The Dynamics of Productive and Non-Productive Spaces in Coastal Tourism Areas in Denpasar.

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Abstract. Tourism in Bali has redefined the use of space. The formation of new activities carried out by new users, has changed the way people use space. Spaces exist because they form and some use, create governance and bring up spatial practices that may be hampered by the current digital age. This research will examine the process of redefinition of space, the formation of productive and non-productive spaces in accordance with the representation expected by the community. In this study, Sanur Beach, a traditional area that has become a tourism space, will be used as a case study. The method Qualitative, by mapping activities based on time segments for space use, interviews to determine user expectations and experiences, identifying patterns to find out how governments regulate space and building data representations through simulations of the movement of space users. The most significant result is the presence of a new identity in the meaning of space, which has been transformed due to spatial practices that are influenced by space users and the development of digital technology. Thus, the use of space in the era of global tourism in which different cultural backgrounds of space users affect the definition of space. This is where the space planner needs to consider how the representation of space by the user has implications for the regulations of the government and customary regulation.

Keywords: redefinition of space, productive space, non productive space
I. Introduction
Bali Beach are the most visited public space by both local people and tourists. The beach also becomes very important by traditional communities in Bali because it is related to their ritual life cycle and is considered to be able to accommodate religious, social, cultural, and ritual activities. The development of Bali tourism occurred in the 70s when surfers found good waves on several beaches in Bali. Starting from this period and until now there have been many transformations in the beach spaces in Bali as a result of tourism activities. The new activity carried out by tourists has changed the way the community uses space. (Lefebvre, 1991) in (Pamungkas, 2016) spatially the space in modern capitalist society is an arena of the battle that will never be fought over. All interested parties will continue to seek ways to dominate the use or use of space and reproduce all knowledge to maintain their hegemony over the use of that space.knowledge to maintain their hegemony over the use of that space.
In this research, Sanur beach was appointed as the object of research because this location is considered to be able to represent the beach space with various activities and users in it with additional tourism activities taking place. The coastline stretches from Sanur beach, shindu beach, Semawang beach, and ends at Mertasari Beach. This beach space presents an exoticism that is different from other beaches in Bali. Various social levels of the community are present together using the beach area to carry out a variety of activities, to produce spaces and areas that architecturally must be explored in their types and their meanings.
The dominance of the use and utilization of space in the coastal tourism area is assumed as a demand for economic, social, cultural, and political needs. Tourism is also considered to have redefined the use of space in coastal tourism areas in Bali. Spaces are present that form and some use, have no regulations, and are not organized, thus creating governance and bringing up space consumption practices that may be hampered by the current digital era. Spatial production of space is thought to affect the mentality of its inhabitants so as to create what is called by (Lefebvre, 1991) as the production of social space, namely the relations of production between space spatially with society, advocating that we understand space, its relation to history and specific contexts.
The presence of these space consumption practices indicates a difference between the concepts of the previously designed space, which turned out to be incompatible with representation. The previous concept in spatial representation stated that the spaces in the coastal tourism area were made to treat all users equally, not presenting other functions, namely for the benefit of social and cultural functions. Then, the current practice of space consumption clashes with the digital era, where the digital era has the characteristic that accesses to information sources can be done in real-time, but this actually becomes a "paradox" because in reality users and those who use beach tourism space also consume physical space. The point is, when the beach space should be used as a space for socializing, users are present without social practice.
The discussion on space consumption covers many aspects, but in this research the focus is on space consumption in the Sanur beach tourism area. Exploration of space consumption and what relations are then desired, certainly cannot be separated from a number of contexts surrounding, tourists, tourism, tourism providers, and tourism objects. Therefore, the use of the Sanur beach tourism area is not only productive space in the sense that space is used for social action, but also non-productive space is present due to the impact of the digital era which physically uses space, without any meaning in it. The intended meaning, is how a spatial space is conceived by those who fill and animate the space. Productive space deals with how spatial practices are realized through perceptions of the environment built through networks that link social activities such as work, personal life, and leisure time.
Based on the background, the problem in this study is "how are productive and non-productive spaces formed in accordance with the representation expected by the community?". The purpose of this study is to obtain a comprehensive picture while analyzing the practice of space consumption. The understanding of research is to elaborate on how the space in the coastal tourism area produces the concept of non-productive space and why on the beach space. The findings revealed are expected to
encourage the growth of a shared understanding that coastal space is basically a place for socialization, but in reality the field can surpass that. In contrast to previous studies, most of the research that has been done only emphasizes the technical aspects of beach space, beach layout, and open space design of coastal tourism areas. The validity of this research lies not only in the research objectives that describe and conduct critical analyzes of spatial consumption practices, but also reveals beach spaces in practice social spaces and representational spaces.

