The integrated approach for identity establishment of Donggala city in Indonesia

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Abstract
    The identity of the city is formed of understanding and meaning (image) of something that exists or ever existed/attached in the city or the introduction of physical and non-physical objects that are formed in time to time. The city's identity is one of an essential goal to improve the environmental conditions in the future. This study aims to reveal the identity of the Donggala city based on aspects of forming integrated urban identity as a uniqueness overview and its hallmark. The study emphasizes on the descriptive and explanation design through qualitative and quantitative approach conducted by using survey methods. The results showed that there are five aspects of identity-forming of the integrated city: the geographical aspects, historical aspects, accessories aspects, humanist aspects, and the strategic aspects. The best identity in representing Donggala city based on those five aspects is dominated by the disclosure of the identity as the city tourism which emphasis on marine and historical tourism.

Keywords
City identity, Donggala, Tourism.

1. Introduction

City is the result of the history of human civilization which experienced the growth and development history. A city is a place where people identify themselves with the location and environment (Lynch, 1960). Also it is a collection of places that have a variety of markers and memories respectively (Trancik, 1986). Some sources suggested that a review of the city's identity is emphasized on the physically forms from the urban environment and it can be observed from physically appearance of the city as reflected in attributes of the city, open spaces that exist, areas of cultural heritage, monumental and individual buildings (Herbert, 1973). While Wikantiyoso (2007) suggested that the Identity of a city can be formed by elements of the physical city which also includes the detailed aspects such as building, circulation, open space and urban infrastructure, especially the aspects of urban form spatial patterns and composition of the built environment on the pattern form around the study area, as well as regulatory aspects (the totality of the plan and design of the city that show the dynamics of urban areas) an organic unity is formed.

The identity of a city is not only related to the terms of physical and geometric forms, furthermore, it explains the phenomena that occur. According to Moneo (1978) to see the phenomenon about identity of a city, then not only be assessed in terms of his physical, but it must be linked to the function, status and socio-cultural values. Meanwhile, according to Rose (1987) to learn the identity of the city not only look at the physical form, but also must associate it with ideas or phenomena that is behind the identity formation as the identity and specific character, as well as the factors influence the formation of it. Goldsteen and Elliot (1994) also illustrate that the identity of the city is a combination of very unique characteristics, differences and mystery. Similarly, proposed by Jokonya (2003) that the presence of an identity is very possible struggling of various factors such as fashion trends, building materials in common, natural behavior, unity of language, or to replicate projects that have been successful or well-known from various cities as conducted by the Shanghai city which importing architectural styles from different countries (Jokonya, 2003).

Castells (2010) also argued that the construction of identities uses building materials from history, from geography, from biology, from productive and reproductive institutions, from collective memory and from personal fantasies, from power apparatuses and religious revelations. I propose a distinction between three forms and origins of identity building: *a) Legitimizing identity:* introduced by the dominant institutions of society to extend and rationalize their domination *vis a` vis* social actors, a theme that is at the heart of Sennett's theory of authority and domination (Sennett, 1978), but also fits with various theories of nationalism (Anderson, 1991). *b) Resistance identity:* generated by those actors who are in positions/conditions devalued and/or stigmatized by the logic of domination, thus building trenches of resistance and survival on the basis of principles different from, or opposed to, those permeating the institutions of society, as Calhoun proposes when explaining the emergence of identity politics (Calhoun, 1994). *c) Project identity:* when social actors, on the basis of whatever cultural materials are available to them, build a new identity that redefines their position in society and, by so doing, seek the transformation of overall social structure.

Disclosure of the city's identity, especially the cities in Indonesia, more focused on the disclosure of objects or elements of physical (tangible) and as though forgetting psychic elements (intangible) which is as the spirit and soul of the city (Budihardjo, 1997). To anticipate that the tendency of the disclosure of the phenomenon is not continuing, it would need to be studied and traced the identity of a city based on the structures and functions of city life more integrated manner in which an accumulation of values of socio-cultural residents of the city as the spirit and identity of the city, as long as elements of the physical environment as a container (Lynch, 1960; Saliya, 1986; Madanipour, 1996). It is intended that the identity of a city

cannot really be inspired and benefit the citizens of the city nor the immigrant population in a sensible and sustainable, also make it as a pride and sense of belonging to the city (sense of place) (Noberg-Schulz, 1980).

Research on the formation of the city's identity is one way to look at the phenomenon of a city, which can be explained by the development of the functions of city life since the beginning of formation until now in revealing the character and identity (Oktay, 2002). This study is important, because through each stage of the development city life function, then the factual description of a city with its uniqueness and its characteristics can be explained in a more structured corresponding historical values and socio-cultural life of society based on the needs of citizens and the quality of the environment (Elkin, McLaren, & Hillman, 1991; Haughton & Hunter, 1994). Thus, it will be disclosed the meaning of the city's identity is more rooted in the culture of the people and not just the identity that is both symbolic artifacts and sheer (Amar, 2009a).

Based on the statement, in relation to the disclosure of the identity of Donggala city will be searchable on the various elements forming the identity of the city or the factors that influence it, both physical and non-physic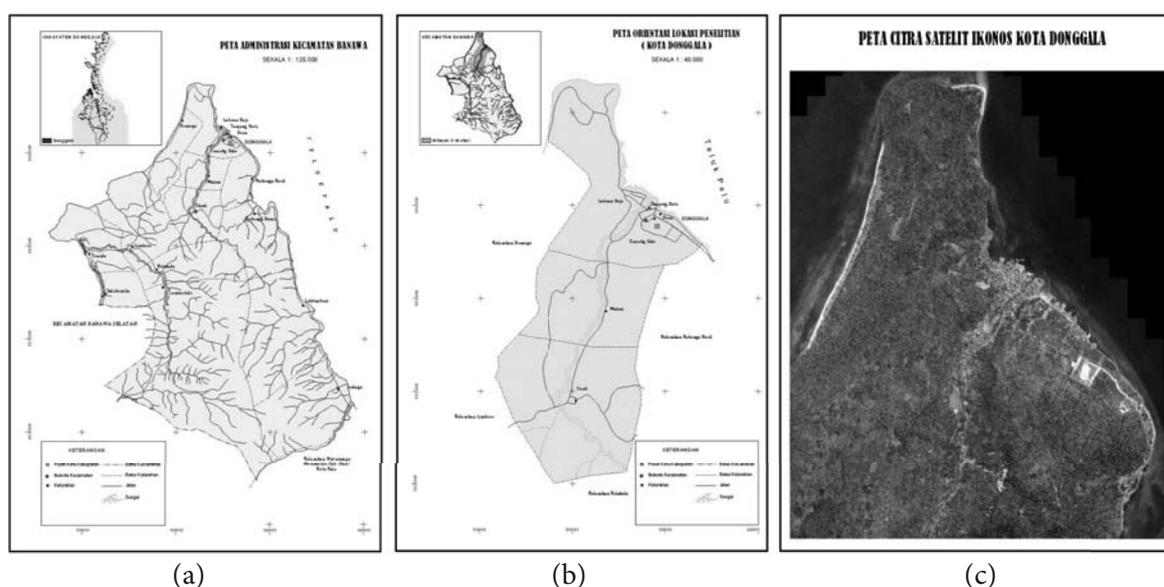al, because through the study of various aspects of identity-forming city, then it will further clarify the disclosure of its identity. Without a well-understood aspects of forming the city's identity by all citizens of the city will increasingly obscure the meaning and the disclosure of itself as a form characteristic, uniqueness, identity and character of the city (Amar, 2009b).

2. Research methodology
2.1. Methodology

The study emphasizes on the descriptive design and explanative through qualitative and quantitative research analysis conducted by using survey methods.

The research is located in Donggala city. The term "Donggala City" connoted to the region "Old Donggala" includes six villages namely: Boya village, Maleni village, Ganti village, Labuan Bajo village, Gunung Bale village, and the village of Tanjung Batu, which is as part of subdistrict Banawa. It because the existence of the sixth villages are linked closely to the formation of Donggala city development, especially during the reign of the Banawa kingdom and Dutch Colonial, and the existence of Donggala port as a node and triggers the development of Donggala city (Amar, 2000). For more details, Donggala city boundary delineation in the implementation of this research can be seen in (Figure 1).

(a) (b) (c)

Figure 1. Map of the delineation study area: (a) Map of the District Banawa Donggala, (b) Map of the Donggala city as Old Donggala include: Boya village, Maleni village, Ganti village, Labuan Bajo village, Gunung Bale village, and the village of Tanjung Batu, and (c) The view of Ikonos Satellite Imagery acquisition of Donggala city in 2009.

2.2. Analysis unit

The unit of analysis was a citizen of Donggala as many as 101 respondents who have a good understanding and knowledge of Donggala city, especially residents who have long or hereditary domiciled in the city. As for the characteristics of the respondents were grouped into four groups as shown in (Table 1), namely: the age of the respondent, respondent education, employment respondent and respondent's domicile with the following description:

- The age of the respondents is based on the level of maturity of thinking and life experiences of the respondents while residing in Donggala city with the assumption that the higher the age of a person, the more life experiences it has which also contributes to his/her thinking maturity. Other than that, the age maturity of the respondents is a reflection of their life experience in making decisions and taking actions to the choices offered.

- The education level of the respondents highly contributes to the decision making on the disclosure of Donggala's city identity. Education level also reflects the extent of respondent's understandings toward the research instrument presented, thus, the answers given by the respondents are valid and reliable as the respondents.

- Through the discovery of variety employment of the respondents, it is expected that their responds would also be diverse especially in discovering Donggala's city identity. In other words, respondents don't only give answers influenced by their working background but can see it as a whole according to the potentials and characteristics of Donggala city and its benefits for the future.

- The description of domicile profile and the residence of the respondents in this research can be classified by three categories includ-

Table 1. Characteristic of respondents.

Age of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
19 – 29 years	15	14,85
30 – 59 years	78	77,23
60 years and older	8	7,92
Total	**101**	**100,00**
Respondents' Education		
Junior High School	4	3,96
Senior High School	45	44,55
Diploma II dan III	9	8,91
Bachelor Degree	42	41,58
Master Degree	1	0,99
Total	**101**	**100,00**
Respondents Work		
Teacher/Government employee	26	26,00
Government employee/Honorary	32	31,68
Retired civil servants	6	5,94
Entrepreneur	16	15,84
Non-governmental organization/social worker	8	7,92
Reporter	4	3,96
Others (Driver, Farmer, Art worker, Bank employee, etc.)	9	8,91
Total	**101**	**100,00**
Domicile		
Liver birth	70	69,31
Residence not born	31	30,69
Total	**101**	**100,00**
Permanent residence status	98	97,03
Temporary residence status	3	3,97
Total	**101**	**100,00**
From Donggala city	76	75,25
From out of Donggala city	25	24,75
Total	**101**	**100,00**

ing: the period of domicile which shows how long the respondents have been living in Donggala city, domicile status which shows the domicile type in Donggala and finally the respondent's resident status which shows the previous origin of the respondents. This condition will be very helpful in exposing the Donggala's city identity, so in giving the responds, respondents have a relatively broad insight according to the experience they have.

2.3. Validity and reliability of the questionnaire

The data were collected by using a questionnaire research instruments in qualitative data is being quantitative, therefore before analyzing it, test the validity and reliability of the questionnaire first to see the validity and reliability of the research instruments.

Based on the validity of the results which performed by using SPSS version 18 for Windows, then a questionnaire on City Identity Disclosure consisting of 22 items declared valid statement. To determine the validity of the numbers, look at column rcount as the correlation between the scores of items with a total score of items (in SPSS program called Corrected Item-Total Correlation) in comparison with the value of rtable. If the value of rcount is greater than the value of rtable (rcount > rtable), then the item is valid, as shown in [Table 2].

Reliability test oriented in the sense that the questionnaire used in this study can be trusted to be used as a data collector. Reliability test using Cronbach Alpha coefficients with SPSS. A questionnaire said to be reliable if the resulting value of r_{count} is positive and greater than r_{tabel} (alpha).

Validity and Reliability testing can be seen in [Table 2] and [Table 3]. The correlation value Gutman Split-Half Coefficien = 0.813, the correlation of the category is very strong. When compared with r_{table} (0.256) then r_{count} larger than r_{table}. It can be concluded that the questionnaire is reliable.

3. Result and discussion
3.1. The characteristics of Donggala City

Donggala as one of the oldest cities in Central Sulawesi Province burgeoning city of forerunner to the royal town and colonial Dutch with historical values, social values and cultural formations physical architecture (environmental planning and building) that can be evidence of the ever popular a form of order and function of city life with a particular branch of Islam that can be raised as a specific identity of the city Donggala (Juniarti, 2001). In general, it can be argued that some of the phenomena associated with the factual conditions on the function and structure of Donggala city life as a unique and characteristic in forming identity as the focus of the research, among others. Donggala as a royal city and colonial Dutch who once served as a port city and the oldest famous in the cruise world, having a very important development in travel and existence, and still leaves many various old buildings artifacts and historic (Figure 2) giving nuance to order visualization

Table 2. *The validity questionnaire test for disclosure of the city identity.*

Item	r_{count} (Corrected Item-Total Correlation)	r_{table} a = 0,01 ; n = 101	Result
No.1	0,544	> 0,256	Valid
No.2	0,439	> 0,256	Valid
No.3	0,457	> 0,256	Valid
No.4	0,495	> 0,256	Valid
No.5	0,477	> 0,256	Valid
No.6	0,431	> 0,256	Valid
No.7	0,456	> 0,256	Valid
No.8	0,456	> 0,256	Valid
No.9	0,673	> 0,256	Valid
No.10	0,360	> 0,256	Valid
No.11	0,556	> 0,256	Valid
No.12	0,653	> 0,256	Valid
No.13	0,653	> 0,256	Valid
No.14	0,646	> 0,256	Valid
No.15	0,623	> 0,256	Valid
No.16	0,639	> 0,256	Valid
No.17	0,644	> 0,256	Valid
No.18	0,587	> 0,256	Valid
No.19	0,572	> 0,256	Valid
No.20	0,528	> 0,256	Valid
No.21	0,408	> 0,256	Valid
No.22	0,512	> 0,256	Valid

Table 3. *The reliability questionnaire of statistics for disclosure of the city identity.*

Cronbach's Alpha	Part 1	Value	0,817
		N of Items	11
	Part 2	Value	0,886
		N of Items	11
	Total N of Items		22
Correlation Between Forms			0,695
Spearman-Brown Coefficient	Equal Length		0,820
	Unequal Length		0,820
Guttman Split-Half Coefficient			**0,813**

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space and faces of the city; it has specific characteristics to the landscape of the mountainous topography and the coastline which are located around the Donggala city, and the river flow divides the Donggala city (Figure 3). This physical condition played a role in the formation of the cityand the environment; Socio-economic conditions and cultural diverse society also gives the values and norms of its own against the appreciation and aspirations of citizens in the implementation of development in Donggala. The existence and activities of Donggala port (Figure 4) provides its own style on the pattern of the city life (Figure 5) as one of the potential and uniqueness in the face and identity-forming Donggala city (Amar, 2000).

