



7TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Actual Economy

SOCIAL
CHALLENGES
AND FINANCIAL
ISSUES IN XXI CENTURY



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Urbanization as a factor for ASEAN economic development (example of Indonesia)

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Abstract

The urban population growth in ASEAN in general and in Indonesia particularly, caused disbalance between cities and rural areas development, meaning investment, manufacture and technologies concentration, important social and demographic reasons that are common for all ASEAN countries. Paper is oriented to consider the most important factors of urbanization in ASEAN and Indonesia, its positive and negative effects in current conditions, to discover directions for modernization of Governmental role in regulation and control of urbanization processes. Also paper includes special conclusions and recommendations for modernization of National and Regional programs oriented to optimise internal conditions of urbanization development, based on best practices of international experience.

Key-words urbanization, urban development, rural area, urbanization policy

Introduction

The world faces a demographic problem in developing countries which are increasingly vulnerable. It is estimated that the world population has reached 7 billion. It will continue to increase until it reaches 9 billion. It is estimated that 70% of the world population will live in cities. (<http://thepresidentpostindonesia.com>).

Indonesia is a developing country in the world which faces demographic problems that grows from year to year. Starting from the rapid population growth that is sometimes not balanced with the provision of community life facilities to the problem of urbanization. Urbanization is a process of migration of rural population to urban. In other words, urbanization is the process of urban community. The definition of urbanization shows that the villagers know more about city. Many villagers left the area and moved to the city, whether they move to the nearest city or to the city that is far from the village where they live.

High level of urbanization in Indonesia usually occurs after Eid Mubarak every year. Rural communities that are already employed when they wanted to get back to work to the city, generally often brings their friends from the village to work together in the city that hopes of getting better livelihood than in the village. The President of Indonesian Trade Union Confederation, Said Iqbal said, the urbanization moments after Eid Mubarak coincides with the recruitment period of new employees in a number of companies. (Republika, Saturday, August 10, 2013).

Urbanization is a serious problem for the big cities in Indonesia. Urbanization in Indonesia is an issue that is not only related to the demographic problem, but also has a big role in economic growth. According to UN estimates, Indonesia will be one of the countries that will face the problem of urbanization in the world. (Source: UNDP, 2010).

According to data submitted by Yap Kioe Sheng in a discussion forum at ESCAP in Bangkok, urbanization in Southeast Asia in the year 2010 reached the index 41.8%. It means that approximately 41.8% of population already lives in urban areas. In Singapore, the index had reached 100% because the city is already an urban country. In Malaysia it reached 72.2%, Philippines 48.9% and Indonesia 44.3%. (<http://thepresidentpostindonesia.com>).

According to BPS projections, urbanization in Indonesian will reach 68% in 2025. While the UN estimates that Indonesia will face additional urban population of 92 million.

Cities in Southeast Asia face problems of slums which are already quite large; the slum population is 72 million. According to data from UN-HABITAT, 2010, Southeast Asian countries which have the largest slum population (in 2005) was Indonesia 28 million and the Philippines 22 million, compared to Vietnam 9 million; Myanmar 7 million and Thailand 2 million.

If the estimates above are true then Indonesia will face the problem of urbanization on a large scale and will be increasingly critical, if it is not handled effectively in the period of 2013 to 2025. The development of Java Island already indicates the increasing transfer of population to the cities; it is coupled with the existence of handling and governance issues of the cities which are getting heavier.

The movement to urban has two expectations, which hopes to get a job and hopes to earn higher incomes than those which are obtained in the rural areas, thus rural-urban migration reflects an imbalance between village and city, therefore the direction of movement of the population also tends to city which has a relatively large force that is expected to fulfill their economic self-interest-strings attached. The problems that arise later from the urbanization problem are the imbalance of population between urban and rural population, that the population of the city is denser than the village.

Regarding to these, new problems arise in the city such as traffic congestion, shortage in the supply of "basic services", the emergence of slum dwellings, the increasing number of homeless people and singers as well as unemployment, and others. The lack of specific expertise that they have when leaving for the city is a major factor of the high unemployment in the cities in Indonesia. This is a severe problem faced by developing countries, especially Indonesia as facing problems of urbanization.

Urbanization is one of the serious problems in Indonesia. Urban growth continues to grow well in various sectors which have been directing the movement of people from rural to urban. Population growth which is not evenly distributed between rural and urban areas will lead to problems in the social life of society. The number of urban population that increased sharply as a result of urbanization without the support and offset of the number of jobs, public facilities, housing, provision of other facilities to the provision of food and so on, it is certainly a problem that must be immediately sought a way out. The increasing of urbanization is inseparable from urban development policy, particularly economic development which is run by the government. As we know the increasing number of the population will be directly proportional to the increasing of urbanization in an area. The tendency is that economic activity is centralized in an area which has high population concentration. The rate of urbanization is unavoidable by the major cities including the major cities in Indonesia, such as Jakarta, Bandung, Medan, Surabaya and other major cities in Indonesia.