II. Methodology
The study took the object in Sanur Beach because Sanur Beach is a traditional area that is transformed into a tourism space. While the theory uses the concepts of social practice and space for representation. The methodology is specified using a qualitative method, by first mapping the activities based on time segments for space use. The second interview, selected informants purposively classified as users with criteria: (1) always come to use the beach space, (2) have routine activities such as trading/sports, transportation services, fishermen, tourism service providers, conducting social & cultural activities, (3) Always use devices and low level of socialization. These criteria are considered capable of knowing user expectations and experiences. The third identifies patterns to find out how governments regulate space and build data representation through simulations of the movement of space users.

Data collection that is considered relevant is participatory observation, interviews, and documentation. All three techniques are used together to complement each other. Because it is qualitative, data collection tools are people who conduct research. This research was conducted through descriptive observations in advance on the activities of informants to get as much information as possible.

The analysis is conducted dialectically and not linearly to find out various things that need to be further explored, completed, or re-asked immediately to the informants. Data analysis begins by collecting data, trying to reason and analyze, then re-see the interpretation has entered or not to explain new experiences, collect more data, then sort out the interpretation for deeper analysis.

Several research findings related to coastal space consumption practices focus on the use of open space on Sanur beach as productive space and non-productive space. Field observations, several different spatial patterns are found, depending on how space is used, where to gather and interact with users. To make it easier to determine research cases, case selection criteria are used such as (1) physical location characteristics related to location, buildings, open space and vegetation regulation (2) Density of space use owned by tourism and tourism actors, (3) repeated occurring activities times, and (4) space used by various community groups.

III. Location Characteristics
A series of previous studies, (Nurwarsih & Wijaya, 2019) identified the spaces that exist along the Sanur beach physically always visited by people and tourists, even beach spaces that are not architecturally set are always consumed. This is the background of researchers to conduct further research.

The location of the research discussion is still the same as the previous research (Nurwarsih & Wijaya, 2019), taken at several points on each beach, as a sample to represent the use of space. These locations are mapped in the following figure.
Sanur beach is part of the Denpasar city area and is located about 10 km from the center of Denpasar. Land use in the Sanur Beach area is mainly in the form of tourism accommodation and Coastal Tourism Destination Areas which are equipped with various supporting facilities such as sports office facilities, worship, trade, health, and green space.

From the observation points above regarding location characteristics, the physical aspect is divided into open beach areas and open areas belonging to tourist accommodations such as cafes, restaurants, hotels, resorts, and villas. Of the twelve observation points, observation points 1, 3, 5 and 9 are coastal open areas managed by Sanur Kaja Customary Village, observation point 4 is an open area that is sacred because it is part of the Patal Temple for traditional and religious purposes with a radius of 20 m, observation point 7 is an open area to accommodate Watu Kerep traditional fishing activities, and observation point 2, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12 is a private open space for ownership of tourist accommodation.
Previous research (Nurwarsih & Wijaya, 2019) regarding communal space settings, that the communal space setting on Sanur Beach did not present itself, even had implications for the privatization of space by several groups of tourist accommodation providers, arranged and developed with varying contestation to external interests.

In this study, while in a physical setting in a public space the beach is precise because of the problem of wanting to find entertainment. (Schmid, 2008) pg. 37 reveals that when space designers talk about space representation there is a level of discourse, which can clearly provide an overview and definition of existing space. In this context, it can be concluded that visitors are present at the beach because they have intentional motives for consuming space. (Fuchs, 2019) states that Consumption means bringing to fulfillment, because in the social practice of visitors both tourists and local people want to find entertainment and a new atmosphere. Some informants stated that by coming to the beach they could socialize, meet new people, chat and refresh their minds.

