

Typology Analysis of Urban Behavior and its Impacts Due to the Target Cities

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Abstract: *The uneven population distribution between villages and cities can lead to the critical problems. Therefore, they need education and health care, security personnel, food supply, and related human being basic needs. This study analyzes the impact of urbanization in Surabaya also analyzes the impact of urbanization in rural areas and identifies the typology of urbanization in Surabaya. Total of 300 respondents as the samples is using snowball sampling method. Both primary and secondary data are used; therefore, questionnaires and in-depth interview and documentary techniques were employed. The results can formulate the policies for both targeted cities and origin of their villages.*

Keywords: *urbanist, society behavior, typology of urbanization, Indonesia*

I. INTRODUCTION

The progress and development of an urban area has an impact on population growth in the certain regions. Such a progress is also due to the population growth [1][2][3] as well as population density in certain regions. This condition can inevitably make changes to move forward into being more open. It leads to government to provide adequate public facilities and employment opportunities that ensure the survival and well-being of its inhabitants. The number of residents is influenced by three components namely birth, mortality, and migration. The birth or death in a relatively distinct regions leads to increase or decrease of the number of population. It also happens when migration of the population in which there will be incoming and outgoing population. The Indonesian Government has exercise discretion through two approaches. First is by urbanization, developing rural areas to be more advanced by having the characteristics of urban area known as the "rural urbanization". Second, developing centers of economic growth recently known as the "buffer zone growth center" approach will first attempt to "speed up" the level of urbanization without waiting for economic growth, namely by doing some breakthroughs that are non-economic. A change in the level of urbanization is expected to spur economic growth. The pattern of urban development and rapid urbanization in big cities is a sign of progress in development. However, the reality of urbanization often give birth to a variety of problems, ranging from social issues, transportation, crimes [4].

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Furthermore, as quoted in the Department of Labor Population, East Java for Preparation of Regional Environmental Information System of East Java Province in 2012, stating that "East Java in 2012 was an area of 46 428 km², having a population of 38,052 million inhabitants, with a growth rate of 0.721 percent or 793 people / km² [5]. Such a condition leads to the formulation of population policies. Total population in 2010 in East Java was 37,476,757 people, or an increase compared with a population with an average of 0.76% per year. Growing population and uncontrolled from year to year which is triggered by the rapidly increasing urbanization, the presence of one economic pressure as a trigger, and finally leads to a serious problem. The trend can be shown in Table- I.

Table- I. Trend of population growth in East Java 1980-2010

Source of Data	Number of population	Increase (%)
Census 1980	29,188,852	1.49
Census 1990	32,503,815	1.08
Census 2000	34,765,998	0.70
Census 2010	37,476,757	0.76

Source: Center of Bureau statistics, East Java Province

The rapid trend is induced by the attraction in the target region. Thus, if a large number of people and the quality in the region are assumed as a basic capital and the potential for increased development in all areas, it is very profitable. However, if a large population is not followed by the development of population quality, productivity and quality of the population, it will turn into obstacles and burdens of development which can result in reduced development outcomes that should be enjoyed by the people. Economic growth resulting in high costs due to the increasing population of unqualified or unproductive population will be depleted without generating investment. The quality of the population is essential element in productivity. Moreover, the era of globalization and the ASEAN market competition that will soon enter our territory. Large population has become a potential market, but when the buying power is low, it will increasingly become a consumptive nation. Therefore, to empower residents in both the target and the origin region is a must. It is important to control population growth, improve the quality of population and family environment and society as a whole and integrated with the full support of government and between government and society. The quality of the population of East Java can be a good potential for improving the regions.