According to Tri Joko S. Haryono (2011:2) In Indonesia, the urbanization symptoms began to appear prominently since in the 1970s, by the time the development was being pursued, especially in big cities. Several factors are pointed to drive the increasing of urbanization, as follows: 1. the difference between growth and inequality of facilities within rural and urban of various aspects of life (Saefullah in Tri Joko S. Haryono, 2011). 2. The ever-expanding and improving of transportation facilities and infrastructure. 3. Industrial growth in large cities which provides many employment opportunities. 4. Agricultural development, particularly through the green revolution program package (Hugo in Tri Joko S. Haryono, 2011). But in general, the economic factor is considered as the main factor to drive urbanization.

Problem Formulation

Based on the description that has been described previously, the issues to be investigated can be formulated as follows:

1. What factors that cause urbanization in Indonesia
2. What impacts that are occurred from urbanization in Indonesia
3. What efforts that are made to reduce the level of urbanization in Indonesia

Literature review

Urbanization is a symptom, or the multi-sectoral process, both in terms of causes and consequences. The problem seems simple, but very complex as well.

Definition of urbanization in general can be interpreted as a movement of people from rural to urban. Meanwhile, according to Indonesia's National Encyclopedia, urbanization is an increase in the proportion of population that lives in urban areas.

According J.H. De Goede (1983) Urbanization is defined as a process of the increasing of population in urban areas or the process of the transformation of a rural character area becomes urban.

The Factors of Urbanization

- Economic Factor

Economic factors are the main factors that contribute to the effectuation of the urbanization migration process. The steady and firm Economic position cause the form of many agricultural sectors, coaching and refining, as well as opening opportunities to the people of a state as well as class of immigrants who come specifically to find livelihood in the country.

- Socio - Cultural Factor

Actually socio - cultural factor also plays a major role which causes Indonesian migrants are increasing from day to day to the country. In fact it may be said that socio-cultural factors play a role as important as economic factor, it becomes attraction to the Indonesian migrants.

- Political Stability Factor

The political stability of a country plays an important role and it is related to the country's economic and international migration process. A safe and prosperous country indirectly avoids the effectuation of the country's migration to other countries, on the contrary causes other countries' population migrates to the country.

Findings and Discussion

According to the United Nations (in publication: World Urbanization Prospects) it is estimated that, in the future, five countries will experience the greatest rate of urbanization. India would have amounted to an additional 497 million urban residents; China - 341 million, Nigeria - 200 million; United States -103 million and Indonesia - 92 million.

Indonesia as one of developing countries, has increased uncontrolled urbanization. From the urbanization projection result, urbanization showed an interesting trend. Urbanization rate in 2000 is 36.46% rising to 40.48% in 2005. The level of urbanization is expected to continue rising to 48.41% in 2015 and to 52.20% in 2020.

In facing the problems of urbanization, especially in developing countries, it is required different approach. As we can see in Latin American countries, such as Brazil, urbanization seems to have reached "self-sustaining growth"; have achieved independent level.

Center of innovation and progress

The experience in the world shows that mega cities, which are surrounded by several smaller towns, may be constitute centers of innovation that are important, are the central driving force of progress and modernization; by gathering the industry of services in finance, banking, insurance, health etc.;

The development of such cities may provide opportunities for developing countries to be able to advance more quickly and likely to achieve the expected level of modernization.

The impacts of Urbanization in Indonesia

In reality, urbanization will have impacts, either positive impact or negative impact.

Positive Impacts

The positive impacts arising from the presence of urbanization are:

1. Higher education level

Due to lack of educational facilities in village, then many villagers continue their education in city. This makes the level of education of the villagers become higher than ever. The impact of the migration of villagers to cities to continue their studies is that getting more and more people who are highly educated in villages. This clearly gives positive impact for the villages.

2. Increasing income and high levels of welfare

For some successful urban living in city, they are definitely having increased income, thus also improving the lives and welfare. With this increased income usually they are able to buy a bike, buy sophisticated electronic equipment, buy land in the village to be seized by their families who still live in village, buy rice fields and build their houses in village. So it is not rare to find permanent homes and qualified health in villages.

3. Urbanization is an important factor in overall economic growth.

4. Urbanization is a way to absorb knowledge and progress in city.

5. Urbanization led to the development of city, further provides vibration (resonance) for the development of the surrounding rural areas.

Negative Impacts

In addition to the positive impacts it is also caused negative impacts, the negative impact is both perceived by urban areas and also by rural areas.