Open space in the Sanur Beach Tourism Area as well as cathartic space to escape from environmental pressures. Visitors can seek freedom by carrying out any activity in open beach spaces, except for public spaces that are privatized by tourism accommodation providers. But that does not become an obstacle,
when users other than tourism accommodation providers, live on the beach space, take the opportunity and take full advantage of the existing space with a variety of amenities.

**Table 1. Infrastructure on Sanur Beach**

| No | Infrastructure        | Description                                                                 |
|----|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | Barrier/ Breakwater   | Breakwater, as well as a wave barrier. Functioned as a place for fishing by the community. |
| 2  | Benches               | There are at some point, along the jogging track and the bridge. Functioned as a gathering place. |
| 3  | Jogging track         | 2-2.5m wide and stretches along the coast of Sanur following the coastline. Functioned as a place to run, ride bicycles and walks. |
| 4  | Pavilion              | There are along the bridge and in some parts of the beach. Functioned as a place to gather. |

The variations of the above infrastructure make it possible for visitors to choose and consume space in social practice. In addition to the infrastructure above, the width of the coastline from the sea and the condition of the beach sand are comfortable and clean, allowing visitors to create a private space by placing mats or other items to make temporary property boundaries. They deliberately make reservations and feel calm despite leaving their belongings to go swimming or sports, so this condition is one of the logical reasons beach space is always crowded.

**IV. Behavior Settings and Activity**

Activity groups/space consumers in the Sanur Beach tourism area consist of: tourists, indigenous people, local communities, grocery traders, managers of tourism services & accommodation. Consumers are distinguished by the need for space and space experience. field observations are carried out to see groups of actors utilizing, using, and accommodating their behavior at a certain time in a particular place, in a physical place, where the activities carried out will influence the process of the meaning of space more specifically.

Based on the results of the questionnaire, 41% of respondents thought that the main advantage of Sanur Beach public space is its strategic location in the center of Denpasar city, the state of the public space is quite comfortable that offers beautiful beaches for visitors (25%), and cool air (17%).

The most frequent activity of the respondents was entertainment/refreshing by 26%. Activities carried out by visitors are to see fishermen looking for fish, enjoying the sunrise and the beach air, soaking, playing in the sea, and using several platforms and gazebos as lounging spots. Sports facilities are not available optimally, and there is only a jogging track. 19.75% of the sports that are also routinely observed are: running, jogging, yoga, softball, soccer, and volleyball. Although infrastructure is not provided in the form of sports fields, they are quite active directly on the beach sand, by setting temporary ownership limits using personal belongings.
Table 2 Frequency of Respondents' Visits.

| Number of Respondents | Frequency Visits/ Mont | Category | % |
|-----------------------|------------------------|----------|---|
| 6                     | 0-1                    | Never    | 6 |
| 39                    | 2-3                    | Rarely   | 39|
| 44                    | 4-5                    | Often    | 44|
| 11                    | >5                     | Sometimes| 11|

n = 100

Table 1 explains the frequency of respondents' visits to Sanur Beach in a month. The highest frequency of visits was 4-5 times by 44%, and successively 2-3 visits by 39%, visits> 5 by 11%. Most people choose to visit Sanur Beach on weekends. At certain times there are also religious and traditional activities that occur on the beach, and these activities become an attraction for visitors who attend. The average time spent enjoying Sanur Beach is 2 hours, which is mostly used to enjoy the beauty of the sunrise or gather with friends/family while enjoying food sold by traders around the beach.

If observed, visitors who use the beach space are assumed to be present according to Figure 3, so that such conditions refer to their activities for 2 hours in their productive time. This departs from the setting of their activities utilizing the function of space in Sanur Beach, ranging from cafes, restaurants, souvenir shops, and beach open space infrastructure (pedestrian, jetty, gazebo, parking).

