

The Impact of Urbanization on the Socio-Economics of Communities in Ternate City

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Abstract

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The movement of people from villages to cities is influenced by several factors such as the desire to get a better job, the desire to continue their education to a higher level, the desire to get a higher salary, the existence of more complete health facilities in the city and the proliferation of entertainment facilities that can be one of the interesting factors in the city. It's just that this urbanization has the potential to have its own impacts on cities, for example, the increasing density of the population in cities causes the emergence of slum settlements and environmental damage.

Keywords: Impact of Urbanization, Socioeconomic, Ternate City

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INTRODUCTION

Development in big cities in Indonesia can spur economic growth. As a result, these ¹ cities will become magnets for residents to come looking for work and residence. This is often called urbanization. However, this urbanization causes various kinds of problems because there is no control over it. This is the problem currently facing the Indonesian state, namely high population growth. Worse still, this was not followed at a pace commensurate with the progress of industrialization. This problem ultimately gives rise to the phenomenon of excessive urbanization. (Harahap, 2013) This excessive urbanization has caused various problems in Indonesia. Not only does it cause problems in the destination city, but it also causes problems in the villages that are left behind/ other problems, namely in the village there will also be problems including a reduction in human resources because the population has gone to the city, the village ends up not experiencing real development. Urbanization is triggered by differences in growth or inequality in development facilities, especially between rural and urban areas. As a result, urban areas have become attractive magnets for urbanites looking for work. Thus, urbanization is actually a natural process of change in an effort to improve the welfare of the population or society. The development of urbanization in Indonesia itself needs to be observed seriously. (Utami & Prasetyo, 2019)

Urban conditions are increasingly uncontrolled due to excessive urbanization, which has given rise to various new problems such as increasing poverty, massive unemployment, increasing slum settlements, and so on. Therefore, urbanization will be seen as a determining factor in how a city can

develop both physically and socially. In this way, the form or meaning of urbanization can be seen more clearly as well as the impact it has on life in the city.

Urbanization from a demographic approach means a process of increasing population concentration in urban areas so that the proportion of the population living increases, which is usually simply measured by the concentration of the proportion of the population living in urban areas, the speed of change in that proportion, and changes in the number of urban centers. Meanwhile, urbanization is based on an economic approach. Politics is defined as a socio-economic transformation that arises as a result of the development and expansion of capitalism.

This uncontrolled flow of urbanization is considered to be damaging the city's development planning strategy and absorbing urban facilities beyond the control of the city government. Some of these negative consequences will increase in increasing crime problems and decreasing levels of welfare. Another negative impact that arises is the occurrence of *over-urbanization* - a very large city population which is not in accordance with the country's economic development. Apart from that, it can also be *under-ruralization* - the population in rural areas is too small for the existing level and method of production. At a time when cities dominate social, economic, educational and urban hierarchical functions. This causes unemployment and *under employment*. Cities are seen as *inefficient* and *artificial pseudo-urbanization*. Urbanization is the dependent variable for economic growth. (Kobi & Hendra, 2020)

The characteristics of urbanization that occur in Ternate City are almost the same as other large cities in Indonesia, namely that it is characterized by an increase in the number of city residents that occurs every year. This was then continued with the concentration of all community activities in one area, thus radically changing the spatial structure of the city. These changes can be seen in the distribution pattern of urban facilities, transportation network systems and movement patterns to the city center, as well as land development, developments in the level of urbanization and migration of city residents, and subsequently the development of city economic activities.

Ternate has had a very high rate of development since 2000 until now, urbanization in Ternate has swelled to more than 1 million people with relatively high population growth. As a result, there have been traffic jams, environmental pollution and uncontrolled land use. Conditions like this have become a daily phenomenon for the growth of Ternate City.

Land use in Ternate began to increase with the private sector starting to appear and have the ability to invest in development. As a result, low-density areas that were originally designated as **coastal areas** have turned into residential land. Likewise, the suburban area of Ternate has rapidly developed housing, shopping and residential activities. Further development is not only in the Ternate City area but also in the northern part of the city. As a result, the impact is caused. The increasing development of Ternate City has given rise to several problems, especially in terms of housing and transportation needs. Housing development, both by the government and the private sector, has an impact on increasing the intensity of built-up land. It is certain that almost all land in Ternate City has been

developed for residential buildings, trade and service areas, industry, offices and other buildings. Distribution of urban facilities.

METHOD

The research used is qualitative research through literature review, field observations and supported by secondary data from previous research. The object of this research is the phenomenon of urbanization on changes in people's lifestyles in Ternate City. The analysis was carried out using description-explanation to answer research problems. The first step taken was to conduct a literature study of studies with similar themes and then link them to the results of field observations. Literature review and field observation results can mutually reinforce existing findings.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Mobility or movement of people from rural areas to urban areas that have more urban characteristics is an activity that creates urbanization. This population mobility is essentially a reflection of differences in economic growth and uneven development facilities between one region and another. In this case between rural areas and urban areas. People from areas where development facilities are lacking will move to areas that have better development facilities. This is in accordance with the state of village growth which is relatively behind the growth in Ternate City which of course has much more complete facilities and facilities.

These factors include the socio-economic and socio-cultural characteristics of an area. Limited availability of natural resources and economic needs will be very strong incentives for people to leave their villages. As a result of these factors, developing countries such as Indonesia are the countries that experience the phenomenon of urbanization the most. The development and development that is currently being carried out makes it very possible for there to be differences in the speed of growth in one region to another, especially in the gap between development carried out in urban areas and in rural areas. This of course really stimulates population mobility, especially population mobility from rural areas to urban areas. (Farida, 2013)

Big cities in Indonesia are developing very rapidly. Every year millions of people move from villages to cities, even though many large cities are in fact unable to provide more than minimal sanitation, health, housing and transportation services to their very dense populations. The phenomenon of mobility and its implications of urbanization can be said to be a natural demographic phenomenon. Mobility and urbanization in it have become a necessity for the population to achieve the level of life they expect. Economic and social demands in achieving a certain economic and social strata result in many people having to move. Mobility from rural areas to urban areas is the most frequently encountered phenomenon. For this reason, however, mobility and urbanization will always occur as long as there are differences between one region and another. The impact of this phenomenon can be negative or positive, this really depends on the management implemented in dealing with this phenomenon. The negative impacts caused by mobility behavior, especially urbanization carried out by rural communities towards urban areas, are much more numerous and complex than the positive impacts.

Urbanizers who have the capital and provisions to live in new areas, especially in urban areas, will be more successful. For example, residents who have skills in the office sector (administration) will definitely find it easy to get work in the city, especially getting work in the informal sector. Residents of this group usually include people who have excess income so that when they live in urban areas they are able to live a decent

life in the sense of having a house that is livable. Even if they are able to adapt, they will gain a good position in the eyes of the community in their destination area. In this way, these successful residents will benefit the region of origin because the existence of successful urban areas will help advance a region with remittances. (Yusuf & Agustang, 2020)

Meanwhile, the second group of migrants from villages is a group of residents who have moved to the city but without having any capital, either working capacity or material capital. Populations like this usually urbanize to cities because the climate in the villages is no longer able to meet their living needs. For example, there is no longer much agricultural land in the village or it is no longer fertile or because there are limited types of employment opportunities in the village. The most important thing is that village residents urbanize to cities because they have high hopes for cities, including that wages in cities are much higher than in villages and any type of work in the city will definitely be rewarded with money. An equally important motive for the urbanization of rural communities into urban areas is that they have heard of many people who have become successful after working in the city.

So they always assume that anyone who works in the city will get rich quickly, but they (village people) don't think about the capital they have. Before moving to the city, residents usually sell the land and property they own for pocket money in the city and usually they also bring their wife and children, but there are also those who don't bring their families and only pick up their families to live in the city after they have a place to live and income. After arriving in the city, migrants immediately look for work according to their abilities. If they are lucky, they will quickly find a job. However, quite a few migrants also have difficulty getting work in the city because they do not have connections to get work. Migrants who do not find permanent work usually start doing any job as long as they get money.

Because the carrying capacity of a city or region has decreased, there will be swelling of cities and urban areas where city areas will experience horizontal expansion so that residents who are no longer accommodated in the city center will indirectly expand the urban area. This process urbanizes suburban areas and even urbanizes villages. With *overpopulation*, there will automatically be a lot of unemployment. Unemployment occurs mainly because of the abundance of unskilled labor or laborers. This happens because most migrants do not have adequate skills so that migrants in cities are only able to get jobs as manual workers while in cities the need for manual labor has been met. This triggers unemployment for migrants who only have the ability to work as manual labor because their labor is no longer needed.

Previous studies have focused more on urbanization from its negative side. People who come to urban areas are considered to increase the number of unemployed, destroy the environment, encourage increased crime, and other things that interfere with development activities. On the other hand, they are also considered to be an obstacle to development activities in rural areas, the cause of a lack of labor in the agricultural sector, carriers of juvenile delinquency in villages, and so on. (Wasak, 2010)

In reality, population mobility has a significant contribution to the development process both in the area of origin and in the destination area. Most of the workers and lower level economic actors in urban areas come from rural areas either as non-permanent residents who return home periodically. Commuter workers whose mobility to the city is hampered for work has a direct impact on hampering economic activities in urban areas. As a result, production processes in the industrial sector are hampered and cause economic losses. Without population movement, the urbanization process can experience setbacks, or in extreme conditions can experience de-urbanization. Looking at the positive side of population mobility and finally taking action that will maximize these

positive values is perhaps a step that must be considered considering that the process of urbanization and mobility that is occurring can never be eliminated. Through increasing positive values, this negative view of mobility and urbanization becomes somewhat balanced with the positive view. Increasing positive values can also reduce negative values that may arise. It might be a mistake to look at this phenomenon by emphasizing one side which can eliminate the value of the other side. For example, the policy of closing a city because of fear of the negative things it will cause is not the right decision, because after all population mobility cannot be prevented as long as there are still differences between one region and another. Therefore, the impact of population mobility needs to be highlighted and studied from both the positive and negative sides.

CONCLUSION

Population mobility is closely related to village residents who will move to the city as a destination area with different motives from each other. The most important thing is that village residents urbanize to cities because they have high hopes for cities, including that wages in cities are much higher than in villages and any type of work in the city will definitely be rewarded with money. An equally important motive for the urbanization of rural communities into urban areas is information about destination areas which often comes from migrants who have lived in cities for a long time and have successfully worked there. So they always assume that anyone who works in the city will get rich quickly. However, negative information from the destination area will reduce residents' intention to mobilize.

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