spatial articulation either which relates to limits of penetration range as determined in capitalist production procedure or sustainability of non-capitalist elements of reproduction. The reality is relevant with theoretical conceptualization by Forbes (1983). Stating that articulation indicates interrelation pattern between production procedure (containing of "structural determinant" in capitalist reproduction) and non-capitalist which proceed together. This reproduction is changing when capitalist production procedure is dominating and starting to restrict non-capitalist elements of reproduction. Collectively, articulation of production procedure which had structured previous social formation has changed too.

CONCLUSION

Spatial utilization shift at the urban fringe of Makassar City has significant effect on changes in structural and spatial pattern and also difference of spatial use zone. Difference of use zone repositions the role of land economic value which is not based on potential factor anymore as the means of production but it has encountered value changes based on reproduction of space and function of space. Difference of function of space at the urban fringe of Makassar City has finally formed travel profile affected by external and internal factors.

Spatial articulation occurred at the urban fringe of Makassar City indicates differences in tenure of reproduction of space which progressed to domination and tenure of reproduction of space and co-existence of two or more types of mode of production where they are not related to each other.

Difference of mode of production and framework of domination over tenure of reproduction occurred at the urban fringe of Makassar City indicates difference in productionsystem both in production procedures, force of production, utilized means of production and labor skill and also in relation of among working class.

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