The research findings turned out to be productive space in addition to fulfilling the activity of Figure 3 (in terms of representation of space is social production), it is also practiced as a virtual space, that is the space used by some visitors to do online activities by utilizing free internet facilities available at Sanur Beach. Some informants said that he often came to the beach just to take advantage of internet facilities while enjoying the nature of Sanur Beach.

Use the infrastructure available at Sanur Beach, not the infrastructure provided by cafes, restaurants, or hotels. Observing what they are doing, many of them are working on lecture material, selling online, and downloading files. Interestingly here, beach space which incidentally is a public space can double as a virtual space and social space. Being productive because it takes place social activities and not productive because some users come without doing social activities, just sit and busy with the device. This virtual activity is included in the 11% other percentage calculations in Figure 3.

The condition of the coastal space which is represented by an open space system increasingly opens up wide opportunities for anyone to carry out social practices while there. In this level, there are other components such as psychological and social which also influence. Space does not only depend on physical conditions but is also influenced by psychological and social components. Physical conditions, namely the physical settings (how the shape of the room, space, and other things that can be felt). The psychological component is the interaction that occurs on the beach, while the social component is the relationship that occurs in the beach space. The following describes the relationship between physical settings that affect each other.

Table 3. Findings of Relationship between Physical Settings that Affect Each Other.

|          | Rest Area | Benches | Ligthing | Accessibility | Sanitation | Food & Drinking Facilities | Garden | Plaza | Territory |
|----------|-----------|---------|----------|---------------|------------|----------------------------|---------|-------|-----------|
| Rest Area |           | ***     |           | ***           | *          | **                         | ***     | *     | ***       |
| Benches   | ***       |         | ***       | ***           | **         | **                         | ***     | *     |           |
| Ligthing  | **        | ***     |           | ***           | *          | *                          |         | *     | ***       |
From the table above, physical settings greatly affect user behavior in space consumption, which results in productive or unproductive activities that occur. The conclusion is:

1. Accessibility (Pedestrian Path) becomes the first important factor. If seen from the presentation of activities in Figure 3, accessibility becomes binding on all of these activities. Because almost all activities go through the pedestrian path to reach the shade space, plaza, and seating. Interestingly even if only as access, but the pedestrian path is the most productive space because many activities occur here.

2. Waiting room/rest room/lounge. When faced with adequate physical settings, this space triggers high activity and results in good spatial productivity.

3. Benches. The existence of a bench becomes a third important element. However, its use is very dependent on how the shade patterns that shelter in addition to cleanliness and safety factors.

4. Plaza. The need for a space that is expected to be large enough to accommodate a variety of activities is a fourth important factor. Most of the plazas on Sanur Beach, on average, are not managed by the community but are made and managed by hotels and restaurants. Therefore users outside of tourists tend not to use this area, even though its location is in the public area of Sanur Beach. So the productivity of the space can only be seen from the number of users who are tourists.

5. The existence of lighting becomes a supporting factor when space planning is planned. Lighting affects the setting of space and the spread of activities and is related to safety and comfort. Besides that, lighting can be an attraction for the use of space in the context of time.

6. Territorial becomes the last point of evaluation. Become part of the physical setting because if space is given a territory or ownership boundary, the consumption of space will follow the form of ownership boundary.

V. Human Movement Patterns and Space Consumption

As previously explained that the space users in the Sanur Beach Tourism Area consist of various groups. This situation produces the function of social space into two, first public space and second communal space. Public space is interpreted as a space that facilitates the meeting of many people inclusively and does not recognize one's social background. Meanwhile, communal space is interpreted as a space that brings together a group of people through the selection of each person's membership, taking into account also the sense of belonging in a group. The thing that distinguishes the two is "social selection". Although, for example, communal space can develop into a space that facilitates everyone inclusively, communal space still has social labeling - that is, communality-based identity. Meanwhile, public space in general is a space where anyone can meet without being bound by social selection and be an alternative to the shared expression of citizens; also as a space that allows everyone to obtain equal rights in accessing public facilities.
From the division of the two spaces socially, in reality the practice of space consumption also produces different spatial functions. In public spaces, for example, it generates several public spaces that are privatized by tourism accommodation providers. The character that accompanies spatial practice is perceived space, meaning that beach space has a perceptive aspect that can be captured by the user's five senses. Social practice becomes a practice or activity carried out by users of space to a physical place where the activities carried out to affect the process of the meaning of space more specifically.

