THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT TO MANAGE URBANIZATION

Lailul Mursyidah[1] , Isna Fitria Agustina[2], Luluk Fauziah[3], Dettin Hanawisna[4]
[1]*Departement of Public Administration , Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo, Indonesia*
Jl. Majapahit, 666 B, Sidoarjo
[2] *Departement of Public Administration , Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo, Indonesia*
Jl. Majapahit, 666 B, Sidoarjo
E-mail: lailulmursyidah@umsida.ac.id, dettinhanawisna10@umsida.ac.id,

Abstract. *Development in Sidoarjo has a role and function as a center of economic activity, which has attracted urban residents to come to this city in an effort to get employment / business opportunities because of limited access of employment in the village. This research aims to analyze and describe the role of government to manage urbanization. This research uses descriptive qualitative research methods, data sources are obtained from primary data through observation, interviews and documentation. While, secondary data are obtained from reference books, reports, magazines, scientific journals or other media. The informants determined with purposive sampling technique. The informants are the head of Dinas Kependudukan dan Catatan Sipil Kabupaten Sidoarjo, the head of the population registration subdivision, 2 urban residents, a boarding resident, and the chairman of the neighborhood. The data analyzed with interactive model that are data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results of this study indicate that the role of the government to manage urbanization as a stabilizer done through socialization about population administration, collecting non-permanent population data, and judicial operations. The collecting non-permanent population data runs less optimally. There are no regulations regarding the mechanism to collect non-permanent population data in Sidoarjo. The regulations to describe all the duties and authorities of stakeholders to manage urbanization in Sidoarjo.*
Keywords: Role of Government, Urbanization, Social Change

1. Introduction

Urbanization in Indonesia to date has contributed to development, but on the other hand it also becomes a problem for the level of welfare in some communities. In Indonesia, the phenomenon of urbanization has been present since the 1970s when development is being promoted, especially in big cities. Urbanization can be caused by factors of migration or migrants and residents natural population growth in the form of fertility and mortality. Data from Dinas Empowerment of Village Women and KB (DPMDP and KB) District of Sidoarjo, now the birth rate is 1.80%. This figure is still below the provincial average East Java and National. It appears that the population growth is more numerous caused by migration, which has increased by 1,000 residents every month who came in Sidoarjo Regency [1].

The phenomenon of urbanization present in Sidoarjo Regency is closely related to development policies that are urban biased . Development in Sidoarjo Regency has a role and function as a center of economic activity, which has been interesting urban residents to come to this city in an effort to get a chance work / business, especially when employment in the village is very limited, this in accordance with the theory put forward by [2]. Sidoarjo Regency has an area of 719.63 km2 and has density population 2,703,13 people which is very strategic, because it is directly adjacent to the city the second metropolitan in Indonesia, Surabaya. Sidoarjo Regency is an area which is crossed by the flow of transportation from Surabaya to other areas such as Mojokerto, Malang, Pasuruan, and Gresik. That is one of the positive effects obtained namely the growth of the region and has a very vital function capacity, even with the establishment of several large industrial centers, Sidoarjo Regency known as the city of MSME in Indonesia and is part of an industrial scale national and international scale as an example of the many manufacturing industries, such as: PT. Maspion, PT. Ecco Leather Indonesia, PT. Tjiwi Kimia, etc. Then it can't be undeniably Sidoarjo Regency has a special attraction for the population urbanites looking for work in Sidoarjo Regency.

Based on data from the Population and Civil Registry Office (Dispendukcapil) Sidoarjo Regency in December 2016 the population of Sidoarjo 2,187,022 people were recorded, starting from the beginning of January 2017. In one day there are 100 up to 150 people who submit a Resident Application Letter (SPMP) Sidoarjo. They come from various regions in East Java. According to Rudi

Setiawan, Sidoarjo Regency Population Administration Head said, the reason is high This population growth is triggered, due to employment factors. But this amount not in accordance with the facts in the field or the population of Sidoarjo actually can greater than. That is because, there are still many people from outside the city who are physically stayed in Sidoarjo but did not have a KTP identity card. Whereas for updating population data of Regency Population and Civil Registry Office Sidoarjo, has conducted socialization to the village to record all residents people who stop by, because currently is incessant incessant terrorist problems.

The phenomenon of urbanization in Sidoarjo Regency appears as if it is a normal phenomenon, because of some of the impact caused as previously explained. Efforts to suppress the flow of urbanization are not the responsibility of the Regency Sidoarjo alone, but rather a joint task between the Regional Government, especially the regions which is directly adjacent to Sidoarjo Regency such as, Gresik, Pasuruan, Mojokerto and Surabaya. There is no regulation from the government of East Java Province regarding the basic rules of the implementation of urbanization that can be used as a special reference for the implementation of urbanization in each city or district, into one obstacle regarding urbanization which is a tangled yarn phenomenon. Efforts to control the flow of urbanization that entered the Sidoarjo Regency has done a lot, by disseminating non-resident data collection programs permanent. With the socialization to each of these villages it is expected can help collect data on non-permanent residents. But deep conducting non-permanent population data collection is still experiencing difficulties because it needs the cooperation of the village, that is the RT, who can report and inform the existence of non permanent residents to the Office Population and Civil Registration of Sidoarjo Regency. Non permanent residents who referred to are people who are *boarding*, living together with their siblings or also residents who rent houses. In addition, the Population and Registration Office

Civil District of Sidoarjo also implemented the mandatory reporting rules for migrants to the kelurahan or the head of the local RT / RW, apply several requirements that must be met if you want to become a new resident (newcomer) and Population Judicial Operation (OYK) activities by applying fines for migrants who do not have a KTP or KIP [3]. In this case the Regency government Sidoarjo has not made regulations governing the implementation of urbanization as well mechanism of non-permanent population data collection as an effort to reduce urban residents who are not equipped with self-identity and so that the government can monitor the growth of how many people migrate in Sidoarjo. With existing problems, then the formulation of the problem from this research is how the role of the government in suppressing the flow of urbanization in Sidoarjo Regency. The purpose from this research is to illustrate the role of government in suppressing the flow urbanization and to be used as a reason to make policies related to urabanisasi in Sidoarjo Regency.

2. Theoretical Basis

Role of the Government

In the Big Indonesian Dictionary the role means a set of behavior which is expected to be owned by people who are domiciled in the community, and in its word (role) is the action and behavior carried out by someone in an event [4]. Furthermore [4] states that the role is a concept used by sociology to see regular patterns of behavior and relatively free from stakeholders who occupy various positions and show behavioral patterns that match the demands of the role he does. According to [5] that the role of government in development is divided into 5 indicators of the role of government, as a stabilizer, innovator, modernizer, pioneers, and executors themselves.

Stabilizer

The government must be able to create and maintain political, social and social conditions economically stable. This role can be realized by using various ways include: high selective ability, elegant socialization process but effective, through education, a persuasive approach and a gradual approach but continuous. In the political field, for example, the government continues to strive practice, secure, and defend the ideology of the Pancasila State from all kinds of efforts to damage the value of the Pancasila itself, both inside and outside country. In the social field, the government seeks to instill national cultural values which has been the property of the Indonesian people for a long time, so that the community does not affected by other negative values. In the economic field, the government seeks develop various economic sectors equally in all areas of use increase people's income [5].

Urbanization

According to [6] urbanization is the number of population centered in the area urban or increasing proportion. According to [7] urbanization can be seen as a process in the sense of increasing the number and density of city dwellers; cities are becoming more congested as a result of population growth, both by yield the increase in fertility of city dwellers as well as the additional population of the village who live and thrive in the city.

3. Research Method

This research uses descriptive research method with approach qualitative. The method aims to determine how to process or analyze research results. Sources of data obtained from primary data collection namely through observation, interviews and documentation, while secondary data sources obtained from reference books, reports, magazines, scientific journals or the media the other. The technique of determining informants using *purposive sampling techniques*, consists from *key informants* namely the head of Sidoarjo Disdukcapil and non-key informants namely head of sub-division of population registration, 2 urban residents, landlady, and Head of RT.

Analyzing technique uses an interactive model that is done simultaneously with the process of collecting data the same process includes data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The location of the study was conducted at the Population and Civil Registry Office Sidoarjo regency because as a service that moves in the population have the data that researchers need. And in Jati Village RT.02 RW.01 as densely populated boarding houses and rented houses adjacent to the mall crowd and City. The focus of this research is to find out the role of the Dinas government Population and Civil Registration seen from the role of government as a stabilizer in suppressing the flow of urbanization in Sidoarjo Regency.

4. Results And Discussion

Form of stabilization is done by socializing the program collecting non-permanent residents and filtering out residents who will take care of the documents moved to Sidoarjo by asking for a copy of KK (Family Card) to be boarded to settle in Sidoarjo. The stabilization carried out by DISDUKCAPIL is by way of collect non-permanent population data conducted by the village RT local reports that can be reported to the Office to help inform the existence of these non-permanent residents and filtering out the residents who manage them letter of transfer by asking for a photocopy of KK (Family Card) to be boarded to settle in Sidoarjo as a person in charge. Indeed, the program carried out by DISDUKCAPIL brings participation

Head of RT to collect data to non-permanent residents (boarding house, contract or living with relatives). The following data on population growth has come to Sidoarjo Regency

Table 1. Data Moved-In Population in 2017

No.	Sub-District	Moved in												
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Ags	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1.	Tarik	21	32	30	36	18	22	38	40	27	50	15	55	384
2.	Prambon	48	31	41	31	24	31	37	67	43	88	38	83	562
3.	Krembung	27	23	20	24	19	20	26	43	29	51	19	49	350
4.	Porong	24	35	29	31	23	16	36	50	22	56	17	49	388
5.	Jabon	20	26	24	30	30	19	30	45	41	36	15	59	375
6.	Tanggulangin	32	34	30	30	23	37	38	73	38	55	16	89	495
7.	Candi	90	90	82	78	52	57	176	179	140	196	75	248	1463
8.	Sidoarjo	158	136	124	121	111	118	186	289	178	290	54	268	2033
9.	Tulangan	49	38	45	36	36	36	55	94	73	76	31	109	678
10.	Wonoayu	31	52	29	28	21	26	46	70	23	59	13	94	492
11.	Krian	94	83	68	82	64	56	96	148	102	168	39	190	1190
12.	Balongbendo	35	43	35	39	33	28	24	55	29	76	23	61	481
13.	Taman	48	135	132	133	128	93	135	278	153	290	80	372	1977
14.	Sukodono	91	64	59	65	52	48	98	149	106	188	44	177	1141

No.	Sub-District	Moved in												Total
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Ags	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
15.	Buduran	56	87	62	63	41	51	94	132	80	145	44	171	1026
16.	Gedangan	104	82	75	82	57	77	132	139	109	185	57	201	1300
17.	Sedati	89	72	69	68	56	52	93	166	89	198	64	197	1213
18.	Waru	179	162	151	140	140	122	253	255	188	402	87	350	2429
	Total	1196	1225	1105	1117	928	909	1593	2272	1470	2609	731	2822	17977

Source: *Dinas Kependudukan dan Catatan Sipil Kabupaten Sidoarjo*, 2017

Based on table 1. shows the increase in population came Having arranged a moving letter to settle in Sidoarjo, it can be seen that it is average almost every month the population of Sidoarjo experiences an increase of almost 1000 population each month with a density spread in 18 districts in Sidoarjo. The highest number of moves came in December 2017 and

The smallest number of residents came in November 2017. Most of the population growth in relocation occurred in Waru Subdistrict, becoming the main goal of the urban because it is close to the city of Surabaya and is complex area of the Navy and District Air Force Sidoarjo. Access to the airport is one of the reasons why the Waru sub-district was invaded by Urban residents. Waru District is also known as the buffer industry center from Surabaya, and many important industries that previously fenced in the District this. For example, Nail Factory, Biscuit Company, UBM to Soda Factory (Persero). While Jabon District is one of the southern parts of Sidoarjo directly adjacent to Porong District and Pasuruan Regency, in the region there are also many ponds due to the sea borders to the east. Jabon sub-district is still far from the center of the crowd, so it is not yet owned the allure of the urbanites to settle there, the leading sector is only ponds and agriculture.

Whereas in 2018 the population increase caused by move in also rose significantly, following the data

Table 2. Data Moved-In Population in Sidoarjo

No.	Sub-District	Moved in						Total
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Mei	Jun	
1.	Tarik	44	47	52	39	70	34	286
2.	Prambon	62	48	70	38	49	63	330
3.	Krembung	51	25	46	30	47	31	230
4.	Porong	21	47	48	30	28	26	200
5.	Jabon	31	39	51	38	42	19	220
6.	Tanggulangin	65	34	49	46	49	27	270
7.	Candi	180	144	170	149	189	88	920
8.	Sidoarjo	268	215	220	157	187	152	1199
9.	Tulangan	92	56	87	55	94	48	432
10.	Wonoayu	59	43	48	50	64	37	301
11.	Krian	201	112	166	140	158	84	861
12.	Balongbendo	56	71	52	41	72	33	325
13.	Taman	246	186	296	210	210	140	1288
14.	Sukodono	184	139	142	113	163	93	834
15.	Buduran	169	120	127	146	154	74	790
16.	Gedangan	185	110	145	118	138	103	799
17.	Sedati	141	123	150	110	137	88	749
18.	Waru	238	229	276	226	278	135	1382
	Jumlah	2293	1788	2195	1736	2129	1275	11416

Source: *Dinas Kependudukan dan Catatan Sipil Kabupaten Sidoarjo*, 2018

Based on table 2. That the population increase caused by moved to come in Sidoarjo Regency rose significantly almost every month there were 2000- and new or urban residents. The highest number is

in Waru District and later the second is Kecamatan Taman and the lowest number is in Porong District. Despite this data population growth for 6 months in 2018 shows a significant increase in number, during the period of 6 months of the population Sidoarjo increased by 11,416 residents compared to the period of 6 months in 2017 Sidoarjo population only increased by 909 inhabitants.

Table 3. Population Data Moved Out in 2017

No.	Sub-District	Moved Out												Total
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Ags	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
1.	Tarik	34	27	23	24	24	16	60	40	31	51	18	69	417
2.	Prambon	26	27	45	32	31	19	60	37	33	64	22	63	459
3.	Krembung	25	21	19	15	14	16	52	44	21	47	9	41	324
4.	Porong	37	32	40	41	25	27	62	59	77	82	40	84	606
5.	Jabon	30	26	32	28	34	14	63	64	66	91	38	96	582
6.	Tanggulangin	39	40	32	28	16	19	35	87	45	93	25	76	535
7.	Candi	56	57	62	46	55	47	134	96	97	126	40	159	975
8.	Sidoarjo	105	77	94	94	85	63	232	167	162	255	71	199	1604
9.	Tulangan	28	31	24	22	22	12	60	33	38	40	17	75	402
10.	Wonoayu	21	23	21	15	12	14	29	45	23	72	20	36	331
11.	Krian	43	57	53	32	55	24	100	92	49	118	32	119	774
12.	Balongbendo	36	29	32	24	30	15	71	55	32	55	6	72	457
13.	Taman	128	108	90	89	101	76	185	176	150	244	86	237	1670
14.	Sukodono	50	46	33	45	41	29	98	86	90	104	32	98	752
15.	Buduran	44	39	33	45	39	26	86	62	80	126	23	134	737
16.	Gedangan	64	53	83	48	53	32	170	97	124	154	33	149	1060
17.	Sedati	52	32	52	39	41	20	88	62	59	83	30	118	676
18.	Waru	144	124	167	104	135	89	212	243	170	294	97	379	2158
	Jumlah	962	849	935	771	813	558	1797	1545	1347	2099	639	2204	14519

Source: *Dinas Kependudukan dan Catatan Sipil Kabupaten Sidoarjo*, 2017

Based on table 3. shows that the population moved out of Sidoarjo not compared to the population who moved to come to Sidoarjo. sub-district Waru is the area where most people move out, followed by Taman District and the smallest data of population moved out are in Kecamatan Bloated Moving out of Sidoarjo, the population leaving the district Sidoarjo or between provinces. While the phenomenon of population moving out at what happened in Sidoarjo on mid-2018, as follows:

Table 4. Data Moved Out (January - June 2018)

No.	Sub-District	Moved out						Total
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Mei	Jun	
1.	Tarik	19	38	54	57	57	24	249
2.	Prambon	57	27	64	71	56	12	287
3.	Krembung	45	19	31	70	48	32	245
4.	Porong	120	42	54	76	93	38	423
5.	Jabon	68	54	57	63	88	21	351
6.	Tanggulangin	68	23	126	85	72	34	408
7.	Candi	125	15	183	163	190	70	746
8.	Sidoarjo	166	136	204	270	251	113	1140
9.	Tulangan	58	5	30	62	66	16	237
10.	Wonoayu	29	17	35	58	50	22	211
11.	Krian	75	74	106	106	149	64	574
12.	Balongbendo	61	34	45	82	82	29	333
13.	Taman	216	139	284	355	331	135	1460

No.	Sub-District	Moved out						Total
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Mei	Jun	
14.	Sukodono	98	53	90	113	109	42	505
15.	Buduran	73	60	105	106	95	53	492
16.	Gedangan	161	103	173	159	208	54	858
17.	Sedati	130	71	70	165	156	31	623
18.	Waru	323	221	240	392	392	175	1743
	Jumlah	1892	1131	1951	2453	2493	965	10885

Source: *Dinas Kependudukan dan Catatan Sipil Kabupaten Sidoarjo*, 2018

Based on table 4. population data moved out shows that at from January to June 2018 the number of residents moving out is still small rather than the number of people moving in who came to Sidoarjo. Whereas if compared to the number of people moving out in January - June 2017 only 4,888 inhabitants. The reasons underlying the population to move out of one of them is because they want to return to the city of origin / village of origin, Moving Service

and Marriage, and high economic movements centered on the city metropolitan Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung and even outside the island of Java. The role of the Government as a stabilizer to control the flow of urbanization in Sidoarjo Regency has not run optimally proven to be seen from the findings data in the field that almost every month Sidoarjo residents experience population increase up to 1000 Population caused by resident move

come between regencies or between provinces. Data collection of non-permanent residents who should be done by the head of the RT and then reported to the Village and from the Village reported to the service did not go well, especially in the village or boarding area

close to factories or other industries. Because it is not yet arranged regulations governing the implementation of urbanization in Sidoarjo and the absence the basic rules of non-permanent population data collection mechanism that refers to the rules of the Minister of Domestic Affairs Regulation Number 14 Year 2015 article 21 paragraph 1 which reads that "The implementation of non-permanent population data collection is further regulated with Regents of Regents / Mayors "and then includes:

1. Rights and obligations of non-permanent residents
2. Roles and responsibilities of RT and RW Management or other names in non-permanent population data collection
3. Roles and responsibilities of partners in the non-permanent population data collection Coordination mechanism for implementing, controlling and reporting data collection non-permanent residents
4. Non-permanent population data collection, and
5. Processing, presenting and utilizing non-permanent population data used in planning, implementing and controlling development area.

Then it should be the involvement of all parties namely the RT Chairman, control of the Village Head to the Socialization from the Population and Civil Registry Office Sidoarjo Regency and the Provincial Government of East Java to collaborate with both in order to reduce the rate of population growth caused by currents urbanization.

5. Conclusions And Suggestions

The role of the government to manage urbanization as a stabilizer through Dinas Kependudukan dan Catatan Sipil Kabupaten Sidoarjo has not yet run optimally. This can be seen from the stabilization process through the dissemination of collecting non-permanent resident data and the implementation of collecting non - permanent population data in Sidoarjo. There are no regulations regarding the mechanism to collect non-permanent population data in Sidoarjo. The regulations to describe all the duties and authorities of stakeholders to manage urbanization in Sidoarjo.

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