



**SIGNIFICANCE OF SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN EFFECTIVELY
SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES**

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ABSTRACT

Special economic zones. Goal, 11 of SDGs is to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable in a multifaceted manner, e.g., the policy goals to promote positive economic, social, and environmental. This framework sheds light on sustainable urban development in the collection conducted from document study and in-depth interviews with participants' data. The significance of sustainable urban development includes 1) planning for sustainable urban development and competitive performance, 2) good governance and management, 3) ecological carrying capacity, 4) urban environment management and quality of life, 5) economic stability and urban finance, and 6) civil society and social equality. Meanwhile, the guidelines for sustainable urban development of sustainable economic, sustainable social, and sustainable environmental toward effectively special economic zones.

Keywords: Sustainable urban development. Government policies.

1. Background

More than 50 percent of the world's population currently lives in urban areas, the number of people living in urban areas will continue to increase due to the continuous expansion of cities, with nearly 70 percent of the world's population expected to live in areas classified as urban (Kongpunpin, C., and Aimtrakul, P., 2018). This shift and trend to driven the concept of sustainable urban development to become a key issue in all regions. Sustainable Development Goals: SDGs a development that arises from awareness, and responsibility for the development that affects the environment and people to achieve it together at the global society level by Agenda 21 which is an important stimulus for finding a development approach that is consistent with the expectation of cooperation for the joint occurrence of the Sustainable Development Goals (Chulalongkorn University, 2012; World Bank, 2017). In this regard, SDG Goal, 11 is to make

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the cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable, which covers a range of goals relevant to the cities and communities (Ademola A., Marian R., Chertow Ellen H.M., and David J. Pannell, 2011; World Bank, 2017), such as (11.1) access to safe and sustainable housing and basic services, (11.2) participatory and sustainable urban and community planning, (11.3) safeguarding and protecting the world's cultural and natural heritage, (11.4) reducing damage from disasters, in particular, on water to protect the poor and vulnerable, (11.5) tackling air and waste pollution, (11.6) developing and providing access to green spaces for all groups, etc. In this way, the policy goals to promote positive economic, social, and environmental connectivity of urban, semi-urban, and rural areas, to increase the number of sustainable cities to adapt the mitigate the impacts linked to climate change and the environment are key challenges for sustainable urban development in effectively special economic zones. Thus, sustainable urban development refers to the creation of cities that prioritize long-term durability, human development, and efficient use of resources, while minimizing the environmental impact (National Economic and Social Development Council, 2022). It involves the integration of green technologies and consideration of life cycle, aesthetics, scale, and technologies in the development process.

Urban development under the concept of sustainability is an issue that has been addressed in various international conferences that should be aware of the problems of cities. While Thailand is following in the footsteps of major cities abroad that have these problems. However, learning and understanding the future vision of cities to plan to support urban development in a development approach that creates sustainability. The urban development of Thailand's policy supports the development in terms of economy, politics, and society, the concept of urban development has grown in the direction and development goals that are appropriate for the region from the connection of economic factors, the establishment of special economic zones, population, social conditions, and the readiness of the city to develop sustainable cities. Commercial investment and the industrial sector create activities in providing services, trading, and conducting various activities that result in economic growth by raising productivity and employment (Kenworthy, J. R., 2016). Therefore, dealing with problems that may arise from urbanization under the context of changing society and the trend of urbanization in the future toward sustainable national development in the long term will depend on the ability to develop cities in the future to be livable sustainably. In this way, sustainable cities are developed from the idea of living together in urban communities, without disturbing or destroying the environment both inside and around the city. The sustainability of cities can only begin when people living in cities have a sense of citizenship, know the value of the urban environment, and realize the importance of these things as part of creating a local identity that must be taken care of and preserved (Chandarasozn, V., 2015). The foundation of sustainable urban development should prioritize the environment and human potential development. Also, environmentally sustainable urban development, for example, high-density and compact development, may have negative effects on overcrowding, less green space for activities, high levels of exposure to traffic and air pollution, and psychological stress. The environmentally sustainable urban development. It is

deeply connected to equity issues, including environmental justice, and the related spatial inequities (Esteve Almirall and Jonathan Wareham, 2013). The global environmentally sustainable city approach addresses the integration of local policy and the global environment's effective special economic zones.

Meanwhile, the master plan under the national strategy on smart livable areas and cities, and the strategy for developing regions, cities, and economic areas have given importance to developing sustainable livable cities for all groups of people in society, cities with good environments, economic growth, and quality public utilities, the development to consistent with the identity of diversity, the potential of the city based on participation in all sectors of society, and the distribution of prosperity to surrounding areas, through development policies that target new economic in border areas, and economic gateways connecting with neighboring countries that have balanced and sustainable development, both in terms of the distribution of prosperity to the regions, raising income, and the quality of life of the people, and solving security problems (Choomueang, S., 2018). An important foundation of sustainable urban development is special economic zones that focus on giving importance to the issue of using current resources to the highest benefit, without reducing the ability of resources to respond to the needs of the people, or future development, participation, and cooperation from the foundation level of society in urban development to lead to practices that respond to the needs of spatial utilization, including the efficiency of using resources in that area to the highest benefit. In addition, the participation and cooperation of the people in various activities truly respond to the needs of the people in the area. This framework sheds light on how to sustain urban development of ecological carrying capacity, urban environment management, quality of life, economic stability, urban finance, good governance, civil society, and social equality in effectively Mukdahan special economic zones in Thailand.

2. Sustainable Urban Development in Special Economic Zones

SDGs are a set of goals and development directions that all countries must work together on as a commitment called “Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable”. Sometimes the term “SDGs” is also referred to by other names such as “Agenda, 2030” or “Global Goals”. There are 17 goals. Under one goal are 169 targets to 232 indicators to monitor progress, which is a blueprint for action to achieve sustainable development in 4 areas: social, economic, environmental, and sustainable development cooperation, which can be divided into different goals (Ademola A., Marian R., Chertow Ellen H.M., and David J. Pannell, 2011; World Bank, 2017), shown in Table 1.

Table 1.

The 17th SDGs in 4th areas such as social, economic, environmental, and sustainable development cooperation.

SDGs areas.	A “Key” SDG goals.
The social.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.• SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote.• SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages.• SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.• SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.• SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries.• SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.• SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.
The economic.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all.• SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive, sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work.• SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation.
The environmental.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

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- **SDG 12:** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
 - **SDG 13: Every country in the world is experiencing severe impacts of climate change.**
 - **SDG 14:** Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development.
 - **SDG 15:** Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss.

The sustainable development cooperation.

• **SDG17: Today's world is more interconnected than ever, improving access to technology, and knowledge is essential to share ideas and foster innovation, coordination, and promotion of investment for development are essential to achieve growth and sustainable development.**

In this case study, SDG in Goal, 11 is to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable, which covers a range of goals relevant to towns and communities (Chulalongkorn University, 2012; World Bank, 2017), such as (1) access to safe and sustainable housing and basic services, (2) participatory and sustainable urban and community planning, (3) safeguarding and protecting the world's cultural and natural heritage, (4) reducing damage from disasters, in particular, on the water to protect the poor and vulnerable, (5) tackling air and waste pollution, (6) developing and providing access to green spaces for all groups, and (7) providing access to safe, inclusive and universally accessible green public spaces. Thus, the SDGs are a development approach that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. The achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, namely economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection, are interconnected and threaded into the main “5 Ps” (Ademola A., Marian R., Chertow Ellen H.M., and David J. Pannell, 2011; World Bank, 2017), including (1) People in human development focuses on eliminating poverty, and hunger, and reducing social inequality, (2) Prosperity to promotes people's well-being and is in harmony with nature, (3) Planet to prioritizes the protection and conservation of natural resources and climate for future generations of global citizens; (4) Peace to upholds the principle of peaceful coexistence and inclusive societies, (5) Partnership to cooperation in all sectors to drive sustainable development.