The following is the pattern of movement and spread of space consumption, which combines behavior mapping and time budget techniques to show how humans or groups of people use and accommodate their behavior at a certain time in a particular place and trends in the field. This is associated with behavioral activities in physical settings. From the pattern of activities carried out, in the identification of field observations time categorization is done into several parts of time namely: from morning to afternoon, afternoon to evening, evening tonight. Then for each day, during the productive time for work, weekends, public holidays, and Hindu holidays.

Figure 8. Findings of Characteristics of Activities Based on Holidays.
Analysis of the setting activities of human movement patterns in activities in (1) Sanur Beach, (2) Segara Ayu Beach.
Figure 9. Findings of Characteristics of Activities Based on Holidays. Analysis of the setting of activity patterns of human movement in activities in (3) Sindhu Beach, (2) Karang Beach.

Figure 10. Findings of Characteristics of Activities Based on Holidays. Analysis of the setting of activity patterns of human movement in activities in (5) Duyung Beach, (6) Semawang Beach.
Figure 11. Findings of Characteristics of Activities Based on Holidays.
Analysis of the setting of activity patterns of human movement in activities on (7) Mertasari Beach.

The findings of the distribution of activity patterns of human movement in activities on (7) Mertasari Beach.

The findings of the distribution of activities based on the picture above are grouped into the distribution of activities that end in the consumption of public space and the consumption of communal space. Regarding spatial consumption and spatial practices, user activities and behavior are only related to these two spaces. Users who come have different interests, so it's easy to group which space to use. The public space on Sanur Beach is a space for shared needs and interests and does not look at class differences and differences in overall user interests.

In contrast to the communal space which is produced into a gathering space for certain social circles. In spatial practice, the user of communal space unconsciously creates a kind of social class and cultural identity for interaction with their community to "occupy" a space as a reproductive arena for certain circles. At the same time this communal space can be a very productive or unproductive space depending on what activities are being filled. The following table will describe the mapping of activities collectively and individually according to the results of the distribution of activities, which results when productive space arises, in different times and activities.

**Tabel 4. Activity Mapping**

| No | Location           | Representational Space                                                                 |
|----|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | Sanur Beach        | Consists of beach space managed by the hotel, and all people can access the space and   |
|    | Grand Inna Bali    |  | consulates space according to user needs. There are no physical limitations, or       |
|    | Beach              |  | certain groups who use space.                                                      |
|    |                    |  | Produces even distribution for users, and space is always productive for all people   |
|    |                    |  | throughout the day. The night even more crowded because it is visited by teenagers   |
|    |                    |  | who are looking for free wifi.                                                      |
|    | Lemayuer Museum    | Consists of open space beaches and museums, managed by traditional villages. All     |
|    |                    |  | people can access the space, but can only be used by certain groups, such as grocery |
|    |                    |  | sellers, souvenir stall owners, and traveling vendors.                               |
|    |                    |  | Produce productive space only for the user community when they sell from the early   |
|    |                    |  | evening and produce communal space.                                                |
| 2  | Segara Ayu Beach   | Consists of open beach spaces which have territories of cafes, restaurants, hotels and |
|    |                    |  | villas that line the beach. Only accessible by hotel workers, hotel visitors and     |
|    |                    |  | tourists.                                                                          |
Producing productive space for workers and tourists and producing communal space.

3 Sindhu Beach
- Patal Temple
Consists of open beach space, which is part of the temple, with a range of 20 m radius of the sanctity of the temple. Space can be accessed by anyone, but not allowed to do activities, along the radius. Out of the radius, users can consume space as needed.

Producing productive space when religious ceremonies take place on certain days. Resulting in unproductive space when no religious activity takes place within the sanctity of the temple. At this observation point, it produces a double space, that is communal in the temple environment and public outside the radius of the temple.

- Tandjung Sari Cottage
Consists of open beach spaces which have territories of cafes, restaurants, hotels and villas that line the beach. Only accessible by hotel workers, hotel visitors and tourists.

Producing productive space for workers and tourists.

- Werdhapura Hotel
Consists of beach space managed by the hotel, and all people can access the space and consulate space according to user needs. There are no physical limitations, or certain groups who use space.

Produces even distribution for users, and space is always productive for all people throughout the day. The night even more crowded because it is visited by teenagers who are looking for free wifi.

4 Karang Beach
- Fishing Group : Watu Kerep
Consists of open beach space which has territory from the fishing community. Parking for traditional boats is available. Although almost all of the space is consumed by fishing groups, the community and tourists are allowed to participate in consuming space by using the infrastructure and facilities present in the field.

Producing productive space for all people.

- Hyatt Regency Bali.
Consists of open beach spaces which have territories of cafes, restaurants, hotels and villas that line the beach. Only accessible by hotel workers, hotel visitors and tourists.

Producing productive space for workers and tourists.

5 Duyung Beach
Consists of open beach spaces that have platforms and breakwater. Accessible to all groups. But it can only be used for jogging and cycling in the pedestrian area. Because of the state of the beach that does not have a beach and directly facing the sea.

Producing productive space only in the morning and evening.

6 Semawang Beach
- Puri Santrian Resort
Consists of open beach spaces which have territories of cafes, restaurants, hotels and villas that line the beach. Only accessible by hotel workers, hotel visitors and tourists.

Producing productive space for workers and tourists.

7 Mertasari Beach
- Mercure Resort
Consists of open beach spaces which have territories of cafes, restaurants, hotels and villas that line the beach. Only accessible by hotel workers, hotel visitors and tourists.

Producing productive space for workers and tourists.

- Mertasari Beach Area
Consists of beach space managed by the hotel, and all people can access the space and consulate space according to user needs. There are no physical limitations, or certain groups who use space.
VI. Conclusion

The findings of the research show that users do have a motive for consuming beach space differently, depending on their needs and time. Some interesting findings from the results of research outside the concept of "representation of space" previously conceptualized by the space designer. Spatial Tourism Area (Fuchs, 2019) Sanur Beach for space drafter is to support productivity to meet user needs, namely: tourists, tourist accommodation providers, indigenous peoples, and the general public, but what happens in lived space as a production space in an industrial (economic) context to meet interests outside of recreational needs.

The findings regarding Productive and Non-productive spaces in the Beach Tourism Area in their social practice depend on whose space it belongs to, who the users are at what time of use, and how the physical settings are. These four components form an important basis for how space can be grouped into productive and non-productive. At this time, digital technology is adding to how space consumption can also change. In Sanur Beach tourism area, digital space users can make a barrier between space productivity and recreational activities. Digital users tend to consume recreational space by creating ownership boundaries without regard to the needs of other users in leisure activities on the beach. This situation presents a new identity, where space is used together in digital activities, without any social practices between users, so that it becomes a territorial communal space.

Another interesting finding regarding space consumption in the Sanur Beach Tourism Area occurred at the observation point at Sindu Beach. In this area the dynamics of space really felt. Observations made at Sindu Beach are in three places with different space functions, ranging from temples, cottages, and hotels. Temples as sacred spaces will be productive. When religious ceremonies take place on certain days, normal days are open to the public but become unproductive because they may not be used for tourism activities. Cottage becomes a productive space only for the hotel and its tourists because the boundaries of space ownership are made, so users other than tourists, hesitate to use the space. Whereas the hotel, which helps manage beach public spaces in terms of cleanliness and arrangement, and opens public spaces in hotels for all users is a very productive space throughout the day. This indicates that in terms of space Sanur Beach at several points has different alternative models of space consumption, depending on how space is conceptualized, when is the right time to consume space, and what rules are present in that space. The more users can negotiate these concepts, times, and rules, the easier the productivity of the space is present.

Thus the use of space in the era of global tourism where different cultural backgrounds of space users affect the definition of space. This is where space planners need to consider how space representations by users have implications for spatial rules and concepts to plan spaces that obey local rules and customs to produce dynamic and fluid spaces.

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