The negative impacts of the movement of people from rural to urban areas most obvious is the uncontrolled urbanization. This is due to the many villagers who go to city to find work and more viable livelihoods. As a result of the urbanization, the city is no longer able to accommodate the population in large numbers, so that causing problems.

Negative impacts that arise because of urbanization are:

1. Population density in the city

The higher the level of urbanization, will impact the higher the population density in the city. It is because of the imbalance between the amount of land available and the number of people there. A further problem is the emergence of the settlement issue which is not feasible. Generally they chose improper settlement (slum area) that is usually associated with expensive land in the city and high rental room in the city. There are emergences of slums (slum area) along the rivers in the city, the house- semi-permanent home under the bridges and in the cabins - illegal huts along the railroad tracks. Dwellings crowded, cramped, musty and hot and generally less qualified health conditions causing an unhealthy environment. Besides, with the densely populated slum it causes build up of trash found in various places, especially near residential areas is detrimental to health and the environment interfere with the scenic beauty of the city which should be neat.

2. Unemployment in the city increased

Displacement of villagers to city for the venture will not be a problem if they have certain skills that are needed in the city. But the reality is that many of those who come to the city without skills except farming skill. So that the high level of urbanization also led to high levels of unemployment in the city. Because many villagers who moved to the city does not have the specific skills and expertise in the field and with low educational level. As a result they are not able to be absorbed as workers in some companies in the city so that they become unemployed. To be still able to survive in the city, due to feelings of shame to go back to the village, they finally decided to be tramps, beggars and buskers.

3. Crime rates in the city increased

The most negative impact of urbanization is the high crime rate in the city. Hence the high unemployment in the city, some of them decided to become pickpockets, thieves and other criminal acts. This is done so that they can still survive in the city.

4. A lot of land in the village that are not used

Another negative impact of urbanization is the number of abandoned agricultural land which are left and not tilled. The success of living in cities also makes the villagers who have moved to the city to be lazy to work their fields.

5. In terms of culture, there is friction in moral values in society that they bring to the village

Modern city life and the influence of technological advances in the urban make villagers who moved to the city partially frictioning moral values. Started from manners as a lack of respect for elders, how to talk, how to dress, how to behave until the habit of living in a city that negative is carried over to the village when they returned to the village as at the time of Eid Mubarak. For example, drinking alcoholic beverages and gambling, and of how to dress. For rural communities in general, they are not used to seeing girls walking outdoors with minimal wear clothes like tank tops and shorts. As the result of urbanization, it is found most girls who work in city, when they returned to the village with a minimal use of clothing or fashion by reasons to follow the development trend of fashion in city.

6. Emergence of jobs in the informal sector in the city

Low levels of skills, expertise, and level of education of the urban make them not to get jobs in the formal sector such as companies or government agencies. As a result, they prefer the types of jobs in the informal sector such as meatball sellers, public transport drivers, taxi drivers, motorcycle taxi drivers, street vendors, peddlers and other jobs which are generally part of the informal sector jobs in the city. The ease of entering employment in the informal sector is the major factor driving the urban generally enters the sector.

The negative impacts become complicated issues for the city and for the abandoned village. In addition, urbanization has also resulted in the slow development of the village due to the potential number of workers who leave the village. So the negative impacts of urbanization for the abandoned village can be summarized as follows:

1. The villagers mostly consists of old people and children.
2. Lack of Potential force in the village.
3. The slow development of the village.
4. The decline in agricultural production in the village.
5. Many capital of villages move to cities.

In addition to negative impacts and positive impacts, there are also the impacts of urbanization for the region of origin and the impacts of urbanization for urban areas.

Urbanization Policy in Indonesia

According Prijono Tjiptoherijanto (in Kompas, Edition of May 8, 2000), there are two major groups of discretion directing urbanization in Indonesia, which are currently being developed. First, develop the areas that have characteristics as urban areas. That effort is now known as "Rural Urbanization".

Second, develop the centers of economic growth, or known as the "buffer zone of growth centers".

The first group of policy is an effort to "speed up" the level of urbanization without waiting for economic growth which is by doing some breakthroughs that are "non-economic". Even the changes in the level of urbanization are expected to spur economic growth. For that it should be encouraged the growth in rural areas that have urban characteristics, but still "known" to the rustic feel. Thus, residents of the area can be categorized as "townspeople" even though they still live in an area that has a rustic feel. Some ways that are being developed to speed up the urbanization level, are to "modernize" the rural areas so that have urban characteristics. Definition of "modernization" of the countryside is not merely in the physical sense, such as constructing urban facilities, but also building a rural population that has characteristics of modern urban residents. In this context was born the concept of "rural urbanization".

The concept of "rural urbanization" refers to a condition in which an area is physically still has rural characteristics of the "firm", but because "population characteristics" who live in it have appeared developed and independent attitude, such as, greater livelihood in non agricultural, is familiar with and utilizes the financial institution, has high aspirations for education, and so on.