Sustainable urban development in special economic zones is necessary for urban development to be sustainable on Thailand's policies in distributing prosperity to regions and local areas that focus on supporting the development of the economy, society, natural resources, and the environment to be effective. Thailand's 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (AC. 2017-2021) has set strategies for developing regional and border economic areas to grow and compete sustainably (Brahmakappa, A., 2018; Kallayanamit, C. et al., 2015). Increasing the efficiency of the drive to find a way to operate in each target group according to the direction of the development strategy to create tangible results to expand economic opportunities for communities in the area (Dai, L., Han, Q., de Vries, B., & Wang, Y., 2022). However, strengthening the cities that are the centers of the regions and border cities that have the potential to be trade gateways connecting with neighboring countries and international countries to be able to connect with the economic centers of the country (World Bank, 2017). This is an important issue for the development of a new production base for the country in the long term in terms of space and strategy of sustainable urban development in special economic zones to be able to drive and achieve the goals effectively and efficiently from policy clarity, continuous policy support, political feasibility, implementing agencies with sufficient capacity, infrastructure development, administration, and impact resolution of economic development, social development, environmental development for sustainable (National Economic and Social Development Council., 2022; Bates, T., 2010), all of which are part of the factors affecting success.

Meanwhile, factors affecting the success of policy implementation include a source of policy, clarity of policy, support for the policy, complexity of the administration, incentives for implementors, and resource allocation for sustainable economic development, social development, and environmental development (Musikakama, P., 2018). In addition, it also involves issues such as the level of cooperation of policy implementers with policymakers, the smooth and problem-free implementation of the policy, and the policy producing the desired practical outcomes (Konsti-Laakso, S., & Rantala, T., 2017; World Bank, 2017). Implementation must take into account the characteristics of the policy, the clarity of the policy objectives, political feasibility, theoretical and technological validity, the adequacy of resources, characteristics of appropriately structured agencies, the attitudes of the implementers, and the relationship between the mechanisms of the agencies that implement the policy. The potential for sustainable urban development in special economic zones will occur only if there is a relationship between ecological carrying capacity, urban environment management, quality of life, economic stability, and urban finance (Dai, L., Han, Q., de Vries, B., & Wang, Y., 2022; Esteve Almirall and Jonathan Wareham, 2013; Leland, S., & Read, D. C., 2012). Also, planning for sustainable urban development and competitive performance, good governance and management, ecological carrying capacity, urban environment management and quality of life, economic stability and urban finance, and civil society and social equality to sustainable urban development (Dai, L., Han, Q., de Vries, B., & Wang, Y., 2022; Ruthirako, P., 2021), including the trade, investment, transportation, infrastructure development, and raw materials that rely on trade between neighboring countries a linking the economic quadrilateral, and domestically, it requires

cooperation from all parties, both government and private organizations, local organizations, and local people to coordinate their work to be consistent (Chandarasozn, V., 2015; Musikakama, P., 2018). Thus, the research sheds light on the sustainable urban development of planning for sustainable urban development and competitive performance, good governance and management, ecological carrying capacity, urban environment management and quality of life, economic stability and urban finance, and civil society and social equality (Chandarasozn, V., 2015; Esteve Almirall and Jonathan Wareham, 2013; Musikakama, P., 2018; Konsti-Laakso, S., & Rantala, T., 2017; Leland, S., & Read, D. C., 2012; Ruthirako, P., 2021; Dai, L., Han, Q., de Vries, B., & Wang, Y., 2022), and guidelines for sustainable urban development in terms of sustainable economic development, sustainable social development, sustainable environmental development (National Economic and Social Development Council, 2022; Dai, L., Han, Q., de Vries, B., & Wang, Y., 2022; World Bank, 2017) into indicators at Mukdahan special economic zones, the landscape in Thailand to effectiveness.

3. Empirical Methods

A qualitative research design combines participatory action learning with multi-contextual and cultural perspectives for the research to complete and provide explanations and conclusions based on the research results of the study on sustainable urban development in special economic zones. The spatial studies took place in Mukdahan special economic zones, in the area of the Municipal Administrative Organization, Mukdahan Province, Thailand on the landscape study. Concerning the research participants and instruments, the study involved the general public living in the municipality of 40 people, they were selected through purposive sampling.

