RUAS (Review of Urbanism and Architectural Studies)
eISSN: 2477-6033 | pISSN: 1693-3702
journal homepage: https://ruas.ub.ac.id
RUAS Vol. 24 No. 1 (2026) DOI: https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.ruas.2026.024.01.4

Spatial–Institutional Configurations of Community-Based Production Cooperatives: Evidence from Two Urban Kampungs in Indonesia

Tri Anggraini Prajnawrdhi[1], Fanisa Dwi Aulia Milani[2], Eka Diana Mahira[3], Dewi Septanti[4], Wahyu Setyawan[5]

[1,2,3]Architecture Study Program, Faculty of Engineering, Udayana University, Badung-Bali, 80361, Indonesia
[4,5]Department of Architecture, Faculty of Civil, Environmental and Geo Engineering, Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember (ITS), Surabaya, 60111, Indonesia

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:
Received: April 7, 2026
Received in revised form: May 1, 2026
Accepted on: May 11, 2026
Available Online: June-November 2026

Keywords: dense settlements, home-based enterprise, productive kampung, settlement morphology, spatial-institutional configuration

ABSTRACT

This study examines the spatial-institutional configurations of community-based production cooperatives in two dense urban *kampungs*, Kampung Penjahit (Denpasar) and Kampung Lontong (Surabaya), and their implications for architectural and urban design discourse. A comparative qualitative–quantitative case study was conducted, integrating non-participant observation, in-depth interviews, 1–5 scale perception questionnaires, settlement morphology mapping, and dwelling typological diagramming. Qualitative data were thematically coded in NVivo 15, while perception data were analysed using the Kruskal–Wallis test in SPSS. Findings reveal two contrasting configurations. Kampung Lontong displays a cooperative-mediated model characterised by compact-clustered morphology, with the cooperative functioning as an institutional-spatial anchor, an alley network operating as a production corridor, and productive social capital. Kampung Penjahit displays an individuated production model marked by linear-dispersed morphology, autonomous dwelling-as-workshop units, and a religious association performing only a symbolic role; nevertheless, residents exhibit higher work discipline and superior arterial-road and parking access. The spatial-institutional configuration framework serves as a typological example for the design of inclusive productive villages in dense Southeast Asian cities.

Corresponding Author:
Tri Anggraini Prajnawrdhi
Udayana University
anggieprajnawrdhi@unud.ac.id

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1667-7553

Studi ini mengkaji konfigurasi spasial-kelembagaan koperasi produksi pada permukiman padat Kampung Penjahit, Denpasar dan Kampung Lontong, Surabaya, beserta implikasinya bagi diskursus arsitektur dan perancangan kota. Studi kasus komparatif kualitatif-kuantitatif digunakan dengan menggabungkan observasi nonpartisipatif, wawancara mendalam, kuesioner skala 1–5, pemetaan morfologi permukiman, serta diagram tipologi ruang produksi. Data kualitatif dikodekan tematis menggunakan NVivo 15, sedangkan data persepsi diuji dengan Kruskal–Wallis melalui SPSS. Hasil menunjukkan dua konfigurasi kontras. Kampung Lontong menampilkan model kooperatif-mediasi dengan morfologi padat-terkluster, koperasi sebagai jangkar kelembagaan-spasial, jaringan gang sebagai koridor produksi, serta modal sosial produktif. Kampung Penjahit menampilkan model produksi terindividuasi dengan morfologi linier-tersebar, unit dwelling-as-workshop yang otonom, dan asosiasi keagamaan yang berperan simbolis; namun warga menunjukkan disiplin kerja yang lebih tinggi serta akses jalan arteri dan parkir yang lebih baik. Kerangka konfigurasi spasial-kelembagaan menjadi salah satu contoh tipologis untuk perancangan kampung produktif yang inklusif di kota-kota padat Asia Tenggara.

1. Introduction

Dense urban settlements, locally known as *kampung kota*, remain a defining condition of Indonesian and broader Southeast Asian urbanism. They host between 30% and 50% of the urban population in many cities and constitute the primary spatial setting for informal and home-based production. According to the International Labor Office (ILO), in 2024, 70.6% of total employment in Southeast Asia is informal, and the kampung is its principal physical container. Yet, *kampung* is not merely a residual space of poverty; it is an active site where households convert dwellings into productive units, where social networks coordinate labour, and where the boundary between domestic and economic life is continuously negotiated (Prakoso, S., & Dewi, J., 2023; Asriana & Khidmat, 2024).