Thus, the thing to be developed in order to build the rural population has characteristics of urban population in a positive sense without having to change the atmosphere of rural physical completely. However, the rural areas have been categorized as urban areas. For certain, along with the development of the rural population it is needed economic system that matches the potential of rural areas themselves. If the concept of rural urbanization as above can be developed and agreed, then the level of urbanization in Indonesia can be accelerated its development without destroying the traditional atmosphere which exists in rural areas and without waiting for such a high economic growth. On the contrary, by the emerge of "residents" in the "rural" area that "breathes urban", they can be a driver of economic growth as maintaining aspects of harmony, balance, and harmony between the demands of economic growth and the balance of ecosystems and the natural environment.

The second group of policy is the efforts to develop small and medium towns that had existed to compensate the growth of large cities and metropolitan. In this group, the policy of urban development are classified into three parts, namely:

1. Macro economic policy that is intended primarily to create a stimulating environment or climate for the development of urban economic activity. This includes the improvement of regulations and investment procedures, determination of interest rates and taxation arrangements for increasing city revenue.

2. Special dissemination of urban development patterns that support the pattern of national development policies towards economic growth that is balanced, harmonious and sustainable, which is operationally outlined in the discretion of city/urban planning.

3. Handling work issues of each city.

Thus, the policy of urban development in Indonesia today is based on the conception that includes: (i) regulation of city systems, (ii) integrated, (iii) environmental, and (iv) an increase in public and private roles. By the increasing coherence of urban systems in Indonesia, will form a hierarchy of large, medium, and small nice cities so it does not happen "dominance" of one city to others.

Urbanization is a process that is fair and the growth does not need to be prevented. Because the urbanization process can increase the economic growth of a region. However the urbanization process should be directed to avoid excessive levels of primacy. At this time the Indonesian government has developed two groups of policies to steer the process of urbanization, which are developing what is known as "rural urbanization" and also "centers of economic growth".

It is expected that with the increasing growth of the rural areas and also the spread of economic growth areas, to achieve the target level of urbanization of 75% by the end of 2025, and are accompanied by increasing inequality in the distribution of urban areas, can be realized.

Conclusion

Urbanization is one of the fastest among the various social changes throughout the world, including Indonesia itself. People who do urbanization have some reasons which are seen from the factors that encourage them to do the urbanization and the factors that make them interested in coming to city. The factors can lead people to earn descent living, but it can only happen if the urban people have the skills which are needed at the destination area.

Urbanization also causes certain impacts which are felt by urban and rural areas that were abandoned. There are positive impacts on rural areas which are left behind and especially for urban development, but there are not least also resulting negative impacts, both for rural and urban areas.

Urbanization Problems gets bigger attention in Indonesia, especially in the period of 2013-2025.

There is a tendency in the life pattern of communities in Indonesia from rural life communities into urban life communities.

It is needed a special handling on urbanization in Indonesia, not only the government who should think about this issue, but also the private sector and all citizens of Indonesia.

Urbanization is a substantial problem for Indonesia on the other hand despite of the level urbanization can be a driving force in creating advanced and modern Indonesia.

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Innovative Approaches to Cooperation within the Innovative Education Chain

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Numerous challenges of the XXI century require today an interdisciplinary approach and also well coordinated actions related to the solution of the related problems. Searching for alternative solutions to the problems of energy source, environmental protection, green transport development, sustainable development and responsible consumption, efficient and responsible industrial production, increasing the healthcare standards and promotion of higher education development of mass population – all require much closer interaction and involvement of public institutes and systemic actions on the state level.

The current state of affairs in higher education sector of South East Asia proves that majority of local government are indeed paying attention to modernization of higher education sector, and universities to make certain steps in this direction, including training and retraining of their personally, enlarging and diversifying their research activity, involving in more interactive relations with local enterprises so that to consider the most recent labour market requirements to graduates' competences.

During the last decade in South East Asia indeed quite a lot has been achieved in to promote and develop the innovative performance of universities and their research centers. First of all, regulatory basis and the related legislation was revised so that to include the innovative policies' mechanisms and thus, to create fundamentals of the related infrastructure. However, despite quite obvious higher innovative potential in the region, the innovative components in the actual development of university education are mostly "invisible", that is, not used. Besides, the most recent statistical data shows that during the last years a gradual decrease in innovative activity of universities has been observed, and sadly, in all the countries of the region in question.

Therefore, there is an obvious necessity to search for radically new methods and solutions related to innovative performance of universities, and this concerns not only modernization and reengineering as such, but also the development of brand new directions of university activities. Our analysis of the current situation also shows that the current gap between the level of preparation of today's graduates and the today's labor market requirements has a range of common features which are basically common mistakes of nearly all universities. The central problem here is: