



New Trends and Issues Proceedings on Humanities and Social Sciences



Volume 4, Issue 10, (2017) 451-458

www.prosoc.eu

ISSN 2547-8818

Selected Paper of 6th World Conference on Business, Economics and Management (BEM-2017)

04-06 May 2017, Acapulco Hotel and Resort Convention Center, North Cyprus

Doctrine of social functions of property for human flourishing (study of squatters residential relocation policy in catchment area Bengawan Solo River)

I. Gusti Ayu Ketut Rachmi Handayani ^{a*}, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Jl. Lr Sutami 36 A Surakarta, Central java 57127 Indonesia

Lego Karjoko ^b, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Jl. Lr Sutami 36 A Surakarta, Central java 57127 Indonesia

Guntur Hamzah ^c, Universitas Hasanudin, Jl Prints Kemerdekaan Km. 10, Tamalanrea Indah, Makassar, Kota Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan 90245, Indonesia

Suggested Citation:

Handayani, I.G.A.K.R., Karjoko, L. & Hamzah, G. (2017). Doctrine of social functions of property for human flourishing (Study of squatters residential relocation policy in catchment area bengawan solo river). *New Trends and Issues Proceedings on Humanities and Social Sciences*. [Online]. 4(10), 451–458. Available from: www.prosoc.eu

Selection and peer review under responsibility of Prof. Dr. Çetin Bektaş, Gaziosmanpasa University, Turkey

©2017 SciencePark Research, Organization & Counseling. All rights reserved.

Abstract

The purpose of this research was to confirm the doctrine of the social function of property as an instrument for realising humans flourishing in the case of Surakarta City Government policy to relocate squatters in the catchment area of the Bengawan Solo River. This normative legal research used a conceptual approach. To obtain answers to the problems, the research used deductive syllogism. The major premise is used as the doctrine of the social function of property, the theory of justice and the principle of trust and a reasonable expectation, while the minor premise is the policy of the Government of Surakarta relocating squatters in the catchment area of the Solo River. Using the resulting conclusions, confirmation of doctrinal interpretation of the social function of property as an instrument for realising human flourishing is done. The conclusions of this study is the social function of property requires the Authority of Central Region Bengawan Solo River to manage riparian appropriate allocation function as flood control. Implementation of this obligation is to realise the basic right on healthy living environment. Based on the doctrine of the social function of property, then the omission and legalisation of illegal occupancy in the Bengawan Solo River catchment area create liability for the Government of Surakarta, the Authority of Central River Region Solo, and Land National Agency, to finance the relocation of squatters in the catchment area of the Solo River. Squatters relocation is intended for human fulfillment flourishing.

Keywords: Social function of property, human flourishing, relocation of squatters.

* ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **I Gusti Ayu Ketut Rachmi Handayani**, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Jl. Lr Sutami 36 A Surakarta, Central java 57127 Indonesia. E-mail address: ayu_igk@staff.uns.ac.id / Tel.: +62-815-670-5773; fax: +62-271-851-664.

1. Introduction

Bengawan Solo River catchment area or buffer zone is the ground state, which is managed by Balai Besar Wilayah Sungai Bengawan Solo. Hereafter we call the Authority of Central River Region Solo (BBWSBS) according to their distribution as flood control. At the normative level by Act No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Management and Protection Act Jo No. 7 year 2004 on Water Resources Jo Government Regulation No. 38 Th 2011 on the river, then the Bengawan Solo River, which includes the riverbed and river catchment must be protected and preserved, enhanced usefulness and function, and control the damage to the environment. Article 17 of Government Regulation No. 38 year 2011 expressly prohibits the building for occupancy in flood plains. Geoghegan concludes that individuals highly value open spaces around their homes. This inspired the qualitative approach of this study as it may be assumed that the implementation of buffer zones, and with this access to more open space, is regarded as beneficial by the individuals (Geoghegan, 2002).

Urbanisation causes pressure on the Bengawan Solo River catchment as a function of flood control. Migrant communities, without skills, with informal work to make the river catchment area as a residence by way of occupation or buy, and then legalised by the Land Office of Surakarta (Soto. H. de., 1989). At the moment there are 1,571 homes in flood plains, consisting of 993 ground state land and 578 ownership certificates.

In order to cope with floods in Surakarta in 2007, Mayor of Surakarta Joko Widodo has adopted a policy to relocate residents Bengawan Solo River catchment area, which continues to run until the current Walikota FX. Rudyatmo. The validity of the relocation policy is still raises the question of whether there is a normative foundation that gives legality of the relocation policy. Based on Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 51 of 1960 on the Prohibition of Use of Land Without Permission Eligible or the attorney (hereinafter referred to as Law No. 51/PRP/1960), to revitalise the Bengawan Solo Surakarta City Government should take action to resolve the eviction of use land along the river, either with the status of State land or freehold. This is understandable because the state administrative law perspective, the issuance of the certificate of ownership rights over the catchment area of the river is not eligible material and formal publishing administrative provisions of the State and its legal implications of the certificate null and void.

So far, most studies only consider the proximity or quality of water bodies and in particular lake or beach regions, but do not consider the value riparian catchment area or buffer zones may create. One of the few studies which address the value created by riparian buffer zones is Mooney and Eisgruber (2001). The issue has become an empirical fact; evictions not solve the problem because it is always followed by a high social cost. The evictions were carried out is not noticed on Human Rights on the right to housing as provided for in Article 28H Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Jo Law No. 39 Year 1999 on Jo Human Rights International Covenant on Economic Rights, social, and Cultural Rights, which was ratified by Act No. 11 of 2005 on the Ratification of the International Covenant on Economic. Social and Cultural Rights Jo Act No. 1 of 2011 on Housing and Settlement Region. Evictions in other words do not give the option to the evictees and do not provide a better alternative to life. Is a violation of human rights, human declined when making his degree? The evictees were not given an alternative to run a more decent life, in which case they are given the socialisation of eviction to be carried out against them, considering they do not have permission to occupy the place. But human rights, in this case, does not accentuate the ownership of land, but rather highlights the humanitarian side (Fathani, 2011).

Conflict norms in squatter settlement on the catchment area of the Bengawan Solo River can be resolved by the doctrine of the social function of property as a human instrument flourishing. Related to the question of sustainability and environmental crisis of uncontrolled human activity, human flourishing which provides a strong justification for the concept of the social function of property, a fundamental reference in the resolution of conflicts between environmental sustainability with

economic development and the impact social, namely the expansion of informal settlements in urban areas, the environmental costs (Colin Crawford, 2011).

2. The Doctrine of Social Function Property for Human Flourishing

The social-function model of property was introduced in 1910 by the French doctoral student Henri Hayem, and a few years later, it was widely disseminated by Leon Duguit (Mirow, 2010). Duguit using social dynamics theory of Auguste Comte and social solidarity theory of Emile Durkheim to formulate the theory of the social function of property: 'One can not do anything he wants to land he owned. He shall make it as a social function. If not, then the state can intervene to encourage someone to realise even by punishing'. (Foster & Bonilla, 2011).

In the 1970s, the New Jersey Supreme Court famously wrote in a landmark case involving the rights of migrant workers while on the land of Reviews their farmer-employer: "Property rights serve human values. They are Recognised to that end, and are limited by it. Title to real property can not include dominion over the destiny of persons. Indeed the needs of the occupants [of another's property] may be so imperative and their strength is so weak, that the law will deny the occupants the power to contract away what is deemed essential to Reviews their health, welfare, or dignity (Colin Crawford, 2011).

At the beginning of the 21th century, Gregory S. Alexander developed the theory of social obligation of property as an alternative to legal and economic theory about the property that dominates the thinking of contemporary American legal experts. At a normative level, I argue that the version of the social-obligation norm that I develop here is morally superior to other candidates for the social-obligation norm. It is superior because it best promotes human flourishing, i.e., enabling individuals to live lives worthy of human dignity.

Drawing on Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum's capabilities approach (which itself is based on the Aristotelian notion that the human being is a social and political animal, not alone self-sufficient), the social-obligation theory holds that all individuals have an obligation to others in their respective communities to promote the capabilities that are essential to human flourishing (e.g., freedom, practical reasoning). For property owners, this has important consequences. If we accept the existence of an obligation to foster the capabilities necessary for human flourishing, and if we understand that obligation as extending to an obligation to share property, at least in surplus resources, then it follows that to enhance the abilities of others to flourish, in the predictable absence of adequate voluntary transfers, the state should be empowered and may even be obligated to compel the wealthy to share their surplus with the poor so that the latter can develop the necessary capabilities. None of this is meant to suggest that the state's power, even as it touches on the facilitation of the capabilities we are discussing, is unbounded. But the limits to the state's proper domain are supplied by the same principles that justify its action: the demands generated by the capabilities that facilitate human flourishing—freedom, practical rationality, and sociality, among others (Alexander, 2009).

3. The Doctrine of Social Function Property for Residential Relocation Policy Validity Wild in the Catchment Area of Bengawan Solo River

Based on the doctrine of the social function of property, Central River Region Solo required to manage the banks of the Solo River in accordance with its function as flood control. With the proper functioning of the riverbanks as flood control, it can be filled with actual rights to a healthy environment that is part of the Human Flourishing.

In fact the Central River Region Solo and Surakarta City Government has allowed the acquisition of riverbanks by the community for the establishment of the houses along the river for more than twenty years, and even some have been certified by the Land Office of Surakarta. Against dwelling on the banks of the Bengawan Solo River that has not been certified, based *rechtverwerking* and Principles

Trust and Reasonable Expectations In response, the riverbanks have become "belong" to the people who occupy it. Thus the banks of the river as part of a public good have become private goods.

According Nurhasan Ismail, *rechtsverwerking* principle is one of the principle known and applicable in Customary Law is primarily concerned with the occurrence and obtaining rights to land by citizens. *Rechtsverwerking* principle relates to the process of weakening and loss of legal relations. The intensity of a determining factor for the sustainability of the legal relationship is more advanced. Conversely, if the intensity factor tenure and land use are not met because of concerned citizens to leave and let the soil was not tergunakan or tennanfaatkan, then the result is due to the loss of the legal relationship in question is deemed to have let go of the control over the land after the land is not used or is earned by the owner (Ismail, 2007).

Against dwelling on the banks of the Bengawan Solo River certified, the state administrative law perspective, the issuance of the certificate of ownership rights over the banks of the river are not eligible material and formal publishing administrative provisions of the State and its legal implications of the certificate null and void. Due to a clerical error, based on the principle of accountability, the Land Office Surakarta should provide compensation to the holder of the certificate.

The presence of squatters on riverbanks Bengawan Solo shows the Authority of Central Region Solo River, Surakarta City Government, and the Land Office of Surakarta fails to perform basic rights on a healthy environment, in this case the right on the banks of the Bengawan Solo River as a flood control area. Since the beginning of its establishment during the Authority of Central Region Solo River and Solo City Government never do residential demolition banks as mandated by Law No. 51 / PRP / 1960. This fact is compounded by the Surakarta City Land Office to issue a certificate of property rights over the land along the river.

Negligence three government agencies in maintaining the river banks lasted for decades causing residents along the river Bengawan Solo was correct and legal to reside on the banks of the river. Based on the principles of trust and respond to reasonable expectations, the Authority of Central Region Solo River, Surakarta City Government and the Land Office of Surakarta shall relocate residents Bengawan Solo River banks.

Relocation policies are also in accordance with the principles of Justice John Rawls, social and economic inequalities should be arranged in such a way that it becomes the biggest values for those most disadvantaged and each person is given the same opportunity. The principle of justice ordered if there is inequality of opportunity, the party that has a smaller chance of improved chances, and excessive levels of savings must be balanced reduce the burden of those who bear the hardship (Rawls, 1995).

Based on the doctrine of the social function of property, to realise human Flourishing, the Central River Region Solo, Surakarta City Government, and BPN, jointly and severally obligated to finance the relocation of informal dwelling on the banks of the river to restore the function of flood control along the river as a way to relocate dwellers riverbanks, Article 28H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution clearly determine, "everyone has the right to live physical and spiritual prosperity, reside, and get a good environment and healthy and receive medical care". That is the issue of relocation of residents along the river Solo, Article 28 H paragraph (1) gave a mandate to the Government of Surakarta to maintain and uphold the rights to the residence and the rights to the environment is good and healthy. The fulfillment of the right to the environment is also regulated in Law No. 39 Year 1999 on Human Rights, which in Article 9 paragraph (3) asserts: 'everyone is entitled to a good environment and healthy'.

Constitutionality of human rights on the environment increasingly reinforced by the release of Act No. 32 of 2009 on the Protection and Management of the Environment. Law on Environmental Protection and Management presents the recognition and guarantee of human rights protection on the environment. Article 1 of Law No. 32 of 2009 on the Protection and Environmental Management Lidup stated, the environment is unity with all things space, power, and the circumstances of life,

including human beings and their behaviour, which affect the nature itself, the continuity of livelihood and well-being of humans and creatures another life. As for the protection and management of the environment is a systematic and integrated efforts are being made to preserve the function of the environment and prevent pollution and / or damage to the environment which includes planning, utilisation, control, maintenance, monitoring and enforcement. Another important affirmation, as stated in Article 3 letter g of Law No. 32 of 2009 on the Protection and Management of the environment that the protection and management of the environment aims to ensure compliance and protection of the right to environment as part of Human Rights (El Muhtaj, 2009). At the normative level under the Law 32 of 2009 on Environmental Management and Protection Act No. of 2004 on Water Resources Jo PP No. 38 of 2011 on the river, then the Bengawan Solo River, which includes the riverbed and river banks must be protected and preserved, enhanced usefulness and function , and controlled the damage to the environment.

Maryono (2005) outlines that hydraulic river management is intended to preserve the ecological component in the river environment in hydraulic engineering. Application of the concept hydraulic on the river as protection of river bank erosion is by making a riparian buffer strips or planting vegetation on the riverbanks. With the vegetation planted on the banks of the river water to cool also create a good environment for the growth of various types of aquatic animals. Hydraulic theoretical foundation of eco-engineering is the plant canopy vegetation will reduce the velocity of the water to the ground. By reducing the speed of the water in the river downstream flooding problems in the area can be reduced and the natural conditions of the river can be maintained.

As a counterweight to the existence of the rights of every human it means countries are required to guarantee the right of everyone to the banks of the Bengawan Solo River as a flood control district that includes the category of human rights. As the right of every person, of course, on a reciprocal basis also requires everyone to respect the rights of others on the banks of the Bengawan Solo River as a flood control area. Therefore, on the one hand everyone is entitled to the banks of the Bengawan Solo River as a flood control area, but on the other hand everyone is obliged to maintain and respect the rights of others to obtain and enjoy the Bengawan Solo River banks as a flood control area. Similarly, the state, in addition to any obligation and responsibility to ensure the Bengawan Solo River banks as a flood control area, are also entitled to require any person to respect the rights of others, and if necessary to force everyone to not reside on the banks of the river for the common good (Jimmly Assiddiqie, 2009).

Government of Surakarta, as the leading sector, involving DPU Central Java Province, Universitas Sebelas Maret, SUF-UN Habitat, PLN, taps, Habitat for Hummanity, BLUD Griya Livable, Land Office of Surakarta, the Authority of Central Region Solo River, LPMK , Citizens through its Working Group, has successfully moved slum area elsewhere and restore riparian function as flood control. To maintain the function of the banks as a flood control district of Surakarta City Government made a city park in the Bengawan Solo River area. Examples of existing city parks are Ronggowarsito park that serves as the guardian of the balance of the ecosystem for the surrounding natural environment. In addition, the park is also part of the green line at the heart of the supplier of clean air. The presence of trees contained in it may serve to keep the water supply although in a limited capacity. The latest program Surakarta City Government in revitalising the banks of the Solo River pilot project is to make the design of public facilities to be built on the banks of the Solo River Oil Pucang Surakarta.

Public facilities include public toilets, the addition of recharge wells, sports facilities such as volleyball, table tennis, children's playground, combined with park and memorial flooding.

Implementation of the pilot project is funded by the Department of Public Works and JICA.(Artikel DUWRMT,2013,http://www.duwrmt.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=119:pilot-project-pengelolaan-kawasan-sungai&catid=3:news). Thus squatter relocation policy in Bengawan Solo River area have succeeded in realising human Flourishing, in this case the rights to the healthy environment.

4. Relocation to Achieve Human Flourishing

Relocation is an attempt to move the population from a location that is not feasible for the settlements because of certain reasons, for example in conservation areas or land that is less feasible to conduct repairs occupancy rate and welfare of residents. Relocation can cause a variety of effects including reduced productive resources including land, a decline in income, loss of livelihoods, and declining cultures and cooperativeness that exist in society. So if relocation is unavoidable, then that should be done is to relief efforts in restoring the lives and livelihoods of people affected, or to further improve the quality of their lives. According to ADB policy emphasised that the treatment is not only damages the replacement value in order to restore the loss of wealth, but also for recovery measures the standard of living and livelihood, so as not to suffer losses due to relocation (Agung Wicaksono, 2011).

Squatter relocation policy banks of the Solo River in Surakarta grouped into two categories: first, the building located on land owned by the State are classified as illegal occupancy, based on Mayor (Walikota) Surakarta Decree No. 362.05/25/1/2008 on the Establishment of Teams and Groups Flood Disaster Management Job Post Surakarta Mayor amended by Decree No. 362.05/02-B/1/2008 on the Amendment of Surakarta Mayor Decree No. 362.05 / 25/1/2008 which is about the Formation team and working Group on Post-Disaster Management Flood City Surakarta. Secondly, the building on the land certified Properties, based on Surakarta Mayor Regulation No. 2A Year 2012 on Technical Guidelines for the Provision of Compensation For The river Hanak holder.

To realise Human Flourishing should note Turner's theory about housing criteria needed by low-income communities (MBR), namely:

- The location is not too far from the places that can provide jobs for workers rough or unskilled labour.
- Status of land and home ownership are clear, so there is no fear of eviction.
- The shape and quality of the building does not need to be too good, but enough to meet the basic functions required occupants.
- The price or cost of construction of houses should be in accordance with their level of income (Bambang Panudju, 1999).

According to Turner, who refers to Maslow's theory, there is a link between economic conditions a person with priority needs and priority housing needs. In determining the priority of the home, or very low-income families tend to put priority on the location of the house adjacent to the place that can provide employment opportunities. Without employment opportunities that can sustain the daily needs, it is difficult for them to be able to sustain life. Land tenure and home occupies the second priority, while the shape and quality home last priority. The most important thing at this stage is the availability of the house for shelter and rest in an effort to survive (Bambang Panudju, 1999)

According to the ADB, the stages of site selection for the resettlement are:

- Selection of the location and the alternative, the selection of a good location is the most important element. Start with alternative options, which involves potential resettlers and local residents in the process.
- The feasibility study, feasibility study of alternative locations and consider the potential of the region in terms of the ecological equation, the price of land, jobs, the possibility of obtaining credit, marketing and other economic opportunities for livelihoods of affected people and local communities.
- The composition and design, arrangement and design of the relocation area must conform to the specifications and cultural habits. Identify new locations for various physical and social infrastructures in affected communities. How family members, relatives, related to one another in the region now, and how much, and who often gender / age) who use a variety of facilities and social infrastructure. It is important to understand the pattern and design of existing settlements in

order to assess the needs in the new settlements. Public input should be an integral part of the design process.

- Construction of resettlement sites, land for construction of houses should be based on the previous residence and the needs in the new region. Communities affected by resettlement should be allowed to build their own homes from the given home that has been provided. The entire physical infrastructure and social should be ready before the settlers were asked to move to the location. Organisations and associations of people affected communities should be consulted in the development of resettlement sites (Agung Wicaksono, 2011).

Research Musthofa (2011), using the evaluation criteria of William Dunn, shows squatter relocation program which is on land owned by the State which carried on Kalurahan Pucangsawit get a response satisfaction of program beneficiaries because of the benefits to them. From the physical aspect, the relocation program conducted in Kalurahan Pucangsawit generally can deliver positive change and were considered successful in repairing the house better than slum conditions.

- a. Status of land ownership increased to 100% with a certificate granting property rights.
- b. Housing conditions increased quality compared to the condition before being relocated.
- c. Conditions of residential environmental infrastructure such as clean water, sanitation, electricity, roads has increased significantly after the relocation.
- d. For accessibility on residential locations are now considered difficult and experienced a significant decrease compared to the location of the old settlement.

From the economic aspect of the relocation program conducted in Kalurahan Pucangsawit not been able to have an impact or change to improve the economic conditions of the people relocated, so the relocation program judged to be successful in improving the local economy relocated. This condition can be seen from:

- a. Income people who relocated yet increased to a better direction, precisely revenue decreased significantly after being relocated.
- b. In the residential area now considered less provide opportunities to earn income source.
- c. From the social aspect of the relocation program conducted in kalurahan Pucangsawit a positive impact because it does not cause uprooting of social relations that have been formed, so that the relocation program is considered successful to retain and improve social conditions.

Based on the opinions Turner, the accessibility and decrease revenue decline, indicating that the relocation program implemented in Kalurahan Pucangsawit Human Flourishing not been able to realise (Zaini Musthofa, 2011).