Within the productive *kampung* literature, two streams have developed largely in parallel. The first, rooted in social capital and cooperative theory, examines how trust, reciprocity, and governance enable collective economic action in dense communities (Adler & Kwon, 2002; Akintimehin et al., 2021; Putnam, 1994; Salinger et al., 2024; Muzayanah et al., 2025). The second, rooted in architectural-spatial scholarship, examines *kampung* morphology and dwelling adaptations for Home-Based Enterprise (HBE) (Lirenzsa et al., 2020; Panjaitan et al., 2025; Pratama et al., 2025; Ramadhani et al., 2020). While each stream explains part of the phenomenon, they rarely intersect. Consequently, planners and architects in dense Indonesian cities lack an integrated framework to explain why some productive kampung scale collectively while others remain individualised despite similar socio-economic conditions.

Two further gaps deepen this problem. First, comparative studies that pair Indonesian kampung from culturally distinct regions, such as Bali and East Java, are scarce; most existing work treats kampung as a homogeneous category (Titisari et al., 2024; Ineru et al., 2024; Octifanny & Norvyani, 2021). Second, methodological triangulation that combines spatial mapping, qualitative thematic analysis, and inferential statistics within a single study remains uncommon in the productive-kampung literature, even though such triangulation is precisely what is needed to bridge the architectural-institutional divide.

This study addresses these gaps through a comparative case study of Kampung Penjahit, Denpasar (a Balinese tailoring kampung) and Kampung Lontong, Surabaya (a Madurese food-producing kampung). The objectives are threefold: (1) to characterise the institutional architecture of community-based production cooperatives in each setting; (2) to map the settlement morphology and dwelling typology that house production activities; and (3) to develop an integrated Spatial-Institutional Configuration framework that articulates how spatial form, institutional structure, infrastructure, social capital, and cultural values jointly produce distinct productive-kampung typologies.

The contribution is threefold. Theoretically, the study integrates social capital and architectural-spatial scholarship, advancing a conjoint analytic lens. Methodologically, it demonstrates a triangulated qualitative–quantitative–spatial protocol. Practically, it offers planners and architects a typological vocabulary ('individuated' versus

'cooperative-mediated' configurations) for designing kampung-improvement programmes that are sensitive to both institutional capacity and spatial form.

2. Theoretical Framework

2.1 Social Capital and Cooperative Production

Social capital theory provides a key framework for analysing community-based production. Putnam (1994) defined social capital through trust, networks, and reciprocity, while Bourdieu (2018) viewed it as a relational resource embedded in social structures. Coleman (2009) argued that social structures facilitate collective action and shape economic outcomes in dense settlements through individual capacities and actor relationships. The distinction between bonding and bridging social capital is particularly relevant to kampung studies: bonding capital strengthens ties within homogeneous groups, whereas bridging capital connects groups across social boundaries (Woolcock & Narayan, 2000; Vipriyanti, 2007). Recent studies in Indonesia and Southeast Asia show that productive social capital, which supports economic activities, differs from symbolic social capital that primarily signals belonging (Nugraha et al., 2024; Salinger et al., 2024). In this context, cooperatives serve as institutional mechanisms that convert social ties into operational economic structures (Ostrom, 1990; Suhartono, 2011).

2.2 Spatial Production and Home-Based Enterprise

Parallel research in architecture and urban morphology examines how kampung dwellings accommodate productive activities. Lefebvre (1991) frames dwellings as continuously reconstituted through everyday practice; other researchers demonstrate that HBE actors in Indonesian kampung deploy spatial strategies of sharing, extending, and shifting to reconcile domestic and productive demands (Lirenzsa et al., 2020; Ramadhani et al., 2020). Asriana & Khidmat (2024) decode spatial layout patterns of kampung houses through space-syntax analysis, while Prakoso and Dewi (2023) provide a typology of Indonesian HBE housing across multiple cities. At the settlement scale, Panjaitan et al. (2025) and Pratama et al. (2025) show that morphological transformation (road network, plot pattern, and the location of community anchors such as mosques, markets, or cooperatives) shapes social-economic integration within the kampung. This stream foregrounds the spatial conditions under which collective production can take root.

2.3 The Spatial-Institutional Configuration Lens

These two streams converge once one recognises that institutional structures and spatial structures co-produce productive kampung outcomes. A cooperative without a spatial anchor cannot coordinate logistics; a dense morphology without an institutional

anchor cannot scale beyond the household. Drawing on institutional design (Adler & Kwon, 2002; Ostrom, 1990) and *kampung* typologies (Ineru et al., 2024; Pratiwi et al., 2022), we propose a Spatial-Institutional Configuration (SIC) lens that articulates five interacting dimensions: (i) institutional architecture; (ii) settlement morphology and production-space typology; (iii) production infrastructure; (iv) social capital (productive vs symbolic); and (v) cultural values, particularly work discipline and identity. The framework is operationalised through the research methodology.