Despite the changes in Donggala, but traces the development of his past can still be found. Living habits, the shape and structure of the city in the downtown area, much influenced by concept of the Banawa government and the Dutch colonial that has emerged since the beginning of the establishment of the city in the middle of 17th century. Dualistic condition face of the city (colonial empire) and the formation of formal and informal sector, a transformation of the past rooted in the dialectic between the penetration of colonial and indigenous resistance (Amar, 2000).

In addition, the social system, cultural and political influence, such as the social organization and culture of the community that are based on Customary Law of Pitunggota city in the countryside, in providing treasury development of Donggala city life, although it has been modified in the coastal areas after the development of the port (Junarti, 2001).

This phenomenon is more interesting to be studied by looking at the historical development of Donggala strands as the Banawa Kingdom city's rule and Dutch which once served as the Port city ever famous on the world map. Accumulation of the transformation of the spatial fabric in the past to the present is exactly shape and give a distinctive character to the functions of city life in the process of signification of Donggala identity (Amar, 2000).

Figure 2. Various artifacts of historic building of the kingdom and Dutch colonial form: lighthouse along with his watch-house facilities, traditional buildings, the king's house, official house resident, a Chinese school, office buildings and warehouses HET Koprafonds.

Figure 3. The condition of natural landscape mountains blend of Donggala city, white sand beaches and rivers in one city.

Figure 4. Donggala port conditions with a variety of facilities and buildings in the form of building artifacts Doane (customs duty), port warehouses and docks Dutch colonial heritage, and the faces of Old Donggala city around the port.

Figure 5. Socio-economic conditions and cultural city of Donggala which tend to be based on travel support activities, among others: the manufacture of woven fabrics of silk Donggala using loom machines, traditional fishermen, and the provision of facilities such as marine tourism resort and diving.

3.2. The descriptive analysis for disclosure of the Donggala city's identity

Descriptive analysis referred in this discussion is a description of the uniqueness and characteristics of various dimensions and indicators that can explain the disclosure of the Donggala city's Identity or in the view of respondents' statements from the results of questionnaire that has been deployed at the sites.

The questionnaire sheets distributed with 5 (five) preferred or alternative answers using a Likert scale. The most important thing in this study is translating, the result of the respondents' answers in the form of Likert scale into quantitative values in the scoring form can be interpreted descriptively to determine the role of each dimension in explaining the disclosure of the city's identity. It should be mentioned that only score with 81% - 100% or the interpretation of scores are very strong ones that can be used to explain the disclosure of the city's identity from each aspect/dimension.

Furthermore, it can be described an overview of each aspect/dimension, indicators and items of the statement can explain the disclosure of the Donggala city's identity according to the results of research and the calculation of the score that has been formulated.

3.3. Geographical aspects overview

The uniqueness and characteristic of Donggala city geographically explaining the disclosure of the city's identity seems to be dominated or based on the location and characteristics of landscape and the physical condition of the region that has a blend naturally, such as the coast, mountains and rivers with the specific equatorial climate.

Based on respondents' answers seem that there are four items of statements selected by the group of respondents who have a greater score (>) than 81% or interpretation of the score to four items of the statement is believed having a very strong category in explaining the disclosure of the Donggala city's identity, namely: Donggala city is located dealing directly with the Strait of Makassar and Palu Bay as a marine transportation cruise lines provide ease of achievement and movement of people, goods and services with a score of 86.14%; Donggala city is located between the two regions of Central Sulawesi and West Sulawesi that giving opportunity to the city in order to be able to develop more rapidly with a score of 81.98%; Donggala city has a mix of natural conditions such as the coast, the mountains and the river dividing the city with beautiful natural scenery and interesting which giving an opportunity to be arranged either in the formation of the face and feel of the city with a score of 86.73%; Donggala city crossed by the equator with sunny and comfortable weather and supporting the activities of local residents with a score of 81.58%; Donggala city potentially fertile land and abundant marine products with a score of 79.01%; and Donggala city has a mineral content of the potential soil conditions to serve as a material mining and quarrying with a score of 70.10%.

The respondents answer choices is more due to the conditions of the real city of Donggala which has a unique and characteristic with the advantages of geographical location and potential of natural resources, in the form of the mountains landscape, the river dividing the city as a source of life, also the shoreline and underwater panorama of exotic, integrated into a single unit in the Donggala city. However, this phenomenon has not fully meaning touch yet or we can say that it is forgotten, even it has been popularized previously in the Dutch colonial which is characterized by the presence of Donggala port as a gateway to trade because of the geographical location of the Donggala city highly strategic for the cruise world, and the presence of the Cape Reefs tourist area become a place of recreation for the families of Dutch and foreign guests, as described previously.

Meanwhile, the two other statement items are: Donggala city potentially fertile land and abundant marine products; and it have soils with mineral potential to be used as material mining and quarrying. The score greater (>) than 61% and smaller (<) than 80% or interpretation of the score to both items of the statement by the respondent believed to be relatively strong in

explaining the disclosure of the Donggala city's identity, but not as strong as the fourth item previous statements. Despite all these two statements cannot be relied upon in explaining the disclosure of it, but this potential need attention to be developed in support of the city's identity purport forward.

Having put forward some statements about the image of the geographical aspects in explaining the disclosure of Donggala city's identity, respondents were also asked their opinions about some of the most appropriate choice to represent the shape of the city's identity based on the the geographical aspects.

The answer given by the respondents are varied, but the most accurately representing the city's identity based on the unique and distinguishing features of the geographical aspect according to the respondents can be ranked as follows: Donggala city as the Tourism city selected by 76 respondents (75.25%), it is as a city Beach/Coastal selected by 12 respondents (11.88%), also as the Port city was selected by 8 respondents (7.92%), and become Trade and Services city was chosen by 5 respondents (4.95%).

Donggala as a Tourism City more dominant chosen by the respondent due to several reasons, among others: the city now more synonymous with marine tourism that is Tanjung Karang area and some tourist areas in the vicinity, the construction of ring road beach with various infrastructure and recreational facilities that support tourist activity in the city, the Tua town and Port Donggala, also buildings or sites of historical relics that are still exist, even though the conditions were quite alarming, is the appeal of properties are available for the city to be nostalgic for the past (Amar, 2000). The existence of the Donggala sarong silk weaving is very famous since their Passages Chinese silk to Donggala port as souvenirs of Donggala.

3.4. Historical aspects

The uniqueness and characteristic of historical Donggala city seems have not entered the category of very powerful in explaining the disclosure of the identity according to respondents' preferences. It can be seen based on

the percentage score responder group showed fewer than (<) 80% and greater than (>) 60% for the fourth statement items related to the image of the historical aspects of dimensions. It means that all items are statements portray the historical of the uniqueness and characteristic based on the interpretation score only the relatively strong and none of them entered in the category of very strong or dominant in explaining the disclosure of Donggala city's identity. The four statements on the historical aspect of the question are as follows; Donggala city own objects and buildings of heritage Banawa kingdom that still well preserved and high value with a score of 64.95%; The city own objects and legacy of Dutch colonial buildings which still well preserved and high value with a score of 65.15%; Donggala has customs that are still used and often were held in the order of urban life with a score of 70.89%; and it has stories of famous people with a score of 66.34%.

When you look at the description of the development of the city started from pre-colonial or the empire of Banawa until the time of the post-colonial seen that Donggala has a history of city development which very attractive same with other cities in Indonesia. Based on the threads of history are certainly Donggala have many memories or sites of historical relics, either in the form of objects or buildings also the procedures for customs or folklore, the famous and high-value according to the criteria of historical objects and ancient required by government regulations.

The buildings view or the historical district relics of the Banawa kingdom and Dutch Colonial remaining among others: Donggala port region with various supplementary structure such as customs duty offic, warehouse Kopra (Het Koprafonds), Lighthouse, and facilities office such as the assistant resident office (now become the official residence of the district), and building military barracks located in the Ganti village is still functioning (now become Penitentiary Donggala). There is also a Chinese school (formerly is used as temporary Donggala Regency Office), Volkschool or a Native Primary School

(now become elementary, junior high, and the University of Muhammadiyah branch of Donggala). Vervolgschool (now become complex Junior High School recognised as SMP 1 Donggala).

From the corner of Donggala, there are some buildings that still following the shape of colonial heritage buildings. This form is still prevalent around Donggala port (now as storage warehouse copra Chinese traders). The shape of the building resembles a building the city of Batavia in the colonial period. The design and ornaments are used together with colonial era buildings.

The existence of historical sites is physically able to be used as elements of the city's identity as a sign or a symbol and the identities of which are owned by other cities that make it famous. However, it is regrettable important sites is like left and did not get a touch as well as ongoing intensive care, so there are sites gradually being lost or destroyed swallowed by the progress of time or changing with modern buildings. Similarly, the procedure of customs and folklore held increasingly marginalized due to modern social and globalization.

That was several reasons why respondents feel less confident in making a unique and characteristic historical aspect as a basis for explaining the disclosure of the Donggala city's identity. Nevertheless, the existence of heritage sites can be used as one of the attractions that are specific to Donggala city can introduce better and more sustainable.

Same as the geographical aspects, the description of the historical aspect in explaining the disclosure of the Donggala city's identity, respondents were also asked their opinions about some of the most appropriate choice to represent the shape of it based on the historical aspect.

The answer given by respondents were also quite varied, but the most accurately representing the city's identity based on the unique and distinguishing features of the historical aspect according to the respondents can be ranked as follows: Donggala City as the Tourism City selected by 53 respondents (52.48%), it is as the Port City was selected by 30 respondents (29.70%), as the Government City selected by 8 respondents (7.92%), Education City was selected by 7 respondents (6.93%) and as the Donggala city struggle been 3 respondents (2.97%).

The identity as Tourism City is more dominant chosen by respondents were also due to some reasons as pointed out in the description above about geographical aspects. It is also quite interesting that it is chosen as the Port City by approximately 29.70% of respondents are still expecting that the function of Donggala port back excited, because historically the existence of Donggala port is already well known, even in some areas the name of Donggala port is immortalized by name a street. In addition, Donggala port is also one of the harbors that once passed by the Chinese Silk Passages which very famous in the world of shipping. Donggala City known as the Port City, according to some respondents may be the identity of the city that is hard to forget historically, despite the presence of the current port activity decreased quite dramatically, so no longer can be relied upon to support the lives of local residents.

3.5. Accessories aspect

Accessories aspect is used to explain the disclosure of the Donggala city's identity stresses the advantages of a city, good things are related to the existence of infrastructure, facilities or attributes of cities and commodity nature or commodities artificial that has a unique and characteristic compared with regions other.

Based on the fifth item on the statement of excellence askesoris aspect of Donggala seen that the presence of artificial commodities such as handicrafts Silk Weaving Sarong Donggala be unique and characteristic of it is very strong in the disclosure of the city's identity. The five statements on accessories aspects can be described as follows; Donggala city own urban infrastructure (such as roads, bridges, terminals, ports, etc.) that have a shape and a more sophisticated technology and beautiful than any other region with a score of 64.16%; it has means and attributes of the city (such as office areas, markets, hospitals, shops, etc.)

with a function and more attractive appearance than in other regions with a score of 71.29%; The city have natural commodities such as copra and cattle Donggala which have characteristics and advantages compared to other regions with a score of 73.86%; Donggala has a typical craft Silk Weaving Sarong Donggala with style and quality that is superior compared to other woven sarongs handicraft products in Indonesia with a score of 81.58%; and also, it has typical food that is called kaledo (Donggala ox feet) which has a high taste compared to other traditional foods in Indonesia with a score of 80.40%.

Silk Weaving Sarong Donggala or better known as a typical craft Sarung Donggala hereditary still acted by a minority people in Donggala, especially those live around the city. The process in making it is by using the Not Weaving Machine (handloom) or Traditional Weaving, so commodity Gloves Donggala are an outcome of handicrafts (handicrafts) typical and original of the city. The existence of these commodities can serve as a symbol of the city's identity; unique and specific, and can provide value for the livelihood of its people.

Besides having a commodity handicrafts Gloves Donggala, it also has a series of infrastructure, facilities and attributes of cities such as sea ports, markets, terminals, hospitals, regional offices and department stores, and the commodity of natural resources such as copra and cow or ox Donggala also serve as a special food known as "kaledo" (Foot Ox Donggala). However, according to respondents where accessories this city cannot be seeded in explaining the disclosure of the city's identity, because of the appeal and resale value is still not comparable to the presence of accessories in other areas and surrounding areas, although locally the accessories of this city strongly supports the activities of local communities meeting their needs.

Public opinion on the most appropriate choice to represent the shape of the city's identity to the accessories aspect in explaining disclosure of identity is also asked of all respondents. The answer given by respondents were also quite varied, but the most accurately representing the city's identity based on the uniqueness and distinguishing features of the aspects of the accessories can be described as follows: Donggala City as the Tourism City selected by 58 respondents (57.43%), it is as the City crafts selected by 16 respondents (15.84%), as the Government city selected by 11 respondents (10.89%), Port City selected by 10 respondents (9.90%) and as the City of Commerce and services selected by 6 respondents (5.94%).

It just like the two previous aspects, accessories aspect is dominant chosen by the respondent to represent the identity of Donggala as the Tourism city with several advantages of tourist commodities, such as handicrafts Gloves Donggala and potential natural landscapes, also sites and buildings historic-building, as pointed out earlier. Although it is believed by the respondent that the disclosure of the identity as the Tourism city for now cannot fully lift the image of the city, but when the potential of these characteristics and continue to be developed and be priorities in builds the city in the future, then the city will return ogled by tourists and foreign as the state of tourist destination with a variety of their unique and characteristic.

3.6. Aspects of humanist

Dimensional aspect of humanist in explaining the disclosure of the city's identity translated into a four-item questionnaire statement of research with the following results; The social, cultural and political life of citizens of the city has norms or local customary law (such as the Customary Law of Pitunggota City) is still adhered to in addressing the livelihood of today's modern society with a score of 68.12%; Donggala city own style and pattern of life that is still guided by the spirit of mutual cooperation and support in the community as a form of social life and local culture is preserved until today with a score of 79.60%; The City has a polite personality, respectful, and holds a firm stand unwavering principles in addressing everyday social life with a score of 78.02%; and It also has attractions local culture, such as dance/

movement and martial arts, which often presented as a form of preservation of art and culture with a score of 67.92.

Based on the respondents to the description of the humanist aspect in explaining the disclosure of the identity of the city, it appears that all items on the questionnaire statement of the humanist aspect only in the range of percentage figure score of the group of respondents between 61% - 80%. Although the interpretation of scores expressed this aspect will be in the strong category to explain the disclosure of its identity, but these results cannot be used to explain the disclosure of the city's identity as required that only the criteria of percentage figures between 81% - 100% or the results of interpretation score very hardy can be used as the basis for it.

The interviews result with respondents to the condition of humanists aspects in Donggala, associated with the values of social, political, values of personality, style and lifestyle, and the values of local arts and culture community, obtained a description that most of the humanist aspect values began to fade and shift value for the swift currents of globalization is the case today. Therefore, the traces of these values needs to be cultivated and developed in order to be able to provide its own style and color of the order of a society in defining identity of Donggala city.

Therefore, although the condition of the values has not been entered in the category of very powerful in explaining the disclosure of the identity of the city, but it does not mean a picture of this aspect should be ignored in defining the city's identity. It is precisely the presence of values humanist can be a supporter and motivation in the disclosure of the city's identity related to attitudes and behavior as part of the culture of the society which is the soul and character of the city, and the physical environment of the city became his body as noted by Hariyono (2007).

Furthermore, the opinion also netting and respondents' opinions about the most appropriate choice to represent the shape of the city's identity to the humanist aspect in explaining the disclosure of his identity. The answer given by respondents were also quite varied, but the most accurately representing the city's identity and uniqueness based on the characteristic of the humanist aspect can be described as follows: Donggala City as the Tourism city selected by 68 respondents (67.32%), as the crafts city selected by 17 respondents (16.83%), Port city selected by 11 respondents (10.89%) and the as Education City/Culture chosen by 5 respondents (4.95%).

It seems like the previous aspects, selection of Donggala City as the Tourism city of the dominant aspect of humanist also selected by respondents to represent the identity of Donggala City. Respondents believe that the city's identity had seemed to fade expected to be resurfaced and famous. In addition, through the identity of this tourism city will be visited by the tourists with different needs, so it will embrace other sectors of potential by itself and can simultaneously support the citizen's economic activity of the city and surrounding area.

3.7. Strategic aspects

Strategic aspects are asked respondents to respond in this study focuses more on the availability of planning documents and the rules/policies to guide development, and the city council in giving consideration to local municipalities in formulating measures structuring and development of the city when the future as appropriate to community needs. In addition, respondents were also asked about the availability of programs steady cooperation between the public, private and government in supporting the potential and uniqueness of the city held in response to the demands of the city. The responses of respondents to the statement of the strategic aspects can be described as follows; Donggala city is already have a clear documents planning and rules/policies, structured and sustainable in addressing the future direction of development of the city with a score of 72.67%; the city is also have the city council give consideration to local government in formulating measures city arrangement with a score of 68.71%; and local governments have a steady cooperation programs between the public, private and government in sup-

porting the potential and uniqueness of the city held in response to the demands of the city with a score of 69.70%.

Respondents to the description of strategic aspect in explaining the disclosure of the city's identity also be in the range of digit percentage score responder group between 61% - 80% or interpretation score for strategic aspect of this will be in the strong category, so it cannot be used as a basis for explaining disclosure the city's identity as the previous criteria required the percentage points.

Based on interviews with some respondents about the response to the strategic aspect, obtained the input that the current city of Donggala is not yet have a planning document and a set of rules/policies are evident in organizing and directing the pattern of development in the city as the kota tua with many potential and characteristics exotic city environment, ad sites of historical relics are of high value, resulting in environmental regulation and to see his city faces increasingly uncertain orientation.

Respondents expect Donggala city should have more specific city planning document and clear orientation to anticipate the degradation of environmental quality and the humanity city process that can result in loss of identity and increasingly foreign to the lives of its citizens as feared by previous Trancik (1986). Therefore, clearly the existence of plans with different set of rules and application programs will make a strong footing and structured in the disclosure of the identity of sustainable cities.

As some previous aspects, it is also done strategic aspects of respondents' opinions and the most appropriate choice to represent the shape of the city's identity of Donggala. The answer given by respondents were also quite varied, but the most accurately representing the city's identity and uniqueness based on the characteristic of humanist aspect can be described as follows: Donggala City as the Tourism city selected by 72 respondents (71.29%), as the port city selected by 19 respondents (18.81%) and as the Government city selected by 10 respondents (9.90%).

Donggala City is chosen as a Tourism city on the strategic aspects is still the most dominant chosen by the respondent to represent the identity of Donggala City. The amount of the respondent interest to make the city's identity as Tourism city is quite reasonable, because most of them expect that this identity will provide a clear orientation towards planning and forward planning, especially the need to provide treatment arrangement exclusively to the existence of the city as Kota Tua with the buildings and historic area ought to be preserved as a legacy of the past.

After looking at various aspects which play a role in explaining the disclosure of the identity of Donggala city, it can be argued that the description of the aspects of the city's identity on a case study in the city of Donggala should be seen as a whole dimension or aspect of a comprehensive and integrated, although there are aspects that stand out the disclosure of her identity does not mean that other aspects of the picture and then ignored its role as the basis for the disclosure of the its identity. It is because all of dimensions forming the city's identity have a relationship of mutual support to each other and which distinguishes only perceptions of respondents in understanding the unique and characteristic of Donggala owned by the city as a location for research.

4. Conclusion

The existence of the cities in Indonesia should support the growth of local cultural values actually stuck in the mass culture. Because it is recognized or not cultural values is what will ultimately shape the character and identity as a nation. This is caused by the neglect of historical aspects of the city formation so that the continuity of the historical area of the city as disconnected as a result of lack attention to control the development of life and area of functionality aspects .The reality shows that cities have launched the city's identity based on the uniqueness and characteristics which owned by one of the city life functions continues to maintain the environmental quality of the city with the revamping and restructuring in order to continue to be occu-

pied and enjoyed in a comfortable, safe and sustainable, either by city residents and the newcomers who just traveled or wanted to invest in the city (Abiyoso, 2007; Kristanti, 2008). Therefore, disclosure of the city's identity should be carefully examined by the reflection of the values of the local environment, in order to control the environment in accordance surrogate character and its identity (Winfield-Pfefferkorn, 2005).

The concept of identity deployed here is therefore not an essentialist, but a strategic and positional one. That is to say, directly contrary to what appears to be its settled semantic career, this concept of identity does not signal that stable core of the self, unfolding from beginning to end through all the vicissitudes of history without change; the bit of the self which remains always-already 'the same', identical to itself across time. Nor - if we translate this essentializing conception to the stage of cultural identity - is it that 'collective or true self hiding inside the many other, more superficial or artificially imposed "selves" which a people with a shared history and ancestry hold in common' (Hall, 1990) and which can stabilize, fix or guarantee an unchanging 'oneness' or cultural belongingness underlying all the other superficial differences. It accepts that identities are never unified and, in late modern times, increasingly fragmented and fractured; never singular but multiply constructed across different, often intersecting and antagonistic, discourses, practices and positions. They are subject to a radical historicization, and are constantly in the process of change and transformation (Hall, 1996).

To avoid the tendency of the city development as it does not continue, it should be understood and explained the factual condition of the urban development through search order of life of the city is based on the appreciation, aspirations, policies, values, historical and socio-cultural community as meaning the city's identity, so the rediscovery of identity as part of community life in order to fulfill the needs of the citizens and the level of quality improvement can be done in a sustainable environment on the basis of traditional wisdoms (indigenous knowledge) (Tjahyoko, 2008). Thus the development of the city which is expected not the construction of a futile, but the construction of the city that can meet the criteria for the development of the city described by Bob Cowherd in Pekik (2003) does the Form, Function and Meaning of the City Foster Greater Social Division or a Greater Common Good.

As a city that ever renowned and world-famous harbor cruises with the presence of activity, now Donggala experiencing degradation and the crisis of identity as a city. This phenomenon was born after the removal of Donggala port activity to the Port Pantoloan now status as a major port, while the Donggala port now only existed as a port of supporting (feeder ports). Before Port Pantoloan is utilized and functionalized in 1978, all activities are still cantered on Donggala port (Amar, 2000). As a result of such transfer, the urban Donggala memorandum life of port activity was a very shocking order of social, cultural and economic, in terms of both physical and psychological, which gradually this condition continued to decline, thus contributing impact on efforts to comply with the level needs of city residents who had experienced hard times because it was losing grip in living the life and livelihood activities. This condition must be anticipated by local residents which try to do business diversification and employment in order to survive for their life, especially after the enactment of Donggala City as the centre of government activity and Capital offices of Donggala. Nevertheless, there are some people who stick with the field of business related to the port activities (Amar, 2000).

Besides impact on efforts to comply with the level of citizen's needs, the transfer of the activity of port are slowly too much changed the order of the urban environment, primarily related to the conversion of land and buildings are irregular and uncontrolled thus causing environmental degradation town, although these conditions are not fully change the order of the environment and the city faces as it still remains functionalized the Donggala port as a port of trade between the island (Yakin, 1997).

The integrated approach for identity establishment of Donggala city in Indonesia

The changing of the order of the city environment occurs as a consequence of the changing social, economic and cultural communities to make adjustments to the forms of development of the existing city, although sometimes these changes are no longer considering the aspects of legality and the condition is exacerbated by lack of a device rules and policies of the local government to the orientation of development based on the potential, uniqueness and characteristics of the city as a form of identity (Zahnd, 1999; Budihardjo & Sudjarto, 1999).

A systematic effort should be done after build the environmental awareness (environmental awareness) through the introduction of the identity of the city is to build positive habits townspeople indeed a representation of their environmental awareness. This case can be realized in a variety of concrete actions are actually very effective for preventing degradation of the quality of the urban environment (Inoguchi, Newman, & Paoletto, 2003).

Based on the analysis and discussion on the disclosure of the identity of an integrated Donggala City, it can be formulated that there are five dimensions of identity-forming aspects in an integrated city, namely: geographical aspects, historical aspects, aspects accessories, humanist aspect, and strategic aspects. Overview of all five aspects will give a characteristic and unique, especially for Donggala city, to be able to reveal the identity or character as a city's identity based on the values of local wisdom (local genius). The responder to the city's identity that represents the Donggala city's identity based on the five aspects, dominated by the disclosure of the Donggala's identity as the Tourism city. It is as a tourism city with more emphasis on forms of marine tourism and travel history (costal and historical tourism) which can be enjoyed simultaneously by the tourists, because in addition to having a panoramic beach and underwater exotic city of Donggala also have sites or buildings and artifacts of historical and cultural heritage in the Banawa kingdom and Dutch colonial high value, including the existence of "Donggala port", and the craft "Gloves Donggala" that very specific and exists only in Donggala as a unique and characteristic of its.

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