5. Conclusions

Squatter relocation policy can be used as a prototype humanist squatter settlement. Reference coherence requires that all laws and regulations referring to the doctrine of the social function of property for Human Flourishing, which is derived in Article 28 H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, which requires the government to realise the fulfillment of two basic rights: first, the right to a healthy environment, and second, the right to adequate housing. Thus Act No. 51 Prp of 1960 which ordered the eviction is not coherent with the doctrine of the social function of property and cannot be used to resolve squatter. Regulation of Surakarta City Government Policy in relocating residents Bengawan Solo River banks succeeded in realising human rights related Flourishing basis for a healthy environment, in this case the right to the banks of the Bengawan Solo River as a flood control area. But not succeeded yet in realising human rights related basic Flourishing on adequate housing as a decrease in accessibility and decrease in income.

Handayani, I.G.A.K.R., Karjoko, L. & Hamzah, G. (2017). Doctrine of social functions of property for human flourishing (Study of squatters residential relocation policy in catchment area bengawan solo river). *New Trends and Issues Proceedings on Humanities and Social Sciences*. [Online]. 4(10), 451–458. Available from: www.prosoc.eu

References

- Alexander, G. S. (2009). The social obligation norm in American Property Law. *Cornell Law Review*, 94, 745.
- Assiddiqie, J. (2009). *Green Constitution Nuansa Hijau Undang Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia 1945*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Rajawali Pers.
- Artikel DUWRMT. (2013). Retrieved from http://www.duwrmt.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=119:pilot-project-pengelolaan-kawasan-sungai&catid=3:news
- Crawford, C. (2011). The social function of property and the human capacity to flourish. *Fordham Law Review*, 80.
- El Muhtaj, M. (2009). *Dimensi-Dimensi HAM Mengurai Hak Ekonomi, Sosial, dan Budaya*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Rajawali Pers.
- Foster, S. & Bonilla, D. (2011). Symposium the social function of property: a comparative perspective. *Fordham Law Review*, 80.
- Fathani, S. M. (2011). Penggusuran sebagai implikasi kebijakan ruang terbuka hijau dalam perspektif HAM: studi kasus penggusuran tman bersih, manusiawi dan berwibawa (BMW). *Jurnal Kriminologi Indonesia*, 7(2).
- Geoghegan, J. (2002). The value of open spaces in residential land use. *Land Use Policy*, 19(1), 91–98. <http://repository.ipb.ac.id/bitstream/handle/123456789/55225/BAB%20I%20Pendahuluan.pdf?sequence=4>
- Ismail, N. (2007). “Rechtsverwerking” dan pengadopsiannya dalam hukum tanah nasional. *Mimbar Hukum*, 19(2).
- Mirow, M. C. 2010. The social-obligation norm of property: Duguit, Hayem, and Others. *Florida Journal of Internation Law*, 22, 191–226.
- Mooney, S. & Eisgruber, L. M. (2001). The influence of riparian protection measures on residential property values: the case of the Oregon plan for salmon and watersheds. *Journal of Real Estate Finance*, 22, 273–286.
- Musthofa, Z. 2011. *Evaluasi Pelaksanaan Program Relokasi Pemukiman Kumuh* (Studi Kasus: Program Relokasi Pemukiman di Kelurahan Pucangsawit Kecamatan Jebres Kota Surakarta. Skripsi). Program Studi Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota Jurusan, Arsitektur Fakultas Teknik UNS, Surakarta, Indonesia.
- Panuju, B. (1999). *Pengadaan Perumahan Kota dengan Peran Serta Masyarakat Berpenghasilan Rendah*. Bandung, Indonesia: Alumni.
- Rawls, J. (1995). *A theory of justice*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Terj, Uzair, F. dan Heru, P. (2006). *Teori Keadilan Dasar-Dasar Politik Untuk Mewujudkan Kesejahteraan Sosial dalam Negara*. Yogyakarta, Indonesia: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Soto, H. de. (1989). The other path, the invisible revolution in the third world. In M. Maris (Ed.), *Masih Ada Jalan Lain : Revolusi Tersembunyi di Negara Dunia Ketiga*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Yayasan Obor Indonesia.
- Wicaksono, A. (2011). Program Permukiman Kembali Penduduk Bantaran Sungai Brantas di Kota Malang, Jawa Timur. *Jurnal Pembangunan dan Alam Lestari*, 1(2).