3. Materials and Methods

A comparative qualitative–quantitative case study was conducted in two purposively selected dense *kampung* representing labour-intensive home-based production: Kampung Penjahit (in Pondok Rukun, Pemogan, South Denpasar, Bali), specialising in garment manufacture; and Kampung Lontong (in Kupang Krajan, Sawahan, Surabaya, East Java), specialising in *lontong* (rice-cake) production (Figure 1).

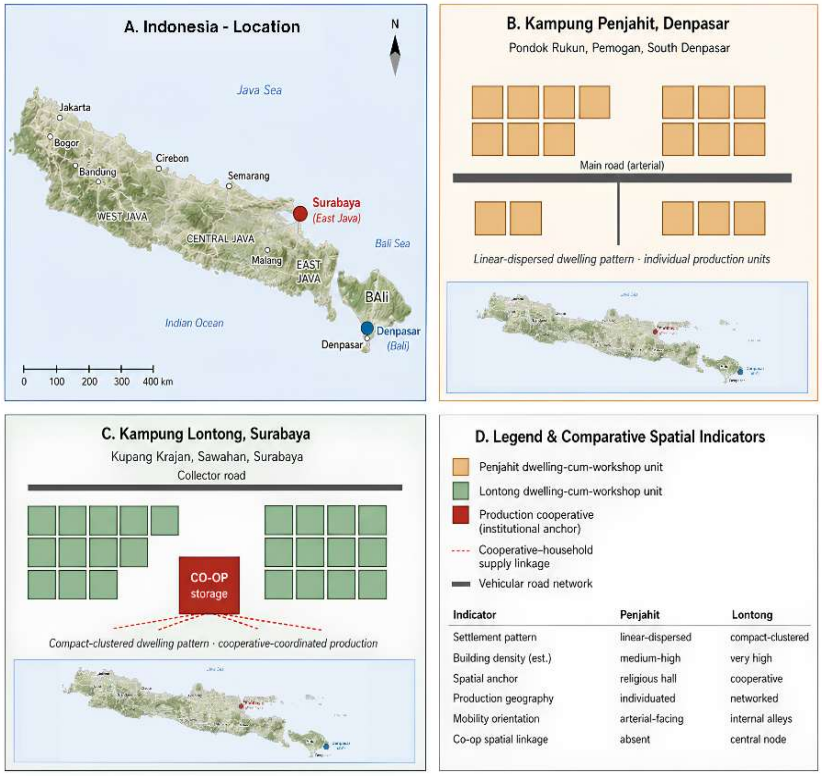

Figure 1. Geographic setting of the two study areas, with comparative spatial indicators

The two cases were selected for analytical contrast: Penjahit hosts a Balinese-majority population with customary social associations, while Lontong hosts a Madurese migrant community that has formed legally registered cooperative institutions. Fieldwork was conducted from 3 March to 21 July 2025.

Three data streams were collected (Bernard, 2011; Creswell, 2017). First, non-participant observation documented activity patterns and spatial appropriation during morning, afternoon, and evening periods (Dillman et al., 2014). Second, semi-structured interviews were conducted with artisan residents involved in production and possessing at least five years of local experience, and with community association or cooperative administrators. Residents with fewer than one year of local experience and non-residents were excluded. Third, a perception questionnaire (1–5 ordinal scale) covering 12 indicators of infrastructure, social interaction, and work culture was administered to 85 respondents (Penjahit = 47; Lontong = 38) across different activity periods to reduce temporal bias.

This revision also incorporates a spatial-architectural component: scaled drawings of twelve representative dwellings (six per case), photographic documentation of production spaces, and schematic mapping of settlement morphology. These data-informed dwelling typology and morphology diagrams use a schematic-comparative approach (Lirenzsa et al., 2020; Panjaitan et al., 2025).

Interview transcripts were coded thematically in NVivo 15 using four predefined themes (cooperative, production facilities, production process, and social interaction) and one emergent theme (cultural values). Coverage percentages indicate the proportion of coded discourse per theme. Perception data were analysed in SPSS using the Kruskal–Wallis H test for ordinal data. Member-checking with three informants per case validated interpretations (Noble & Smith, 2015). Spatial drawings were analysed for production–domestic ratios, anchor locations, and settlement-network connectivity.

4. Result and Discussion

4.1. Institutional Configuration: Cooperative as Spatial-Institutional Anchor

The most striking institutional contrast between the two kampung concerns the presence and function of a formal cooperative (Figure 2). In Kampung Lontong, NVivo coding identified "cooperative" as the dominant discursive theme (5.71% of total coded discourse for institutional administrators; 2.51% specifically among cooperative officers), with informants describing the cooperative as both a financial and a logistical body: "We have a management body, so orders are later distributed," and "the cooperative also handles payments to members." The cooperative is legally incorporated, holds bulk-purchasing power for rice when market prices fluctuate, and routes orders to member households. In Kampung Penjahit, by contrast, coding revealed no formal production cooperative; institutional discourse instead clusters around a religious association centred on Qur'anic education (TPQ) and pengajian (religious study). This association cultivates social solidarity but does not coordinate production, supply, or pricing. Figure 2 summarises the four-theme NVivo output (replacing the original word-map presentation with a clean comparative redesign).

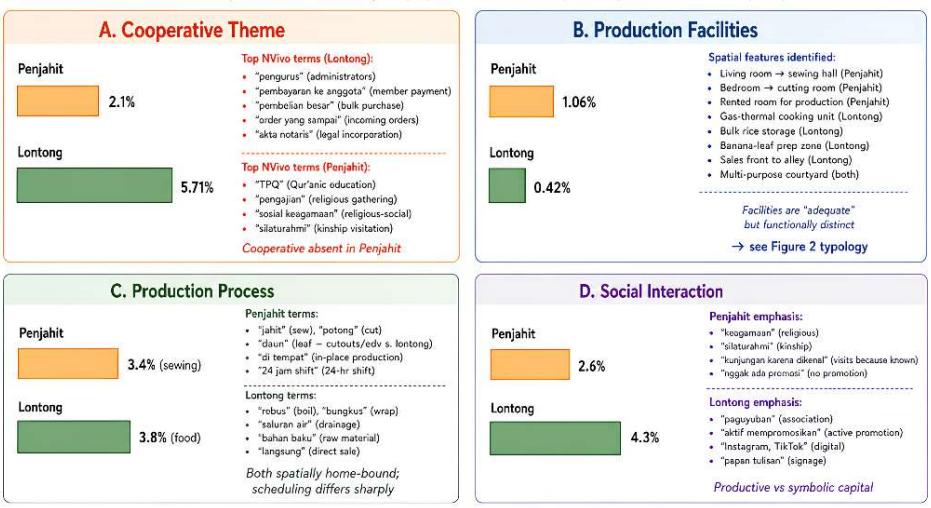

Figure 2. NVivo 15 thematic coding summary across four analytical dimensions.

This contrast operationalises the thesis that durable collective action requires institutional design, not merely social cohesion (Ostrom, 1990). It also extends previous research findings (Salinger et al., 2024), that participatory infrastructure interventions in Indonesian informal settlements correlate positively with social-capital outcomes, but only where an institutional vehicle exists to convert latent solidarity into coordinated practice (Prajnawrdhi, 2020). The Penjahit case shows the limits of bonding-only social capital, as described by Woolcock & Narayan (2000): without bridging structures or formal cooperatives, religious solidarity does not translate into economic aggregation.

4.2. Settlement Morphology and Production-Space Typology

Spatial analysis reveals that the institutional contrast is spatially inscribed (Figure 3). At the dwelling scale, both cases convert a majority of indoor floor area to production, approximately 58% in Penjahit (Type A: sewing-workshop) and 67% in Lontong (Type B: food-production), confirming the high domestic-productive integration documented in Indonesian HBE studies (Lirenzsa et al., 2020; Prakoso & Dewi, 2023). The two types differ qualitatively in their tooling and environmental footprint: Penjahit's sewing workshop is textile-tooled and low-thermal, allowing the living room and bedrooms to convert into sewing and cutting halls; Lontong's food-production type is gas-thermal and ventilation-critical, dedicating a permanent production kitchen with multiple boiling stations and a separate banana-leaf preparation zone.

At the settlement scale, the two kampung exhibit distinct morphologies. Penjahit follows a linear-dispersed pattern, with dwellings facing the arterial road and production units operating independently without a shared spatial anchor. In contrast, Lontong exhibits a compact-clustered pattern, where an internal alley network functions as a production corridor, and the cooperative occupies a central position linking member households.

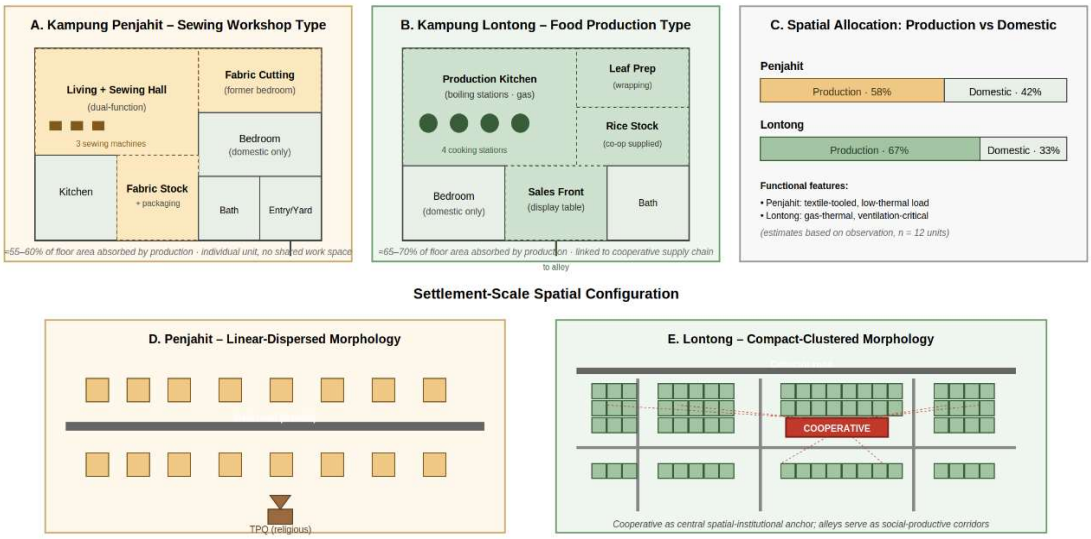

Figure 3. Production space typology and domestic-productive spatial negotiation

This finding extends the observation of Asriana and Khidmat (2024) that kampung spatial layouts reflect socio-economic logic and supports the argument that morphological transformation constitutes an institutional process (Octifanny & Norvyani, 2021; Panjaitan et al., 2025). The architectural-spatial contribution of this study lies in demonstrating that institutional form (cooperative versus religious association) co-varies with morphological form (clustered versus linear), suggesting that both should be treated as integrated dimensions in design and planning strategies.

4.3. Production Facilities and Infrastructure Perception

Table 1. Kruskal–Wallis Test Results for Production-Supporting Infrastructure (n = 85; * p < .05)

Indicator	H value	p-value	Interpretation
Roads and bridges adequate	3.928	0.047*	Significant
Parking/terminal facilities adequate	6.512	0.011*	Significant
Clean water availability	0.620	0.431	n.s.
Drainage system	0.142	0.706	n.s.
Stable electricity network	0.856	0.355	n.s.

Quantitative perception data support the spatial findings. Kruskal–Wallis tests on five infrastructure indicators (Table 1) showed significant differences in road and parking facilities, but not in clean water, drainage, and electricity. This suggests that while basic infrastructure is comparable across the two kampung, mobility-related infrastructure is not.

Mean-rank analysis (Table 2) indicates that Penjahit residents rate roads and parking more favourably (47.39 and 48.51) than Lontong residents (37.57 and 36.18), reflecting Penjahit's arterial-road access and distribution connectivity. Although

Lontong's compact-clustered alleys limit vehicular access, this constraint is offset by a cooperative-based logistics system. These findings highlight the context-specific role of mobility infrastructure (Litman, 2016) and support evidence that highly connected kampung spaces concentrate socio-economic activity (Pratama et al., 2025).

Table 2. Mean-rank values for the significant infrastructure indicators (Kruskal–Wallis)

Indicator	Group	N	Mean rank
Roads and bridges adequate	Lontong	38	37.57
	Penjahit	47	**47.39**
Parking/terminal facilities adequate	Lontong	38	36.18
	Penjahit	47	48.51

4.4 Social Capital: Productive Versus Symbolic

Tests of four social-capital indicators (Table 3) yielded significant differences for two: "residents are accustomed to working together" ($p = 0.034$) and "residents have disciplined and productive work habits" ($p = 0.008$).

Table 3. Kruskal–Wallis test on social-capital indicators (n = 85; * p < .05; ** p < .01)

Social-interaction indicator	H	p-value	Result
Accustomed to working together	4.516	0.034*	Significant
Disciplined, productive work habits	6.989	0.008**	Significant
Gotong royong is still frequently practised	2.571	0.109	n.s.
Good neighbourly relations are maintained	1.355	0.244	n.s.

Notably, mean ranks favour Penjahit on both, suggesting that residents express stronger symbolic adherence to gotong royong and work discipline. Yet qualitative coding shows that in Lontong, social interaction is operationalised inside production through cooperative coordination, order distribution, and active digital promotion. In Penjahit, by contrast, social interaction is largely religious-symbolic and does not enter the production process. This pattern instantiates the productive–symbolic distinction (Coleman, 2009; Granovetter, 2003) and shows that high perceived social capital does not automatically yield collective economic action; the institutional architecture mediating the conversion is decisive (Akintimehin et al., 2021; Titisari et al., 2024).

4.5. Cultural Values and Work Discipline

Penjahit residents register a markedly higher mean rank (48.82 vs 35.80) for disciplined and productive work habits, and also score higher on "distinctive cultural identity" (Table 4).

Table 4. Mean-rank values for the cultural-values indicators (Kruskal–Wallis)

Cultural-values indicator	Group	N	Mean rank
Disciplined, productive work habits	Lontong	38	35.80
	Penjahit	47	48.82
Distinctive cultural identity	Lontong	38	38.71
	Penjahit	47	46.42

Interview data indicate that most Penjahit artisans previously worked as employees in the formal garment industry and have transposed external work discipline into the domestic sphere; their dwellings continue to operate on shift schedules and external delivery deadlines. Lontong producers, conversely, sell directly to end consumers and self-determine working hours, producing a more flexible work culture. This finding aligns with the role of cultural trust in shaping work norms and with an account of the embeddedness of economic action in informal networks (Granovetter, 2003). Cultural values translate into economic action only where structured work systems exist to receive them (Adler & Kwon, 2002; Prajnawrdhi, 2020), a structural condition that Penjahit retains from its industrial past and that Lontong replaces with cooperative-mediated coordination.

4.6. Synthesis: A Spatial-Institutional Configuration Framework

The institutional, spatial, infrastructural, social, and cultural findings indicate two configurations (Figure 4).

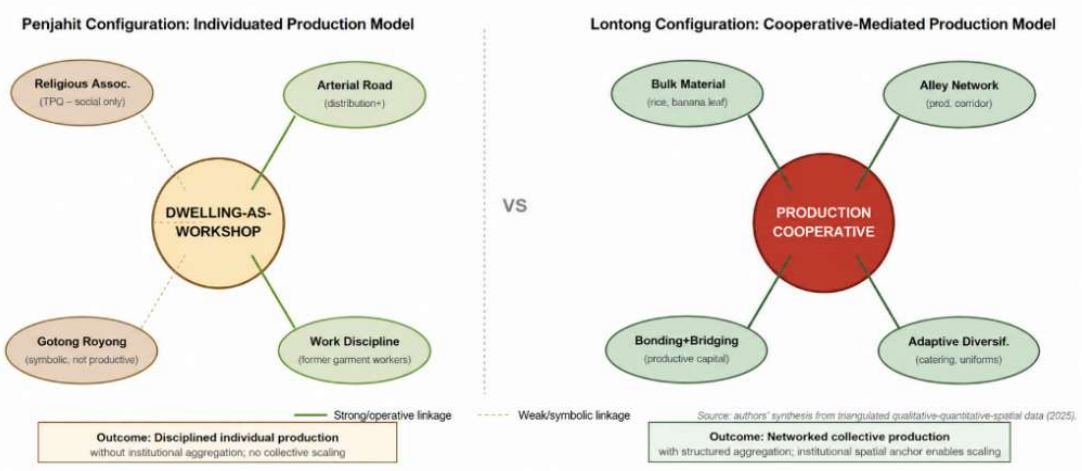

Figure 4. Spatial-Institutional Configuration framework: two contrasting productive-kampung typologies

Lontong is cooperative-mediated: the cooperative links bulk-supply logistics, alley-based production, productive bonding–bridging social capital, and entrepreneurial diversification. Penjahit is individuated: the dwelling-as-workshop anchors production,

supported by arterial access and work discipline, while religious solidarity and gotong royong remain symbolic rather than productive.

At the settlement scale, morphology diverges sharply. Penjahit follows a linear-dispersed pattern in which dwellings face the arterial road and individual production units operate without a shared spatial anchor. Lontong follows a compact-clustered pattern in which an internal alley network functions as a production corridor, and the cooperative occupies a central spatial position connecting member households. This morphological finding extends Asriana & Khidmat's (2024) observation that kampung spatial layouts encode socio-economic logic. It confirms the broader thesis, articulated for kampung in Pontianak and Medan (Octifanny & Norvyani, 2021; Panjaitan et al., 2025), that morphological transformation is itself an institutional act. The architectural-spatial contribution of this study is the empirical demonstration that institutional form (cooperative vs religious association) and morphological form (clustered vs linear) co-vary, supporting

4. Conclusion

This study compared the spatial-institutional configurations of community-based production in two dense Indonesian kampung. Kampung Lontong in Surabaya represents a cooperative-mediated configuration characterised by compact-clustered morphology, a central cooperative anchor, productive social capital, and adaptive business diversification. In contrast, Kampung Penjahit in Denpasar represents an individuated configuration characterised by linear-dispersed morphology, autonomous dwelling-as-workshop units, religiously based social solidarity, and externally driven work discipline. Although both kampung allocate substantial dwelling space to production, the institutional and spatial mechanisms organising production differ significantly.

The main contribution is the Spatial-Institutional Configuration framework, which integrates social capital and architectural-spatial perspectives into a single analytical framework. For practitioners, it supports shared-anchor interventions in cooperative-mediated kampung and arterial-edge and home-workshop improvements in individuated kampung. For policymakers, the findings suggest that productive-kampung programmes, including KIP and recent community-architecture initiatives (Salinger et al., 2024; Sasongko et al., 2024), should be adapted to existing institutional arrangements rather than treating kampung as a uniform category.

Two limitations should be noted. First, perception data are self-reported and may not fully reflect actual infrastructural conditions, despite efforts to reduce response bias through data collection across different activity periods. Second, the spatial drawings are schematic and comparative. Future research should apply space-syntax analysis at parcel and alley scales to further test the morphological relationships identified here. Three directions are recommended: (i) longitudinal ethnographic studies of cooperative formation in emerging productive kampung; (ii) comparative studies across Southeast Asian cities to assess the applicability of the proposed configurations; and (iii)

participatory architectural prototyping to translate the framework into design guidelines for kampung improvement programmes.

References

Adler, P. S., & Kwon, S. W. (2002). Social Capital: Prospects for a New Concept. *Academy of Management Review*, *27*(1), 17–40. https://doi.org/10.5465/AMR.2002.5922314

Akintimehin, O. O., Eniola, A. A., Eluyela, D. F., & Ogbechie, R. (2021). Datasets of Social Capital and Business Performance in The Nigerian Informal Sector. *Data in Brief*, *35*. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2021.106918

Asriana, N., & Khidmat, R. P. (2024). Decoding Spatial Layout Patterns of Traditional Houses in Urban Kampung Settlements. *Journal of Architecture and Urbanism*, *48*(2). https://doi.org/10.3846/jau.2024.20832

Bernard, H. R., & Wutich, A. (2026). *Research Methods in Anthropology: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. Bloomsbury Publishing USA.

Bourdieu, P. (2018). The Forms of Capital. *The Sociology of Economic Life, Third Edition*, 78–92. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429494338

Coleman, J. S. (2009). Social Capital in The Creation of Human Capital. *Knowledge and Social Capital*, *94*, 17–42. https://doi.org/10.1086/228943

Creswell, J. W. (2017). Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches. Sage Publications.

Dillman, D. A., Smyth, J. D., & Christian, L. M. (2014). *Internet, Phone, Mail, and Mixed-Mode Surveys: The Tailored Design Method*. Indianapolis, Indiana, 17

Granovetter, M. (2003). Economic Action and Social Structure: The Problem of Embeddedness Mark Granovetter. *American Journal of Sociology*, *91*(3).

Ineru, B. P., Yusran, Y. A., Santoso, J. T., Wijaya, M. A. F., & Kusdiwanggo, S. (2024). Creative vs Defective: A Critical Review of Malang Creative Center (MCC) in Malang City. *Review of Urbanism and Architectural Studies*, *22*(1). https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.ruas.2024.022.01.5

Lefebvre, H. (1991). The Production of Space. In *The Production of Space*. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203132357-14

Lirenzsa, F., Ellisa, E., & Paramitha, A. (2020). Spatial Negotiations in Domestic Space of The Home-Based Garment Industry in Kampung Tambora, Jakarta. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, *447*(1). https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/447/1/012032

Litman, T. (2016). Evaluating Transportation Land Use Impacts: Considering the Impacts, Benefits, and Costs of Different Land Use Development Patterns. *Victoria Transport Policy Institute*, *1*(4).

Muzayanah, I. F. U., Nazara, S., Mahi, B. R., & Hartono, D. (2020). Is There Social Capital in Cities? The Association of Urban Form and Social Capital Formation in The Metropolitan Cities of Indonesia. *International Journal of Urban Sciences*, 24(4), 532-556.

Noble, H., & Smith, J. (2015). Issues of Validity and Reliability in Qualitative Research. *Evidence-Based Nursing*, *18*(2), 34–35. https://doi.org/10.1136/eb-2015-102054

Nugraha, A. T., Fikriyah, Zahara, S., Suhartini, I., Zahid, U., & Hlahla, J. (2024). The Role of Social Capital on Community Resilience in Rural Areas: A Case Study in Ponggok Village, Indonesia. *Regional and Rural Studies*, *2*(1), 1–14. https://doi.org/10.21776/rrs.v2i1.27

Octifanny, Y., & Norvyani, D. (2021). Tracing the Existence of Urban Kampung as A Part of Urban Areas in Indonesia. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 738, 012072.

Ostrom, E. (1990). Governing the Commons. *Governing the Commons*. Cambridge University Press. https://doi.org/10.1017/cbo9780511807763

Panjaitan, S. E., Ginting, S. W., & Hadinugroho, D. L. (2025). (2025). Change and Continuity in The Morphology of Traditional Malay Kampung in Medan, Indonesia 1913–2024. *Jurnal Lingkungan Binaan Indonesia*, *1*(14), 32–47.

Prakoso, S., & Dewi, J. (2023). Spatial Characteristics of Home as Workplace: Investigation of Home-Based Enterprise in Several Housing Typologies in Indonesia. *Built Environment*, *49*(3). https://doi.org/10.2148/benv.49.3.397

Prajnawrdhi, T.A. (2000). Tourism in the New Normal Era: A Perspective of Bali Tourism Actors. International Journal of Innovation, Creativity and Change. Special Edition: COVID-19 Life Beyond. https: www.ijicc.net

Pratama, Y. V., Asikin, D., & Antariksa. (2025). Spatial Configuration and Social Integration in the Residential Area of Benteng Keraton Buton. *Review of Urbanism and Architectural Studies*, *23*(1). https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.ruas.2025.023.01.7

Pratiwi, M. A., Giriwati, N. S. S., Yusran, Y. A., & Santosa, H. (2022). Strategi Pengembangan Kampung Topeng Malang sebagai Kampung Wisata Budaya. *Review of Urbanism and Architectural Studies*, *20*(2). https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.ruas.2022.020.02.8

Putnam, R. D. (1994). Social Capital and Public Affairs. *Buletin of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, *47*(8), 5–19. http://www.jstor.org/stable/3824796

Ramadhani, V., Sulistiani, C. D., & Kusuma, N. R. (2020). Spatial Adaptation Strategies of HBE in Kampong Batik Trusmi Cirebon. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, *452*(1). https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/452/1/012099

Salinger, A. P., Charles, I., Francis, N., Batagol, B., Meo-Sewabu, L., Nasir, S., Bass, A., Habsji, H., Malumu, L., Marzaman, L., Prescott, M. F., Jane Sawailau, M., Syamsu, S., Taruc, R. R., Tela, A., Vakarewa, I., Wilson, A., & Sinharoy, S. S. (2024). "People Are Now Working Together for A Common Good": The Effect On Social Capital of Participatory Design For Community-Level Sanitation Infrastructure In Urban Informal Settlements. *World Development*, *174*. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2023.106449

Sasongko, I., Gai, A. M., & Azzizi, V. T. (2024). Sustainable Development Concept of Heritage Kampung Tourism Using Novel Prioritization Approach. *Sustainability (Switzerland)* , *16*(7). https://doi.org/10.3390/su16072934

Suhartono, I. (2011). Strategi Pengembangan Koperasi Berorientasi Bisnis. *Among Makarti*, *Vol.4*(No.7), 33–47.

Titisari, E. Y., Wahid, J., Asikin, D., Herlindah, H., & Dewi, H. E. (2024). Community Development Strategy Through Identification of Tangible and Intangible Assets For the Development of Baran Buring Tourism Kampung. *Indonesian Journal of Urban and Environmental Technology*, *7*(2), 119-133.

Vipriyanti, N. U. (2007). Studi Sosial Ekonomi tentang Keterkaitan Antara Modal Sosial dan Pembangunan Ekonomi Wilayah: Studi Kasus di Empat Kabupaten di Provinsi Bali. *IPB (Bogor Agricultural University)*, 4.

Woolcock, M., & Narayan, D. (2000). *Capital Social: Implicaciones Para La Teoría, La Investigación Y Las Políticas Sobre Desarrollo Moving Out of Poverty View project*. (September). https://www.researchgate.net/publication/267403674