The instruments used for data collection are i) a structured interview addressed leading the organization on planning for sustainable urban development and competitive performance, good governance and management, ecological carrying capacity, urban environment management and quality of life, economic stability and urban finance, and civil society and social equality, it consisted of 6 interview topics all concerned with the sustainable urban development in effectively special economic zones, it contained questions like – How can the sustainable urban development of (1) planning for sustainable urban development and competitive performance, (2) good governance and management, (3) ecological carrying capacity, (4) urban environment management and quality of life, 5) economic stability and urban finance, and 6) civil society and social equality lead the organizations to create effectively special economic zones? ii) a structured interview addressed leading the organization on sustainable economic development, sustainable social development, and sustainable environmental development, it consisted of 3 interview topics all concerned with the guidelines for sustainable urban development in special economic zones, it contained questions like – How can the guidelines for sustainable urban development of sustainable economic development, sustainable social development, and sustainable environmental development leading the organizations to create special economic zones for effectiveness?

The data collection and equerry methods included document analysis which consisted of synthesizing information from relevant documents and related research for the integration and development of conceptual framework pertaining the participatory action learning, individual in-depth interviews to multi-contextual and cultural perspectives of 40 key informants to take the results for the analysis of sustainable economic development in effectively special economic zones, and guidelines for sustainable urban development special economic zones for effectiveness of elements and indicators. Qualitative data of factors and indicators were analyzed using three main stages: data reduction, data organization, and data interpretation toward a conclusion.

4. The Findings

4.1 Significance of sustainable urban development in effectively special economic zones.

The significance of sustainable urban development in effectively special economic zones of the elements; 1) planning for sustainable urban development and competitive performance, 2) good governance and management, 3) ecological carrying capacity, 4) urban environment management and quality of life, 5) economic stability and urban finance, 6) civil society and social equality on indicators shown in Table 2.

Table 2.

The elements and indicators of sustainable urban development in effectively special economic zones.

Elements.	Indicators.
1. Planning for sustainable urban development and competitive performance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning for urban development leading to sustainable cities must cover the physical aspects of urban development, people's quality of life, and all related environmental elements, including mass transportation, waste management, green spaces, public areas, and economic development. Integrated planning and policy-making for all stakeholders to participate to be able to implement the plan in practice, and in line with the social context. • Competitiveness in creating employment, raising people's income, expanding trade and investment, creating fairness and social security, incentive systems to promote strong private sector businesses, and productivity in all sectors of production. Maintaining an urban environment conducive to sustainable development. Productive capacity and competitive strength under the free trade market.

2. Good governance and management.

- Having a city governance system that can cover all groups of people, and each group will be able to have its representatives participate in the management, operations, and activities in socially responsible, honest, and transparent can be audited.
- The ability to carry out the mission successfully by using knowledge, skills, and experience, using resources efficiently, and processes, creating partnerships effectively and efficiently, and innovations in providing public services to the people equally and equally.

3. Ecological carrying capacity.

- Improving the production process and utilization of natural resources, controlling the utilization of resources in terms of the supporting capacity of the ecosystem to enable sustainable economic and social development. Carrying capacity of an area from the maximum population that the environment can accept by making appropriate use of available resources.
- The carrying capacity analysis of an area is a tool for analyzing various activities that affect the area and the environment. The carrying capacity is the maximum value of impact from the activity that the environment can support without causing an impact on the area to the point where activities and functions cannot be carried out appropriately.
- Analysis of the carrying capacity of areas to enhance the planning process for sustainable urban and community environmental management, especially in the process of situation analysis and strategy development, urban and community development operations.

4. Urban environment management and quality of life.

- The ability to manage the urban environment is important to make the city livable and have a good atmosphere. The issuance of control measures and incentives for each relevant sector to problem-solving such as air pollution, waste, and water quality are important indicators of urban sustainability.
 - The management of urban landscape conservation to maintain a sustainable urban atmosphere. Good physical and mental health, having the four factors of food, clothing,
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shelter, and medicine that are appropriate and sufficient, and living in a good, safe, and low-risk society and environment.

- The ability to cope with various problems effectively, use one's potential constructively, and develop oneself and society to live together. Having economic stability, being accepted equally, having a harmonious community, and being empowered to create oneself to one's full potential.

5. Economic stability and urban finance.

- The city's economy is a key foundation for sustainability in budget management that benefits the people, creating wealth, environmental capacity renewable energy, and waste management.

- Tax collection capacity, and income generation for the people, supporting private sector trade and investment, and industrial sectors expanding widely and operating in an environmentally friendly manner, as well as entrepreneurs operating to distribute income and create efficient economic growth in the area.

6. Civil society and social equality.

- Creating a role in promoting a strong civil society to lead the city to have effective management and clear direction, developing a good quality of life for civil society that can attract sources of capital and economic activities with investment potential and competitiveness will be able to create sustainability in terms of environment, society, culture, and economy successfully.

- Creating equality for all sectors of society in terms of access to information in various resources and groups that are different in terms of gender, groups that are different in terms of physical appearance, creating opportunities to access employment, and providing various services that will lead to equal treatment, without the privileges of connections, parties, and values, which will make the governance of the city sustainable.

4.2 Significance of guidelines for sustainable urban development in special economic zones for effectiveness.

The significance of guidelines for sustainable urban development in special economic zones for effectiveness of the elements; 1) sustainable economic development, 2) sustainable social development, and 3) sustainable environmental development on indicators shown in Table 3.

Table 3.

The elements and indicators of guidelines for sustainable urban development in special economic zones for effectiveness.

Elements.	Indicators.
1. Sustainable economic development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Developing the economy to grow with quality, and distributing income that benefits most people in society, especially people with low incomes.
2. Sustainable social development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Developing people to have higher knowledge, competence, and productivity promotes a quality and learning society.
3. Sustainable environmental development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The use of natural resources in quantities that the ecosystem can recover from releasing pollutants into the environment in quantities that the ecosystem can absorb and destroy, as well as produce and replace non-renewable resources.

5. Discussion

Sustainable urban development of planning for sustainable urban development and competitive performance based on planning for urban development leading to sustainable cities must cover the physical aspects of urban development, people's quality of life, and all related environmental aspects, including mass transportation, waste management, green spaces, public areas, and economic development. Integrated planning and policy-making for all stakeholders to participate to be able to implement the plan in practice, and in line with the social context. Which, the competitiveness in creating employment, raising people's income, expanding trade and investment, creating fairness and social security, incentive systems to promote strong private sector businesses, productivity in all sectors of production, maintaining an urban environment conducive to sustainable development, including productive capacity and competitive strength under the free trade market. While, good governance and management of having a city governance system that can cover all groups of people, and each group will be able to have its representatives participate in the management, operations, and activities in socially responsible, honest, and transparent can be audited. However, the ability to carry out the mission successfully

by using knowledge, skills, and experience, using resources efficiently, processes that can create partnerships effectively (Jedaman, P., et al., 2024), and innovations in providing public services to the people equally and equally. Meanwhile, the ecological carrying capacity on improving the production process and utilization of natural resources, controlling the utilization of resources in terms of the supporting capacity of the ecosystem to enable sustainable economic and social development, and the carrying capacity of an area from the maximum population that the environment can accept by making appropriate use of available resources, this is carrying capacity analysis of an area is a tool for analyzing various activities to affect the area and the environment, the carrying capacity is the maximum value of impact from the activity that the environment can support without causing an impact on the area to the point where activities and functions cannot be carried out appropriately (Konsti-Laakso, S., & Rantala, T., 2017; Suthichai, W., Inbueng, L., and Thanphanit, H., 2019). Also, an analysis of the carrying capacity of areas to enhance the planning process for sustainable urban and community environmental management, especially in the process of situation analysis and strategy development, urban and community development operations (Dai, L., Han, Q., de Vries, B., & Wang, Y., 2022; Ruthirako, P., 2021). Urban environment management and quality of life in the ability to manage the urban environment is important to make the city livable and have a good atmosphere, and the issuance of control measures and incentives for each relevant sector to problem-solving such as air pollution, waste, and water quality are important indicators of urban sustainability, and the management of urban landscape conservation to maintain a sustainable urban atmosphere, including the good physical and mental health, having the four factors of food, clothing, shelter, and medicine that are appropriate and sufficient, and living in a good, safe, and low-risk society and environment (Phongprasit, P., 2019). Ability to cope with various problems effectively, use one's potential constructively, and develop oneself and society to live together. Having economic stability, being accepted equally, having a harmonious community, and being empowered to develop oneself to one's full potential.

In this way, the economic stability and urban finance of the city's economy is a key foundation for sustainability in budget management that benefits the people, creating wealth, environmental capacity renewable energy, and waste management. Tax collection capacity, and income generation for the people, supporting private sector trade and investment, and industrial sectors expanding widely and operating in an environmentally friendly manner, as well as entrepreneurs operating to distribute income and create efficient economic growth in the area (Utharat, S., et al., 2020). Civil society and social equality including of creating a role in promoting a strong civil society to lead the city to have effective management and clear direction, developing a good quality of life for civil society that can attract sources of capital and economic activities with investment potential and competitiveness will be able to create sustainability in terms of environment, society, culture, and economy successfully (Ammarinrat, R., 2018; Ruthirako, P., 2021). Thus, creating equality for all sectors of society in terms of access to information in various resources and groups that are different in terms of gender, groups that are different in terms of physical appearance, creating opportunities to access employment, and providing various

services that will lead to equal treatment, without the privileges of connections, parties, and values, which will make the governance of the city sustainable. Also, sustainable urban development in a spatial context includes livable and viable - eco-efficiency, equality, and urban governance. The guidelines for sustainable urban development in special economic zones for effectiveness on sustainable economic development in developing the economy to grow with quality, and distributing income that benefits most people in society, especially people with low incomes, and sustainable social development of developing people to have higher knowledge, competence, and productivity promotes a quality society and a learning society (Saengsinat, S., 2018; National Economic and Social Development Council, 2022). Sustainable environmental development to use of natural resources in quantities that the ecosystem can recover from, by releasing pollutants into the environment in quantities that the ecosystem can absorb and destroy as well as produce and replace non-renewable resources are economic development along with local social development to be more prosperous must be carried out according to the principles of sustainable urban development in effectively special economic zones.

6. Conclusion and Suggestion.

The significance of sustainable urban development includes 1) planning for sustainable urban development and competitive performance in planning for urban development leading to sustainable cities, creating employment, raising people's income, expanding trade and investment, creating fairness and social security, 2) good governance and management of having a city governance system that can cover all groups of people, and each group will be able to have its representatives participate in the management, operations, and activities in socially responsible, honest, and transparent can be audited, 3) ecological carrying capacity on improving the production process and utilization of natural resources, controlling the utilization of resources in terms of the supporting capacity of the ecosystem to enable sustainable economic and social development, and the carrying capacity of an area from the maximum population that the environment can accept by making appropriate use of available resources, 4) urban environment management and quality of life in the ability to manage the urban environment is important to make the city livable and have a good atmosphere, 5) civil society and social equality in creating a role in promoting a strong civil society to lead the city to have effective management and clear direction, developing a good quality of life for civil society, economic activities and sustainable environment, 6) civil society and social equality of creating a role in promoting a strong civil society and creating equality for all sectors. The guidelines for sustainable urban development in special economic zones for effectiveness include (1) sustainable economic development in developing the economy to grow with quality and distributing income that benefits most people in society, (2) sustainable social development of developing people to have higher knowledge, competence, and productivity promotes a quality society and a learning society, (3) sustainable environmental development to use of natural resources in quantities that the ecosystem can recover from, by releasing pollutants into the environment in quantities that the ecosystem can absorb and destroy, as well as produce and replace non-renewable resources for effectiveness.

Suggestion.

The success of sustainable urban development achieves the important goals of having a good environment, improving the quality of life of people in the area, reducing urban poverty, solving inequality and inequality, creating a healthy urban environment, and improving the safety of life and property from the risk of crime, violence, traffic accidents, various disasters, including the coverage of having a city administration system with representatives from all groups participating and being a city with creative and cultural facilities that all people can access effectively.

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