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As said by the Head of Department of Manpower, Transmigration and Population (Disnakertransduk) of East Java, the task of the government through the relevant agencies is to formulate priority programs that do not add to the unemployment rate, because the rate of the working age population is quite high. The urban community should have knowledge or expertise. It very logical, living in big cities such as Surabaya desperately needs supplies that are very complex, not only with the intention to bring compulsion as destitute to get a job or because it just wants to live a more decent, because if it happens, and the provision of urban residents are not met then it will be a problem in the city [6]. The high population growth in Surabaya with an average increase of 2-3 per cent every year also indicates future problem. Based on data from the Department of Population and Civil Registration (Dispendukcapil) Surabaya, from year to year the number of population is always rising. In 2011 the citizens of Surabaya reached 3,024,321 inhabitants. A year later, the population of the city grew to 3,125,576 [7]. Rapid urbanization in Surabaya is irreversible for granted, in the absence of an effective strategy through programs of equitable development in all fields. One of the strong motivating factors is the economic needs, the demands of education, health facilities and so on. Therefore, the invasion of various people who go to Surabaya consists of various backgrounds and social classes with targeted goals and objectives are diverse. The data contained in the Department of Population and Civil Registration Surabaya commencing from September - January 2013 the urban population in Surabaya is mostly from the districts in East Java region. It reaches 7,533 based on seasonal resident identity card (KIPEM) with the greatest number coming from Lamongan as many as 877 residents, [8]. Characteristics of the urban will certainly bring identities to the new environment they live. It creates a community with fellow newcomers, and they can join family or relatives, or work. To what extent is the characteristics of the typology of the urban environment will drive new community can be shown in the surveys carried out in this research by analyzing behavior typology of urbanization and its impact on destination or target regions. Based on a preliminary description underlying the various problems that arise with the urban population, there are several issues that researcher rises as follow: 1) what is the impact of urbanization on the behavior of the destination city of Surabaya? 2) How does the urbanization behavior affect the rural or urban areas of the origin? 3) How is behavioral typology of urbanization in the city of Surabaya?

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study has some objectives such as follow: 1) to analyze the impact of urbanization on the behavior of Surabaya City as an urban destination, 2) to analyze the impact of urbanization in rural areas of behavior of Rural (urban area of origin), and 3) to identify behavioral typology of urbanization in the city of Surabaya.

A. Understanding Urbanization

Urbanization is often defined as the movement of people from rural to urban areas in the hope of getting a better life. Furthermore, according to the Indonesian National Encyclopedia, a process of urbanization is the increasing proportion of the population living in urban areas, [6]. Also,

urbanization is described as follows [10]: 1) urbanization is a process of city formation, a process that is driven by structural changes in society so that the areas that were once rural areas with agricultural livelihood structures and the nature of community life through the process of gradually or suddenly acquire the nature of city life; and 2) the symptoms of the expansion of urbanization influence rural to city can be viewed from the point of morphology, economic, social and psychological Urbanization [11] is the percentage of the population living in urban areas. Movement of people from rural to urban areas is only one of the causes of urbanization process in addition to other causes such as natural growth of urban population, territorial expansion, and changes in the status of the territory of rural areas into urban areas, and the like. There are two reasons why urbanization needs to be controlled. First, the government intends to increase the proportion of the population living in urban areas. This relates to the fact that the growing population of urban areas will be closely related to economic growth for the country. Secondly, the occurrence of excessive levels of urbanization and uncontrolled can cause a variety of problems in the population. Like in Indonesia, it is caused by two main factors, namely the pull factors and driving forces. Urbanization pulling factors, among others: a) The life of the city is more modern and luxurious; b) Rural and urban infrastructure is more complete; c) Many jobs in the city; and d) Education and colleges with better quality. The driving factors that lead to urbanization, among others: a) Agricultural land is becoming narrower; b) Feeling not fit with the culture of the place of origin; c) Unemployed because not many jobs in the village; d) Lack of infrastructure and facilities in the village; and d) Have a strong dream to be rich

B. Environmental Impact Behavior of Urbanization

Behavior is the action, where both actions are performed by individuals, groups, or organizations related to the decision-making process in obtaining, utilizing the goods or services which may be influenced by the environment. Environment has a very complex impact [12]. For example, related to consumer behavior model, which is described as a design intended to examine the relative effects of attitudes and social influence of each individual. However, the individual behavior in the theory of consumer behavior is influenced by internal and external factors. External factors include: culture or customs, social class status, families, groups both private organizations and government agencies. While the internal factor is anything that is related to the state of the consumers themselves, include: motivation, perception, knowledge, beliefs and attitudes, age and stage of life, economic circumstances, lifestyle, etc. Both of the above factors together will influence the behavior and attitudes in their daily life activities. The magnitude of the strength of the influence of each attribute and the external and internal factors on each individual varies depending on the circumstances of each individual size of each of these effects are difficult to measure [13][14]. Some definitions of behavior both as individuals and groups that exist, can lead to various types of environmental impacts both positive and negative, and it can occur due to the interaction of inequality that raises the quality of the communication gap between humans and the environment.

The environmental impacts associated with urbanization city include both positive and negative impacts such as the following.

C. Positive impact

The positive impacts are as follow: 1) Economic sector, the economic structure became more varied. There is a variety of business or activity in the areas of transport, trade and services arising from their small capital to capital-intensive; 2) Developments in the field of self-employment also appears widespread e.g. livestock, handicrafts, and others; 3) The development of the field of education from primary school level to higher education.; 4) Widespread suburbs towards the city which makes transportation much easier; 5) Rising land prices, both in cities and suburbs; and 6) The development of industrialization, because labor is cheap and abundant, widespread market, the industry tends to be more developed.

D. Negative impacts

The negative impacts are as follow: 1) City population growth is so fast, hard to follow with its carrying capacity; 2) The addition of two-wheeled motor vehicles and four wheel which flooded the city, causing a variety of pollution or pollution such as air pollution and noise or noise pollution for human hearing; 3) The development of industry in the city or near the city produces industrial waste material that must be removed so that raises a variety of other industrial wastes.

Further impact of a shift in the economic status of the employment sector, in particular, has resulted in increased access to economic and ultimately enhancing the development and activity of the city region. While the social changes that occur in the process of urbanization is indicated by a change in mindset and lifestyle of its inhabitants [15].

E. Typology of Urbanization

In terms of Topology, there are various meanings, depending on the substance of the discussion. In urbanization, the urban residents appropriately form a community with fellow newcomers, due to the arrival of urban by following their brothers, family or simply because a promising factor in the city. However, the extent of readiness of the city's favorite urban destination areas is identified by such as infrastructure in order to create an atmosphere to facilitate the better city prior to the arrival of the urban population. Ideally the city would get a contribution not only from the social aspect, but the economic, cultural, life of the structure in addition to other factors that would result in a negative impact.

The grouping characteristics of urban communities can be mapped to various kinds or types, can be known trends or potential areas of society as well as how that location, they decided to move or migrate from their homes. Mapping their knowledge or society can be done on the basis of observation and urban analysis. The typology can be seen from the principal activity or principal livelihood is done and occupied its people to meet the needs of everyday life in the newcomers, in addition to the typology of the origin of the

development of society and territory. The different characteristic of each part of the region affects the characteristics of poverty differences occur. Characteristics of poverty seen in the peripheral region, for example, a certain population groups experiencing increasing poverty due to limited infrastructure and public services and employment opportunities are narrower than in other urban facilities more complete [16].

F. Pulling Factors driving the urbanization

There some factors need to be fulfilled by human beings such as clothing, food, board. They need them but they feel difficult to get them. So, earning a decent living is the right of every human being, therefore, any business activity is done for a better life. The desire of the villagers in the area to earn a high income and decent housing has become a polemic instantly to most major cities in Indonesia such as Jakarta, Bandung, Surabaya, etc. The capacity of these towns is not balanced by the number of traffic. This causes traffic jams everywhere as well as the emergence of slums, informal settlements and industrial pollution as an example of the impact of urbanization [17]. Urbanization has pulling factors and driving forces. Urbanization pulls factors, among others: 1) More modern city life; 2) more complete urban infrastructure;; and 3) Many jobs in the city and better quality education in the city. The urbanization driving factors include: 1) Agricultural land is becoming narrow; 2) Employment is limited; 3) Facilities and infrastructure are limited; and 4) Having a strong dream to be rich.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Type

This study pertains to the characteristics of urban typology which significant to the population density in Surabaya as a destination region. It will move to the new environment. It is a survey dealing with behavior typology analysis of urbanization and its Impact on the target region or destination City (Surabaya). Thus, it is a quantitative research that is descriptive. Quantitative research is deductive research approach that departs from the theory, then the formulation of hypotheses, the operationalization of the preparation, measurement, then testing hypotheses and finally verified against science [18]. The rigorous analysis is supported by descriptive description. Study is a study conducted to determine the value of an independent variable, either one or more variables, without making comparisons or connect with other variables [19].

B. Design and Framework

The data were collected by questionnaire and interviews to obtain in-depth information about matters related to urbanization. The framework of this study can be demonstrated in Fig. 1

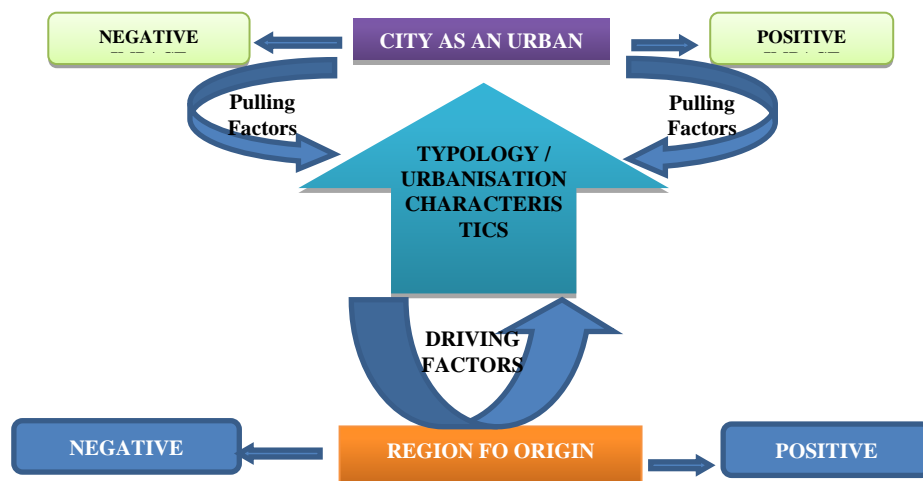


Fig. 1. Framework of the Study

C. Setting and Total Sample

It uses cluster or area purposive sampling, by determining Surabaya as the sample due its population density among the 38 districts in East Java. Surabaya is the second biggest city after Jakarta in Indonesia, among 9 big cities. Its population density reaches 8,463 people [20]. There were 300 respondents in each of the urban cities.

D. Data Collection Techniques

The data were collected by survey and in-depth interview as follows:

- a. Primary data: there were extracted directly from people who did urbanization (urbanism) in urban areas in the survey, the company or society or government officials associated with urbanization
- b. Secondary data: they were obtained and extracted by collecting the documents from the relevant agencies; among others, of the Bureau Statistics (BPS), employment office in East Java, and Surabaya Population Census departments.

E. Data Analysis

The data were tabulated in tables, in accordance with the need for data analysis. They were discussed in depth in two kinds of descriptive analysis and narrative analysis. 1)

Descriptive Analysis; Descriptive analysis is used to analyze the data presented quantitatively in frequency tables, graphs, and tables' concentration and so on; and 2) Analysis of Narrative; analysis of the data presented in narrative by combining them with those from in-depth interviews and direct observation in the form of documentary evidence.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Population Distribution and Development

Surabaya is economically far more developed than other areas, resulting in many other areas of the urban residents for achieving both economic and non-economic objectives. This condition resulted in the residents experiencing considerable growth due to urbanization. Based on data from the Office of Civil Registration (Dispenduk Capil) in Surabaya, the total population in 2009 was 2,938,225 people, and in 2013 (in September) then increased to 3,173 people, or to grow an average of 2, 77% each year. In more detail the growth and distribution of population in Surabaya as shown in Table- II. The origin of the urban areas of East Java in particular was spreading throughout 38 regions of origin districts or cities until June 2013. The urbanisms came from Lamongan, Jombang, Nganjuk, and Kediri in detail as shown in Table- III.

Table- II. Population Growth and Distribution in Surabaya

NO	Cities/Counties	YEAR					Growth
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013_sd_SEPT	
1	KARANG PILANG	72,055	73,057	75,012	77,222	78,531	2.86%
2	WONOCOLO	80,825	77,980	81,512	84,817	86,410	2.83%
3	RUNGKUT	97,730	97,715	102,208	107,954	111,369	4.49%
4	WONOKRROMO	181,683	182,248	187,645	192,253	194,338	2.45%
5	TEGALSARI	114,354	111,156	113,772	116,264	117,877	1.36%
6	SAWAHAN	223,218	221,830	225,319	230,094	233,105	1.49%
7	GENTENG	67,564	66,637	67,659	68,372	68,442	0.71%
8	GUBENG	153,067	148,371	151,413	154,154	155,908	0.98%
9	SUKOLILO	102,772	103,927	107,360	111,268	113,916	3.45%
10	TAMBAKSARI	226,814	229,408	235,457	242,735	247,090	2.83%

11	SIMOKERTO	102,184	101,980	104,836	106,759	107,802	2.05%
12	PABEAN CANTIAN	91,336	90,232	91,147	92,612	93,709	0.90%
13	BUBUTAN	114,160	111,478	113,181	115,259	116,885	0.98%
14	TANDES	94,199	93,454	95,458	97,521	98,869	1.76%
15	KREMBANGAN	122,560	124,005	125,800	129,603	132,331	2.30%
16	SEMAMPIR	194,138	194,948	199,011	205,439	208,866	2.37%
17	KENJERAN	130,580	134,226	143,625	151,911	156,920	6.51%
18	LAKARSANTRI	50,496	51,508	53,466	55,706	56,988	4.04%
19	BENOWO	47,243	47,320	50,388	54,910	57,031	6.49%
20	WIYUNG	63,848	63,958	66,393	68,793	70,238	3.38%
21	DUKUH PAKIS	60,552	59,782	61,392	63,166	64,249	2.17%
22	GAYUNGAN	46,138	45,789	47,439	49,086	49,973	2.93%
23	JAMBANGAN	45,238	45,170	47,419	49,640	50,973	4.29%
24	TENGGILIS MEJOYO	55,826	52,290	54,761	57,426	58,589	2.43%
25	GUNUNG ANYAR	49,208	48,050	50,760	53,592	55,265	4.37%
26	MULYOOREJO	81,358	82,270	85,250	88,123	90,078	3.50%
27	SUKOMANUNGGAL	97,612	96,908	101,617	105,429	107,618	3.70%
28	ASEMROWO	38,772	39,619	42,580	45,622	46,507	6.59%
29	BULAK	36,615	37,770	40,178	41,742	42,831	5.65%
30	PAKAL	41,530	41,580	44,811	48,358	50,090	6.79%
31	SAMBIKEREK	54,550	54,862	57,452	59,746	61,170	4.10%
Total		2,938,225	2,929,528	3,024,321	3,125,576	3,173,986	2.77%

Source: Civil Population Agency, Surabaya

Table- III. The Urbanisms' Regions of Origins Dwelling in Surabaya

No	Regencies	Number of Urbanisms
		Up to June 2013
1	Pacitan	66
2	Ponorogo	213
3	Trenggalek	157
4	Tulungagung	141
5	Blitar	215
6	Kediri	544
7	Malang	334
8	Lumajang	197
9	Jember	289
10	Banyuwangi	81
11	Bondowoso	14
12	Situbondo	8
13	Probolinggo	52
14	Pasuruan	137
15	Sidoarjo	215
16	Mojokerto	262
17	Jombang	647
18	Nganjuk	605
19	Madiun	207
20	Magetan	152
21	Ngawi	103
22	Bojonegoro	415
23	Tuban	437
24	Lamongan	877
25	Gresik	268
26	Bangkalan	242
27	Sampang	270
28	Pamekasan	51
29	Sumenep	30
30	Kota Kediri	64
31	Kota Blitar	18

No	Regencies	Number of Urbanisms
		Up to June 2013
32	Kota Malang	80
33	Kota Probolinggo	10
34	Kota Pasuruan	10
35	Kota Mojokerto	26
36	Kota Madiun	50
37	Kota Surabaya	20
38	Kota batu	15

Source: http://dispendukcapil.surabaya.go.id/kipem_money, Retrieved on December 31, 2013.

B. The Origins of Urban Residents in Surabaya

The survey was conducted on 300 respondents or urbanism from the region of origin can be seen in Table- IV.

Table- IV. the Origin Respondents of Surabaya Urban City

No.	Urban Area of Origin	Total	Presentage
1	Banyuwangi	6	2%
2	Bojonegoro	21	7%
3	Gresik	6	2%
4	Jakarta	6	2%
5	Lumajang	6	2%
6	Lamongan	72	24%
7	Madiun	12	4%
8	Magetan	6	2%
9	Kabupaten Malang	12	4%
10	Mojokerto	6	2%
11	Nganjuk	12	4%
12	Ngawi	15	5%
13	Pekanbaru	6	2%
14	Kabupaten Kediri	18	6%
15	Ponorogo	6	2%
16	Probolinggo	12	4%
17	Sampang	6	2%
18	Sidoarjo	12	4%
19	Solo	6	2%
20	Trenggalek	6	2%
21	Tulungagung	42	14%
22	Wonogiri	6	2%
Total		300	100%

Source: data primary, analysis results

The urban migrant communities in Surabaya who were surveyed are from 22 regions as shown in Table 4, which of the 22 regions of origin are mostly from Lamongan as many as 24 respondents (24%), 100 respondents from Tulungagung that is 14 respondents (14%), Bojonegoro of 7 respondents, Kediri 6 respondents, Madiun 4 respondents, Nganjuk with the average of 4 respondents. There are several reasons respondents immigrated to Surabaya such as the city is more promising, not only in terms of economic, social, and cultural, but also other factors.

C. Incentives of Urbanization

Some causes of urbanization are less prosperity, some hardship exist in the region of origin, while in the same time with the demands of survival in the area of origin, there are other areas that has the potential to prosper. Therefore, in general it can be seen from two sides as the causes or drivers

of urbanization, as the following. 1) From the urban area; and 2) The destination (urbanization implementation).

Various components of the driving factors of the urban area of origin are based on the results of a survey by interview. There are 12 components such as the following. 1) The villagers' ownership of agricultural land is less and less; 2) Insufficient incomes; 3) Difficulty in finding a job in the area (rural) ; 4) Difficulty in developing business in the villagel 5) Less in favor of government policies on the agricultural sector; 6) Difficult in getting educationl 7) Difficult in applying expertise or skills; 8) Feeling fit with the culture or customs of the surrounding environment; 9) Infrastructure or educational facilities in the village are limited; 10) Infrastructure or health facilities in the village are limited; 11) Limited entertainment facilities in the village; and 12) Want to be successful in the city. The 12 respondents about the factors driving urbanization (the origin) can be seen in Fig. 2.

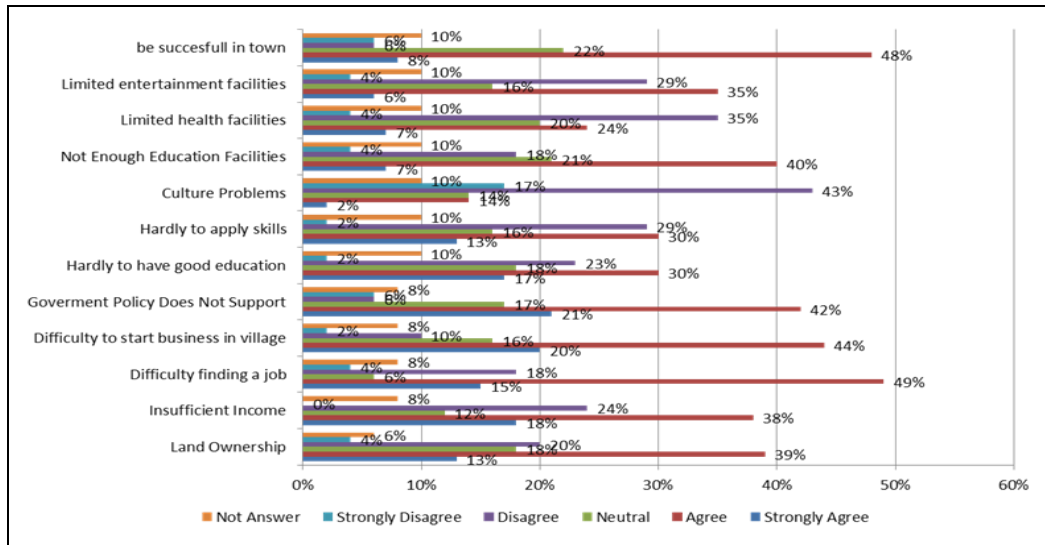


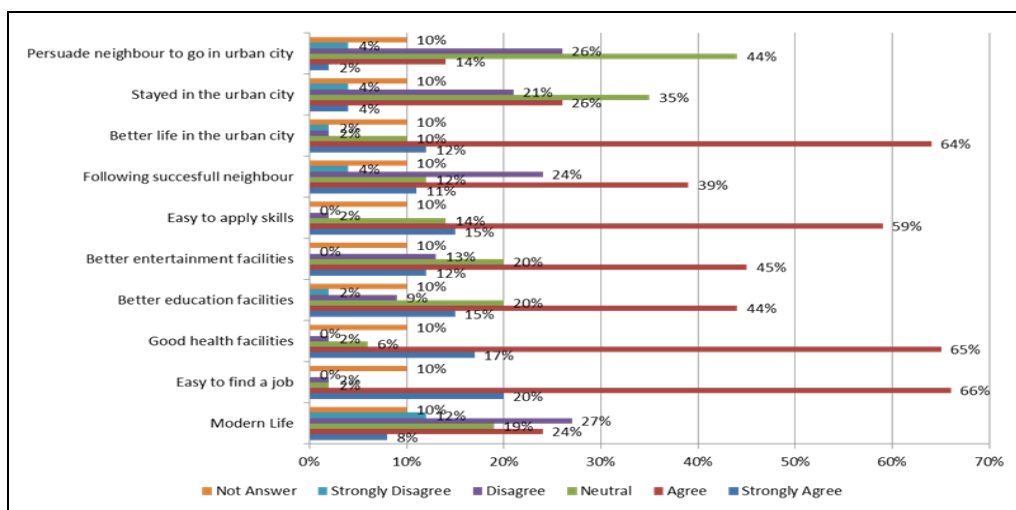
Fig. 2. Pulling/Attracting Factors of Urbanization

Fig. 2 shows 12 driving factors for the first component of the ownership of land, a total of 300 respondents that is the majority (39%) or as many as 117 respondents claimed not to have land, meaning the absence of ownership of agricultural land in the villages so that the impetus to realize the switch to Surabaya city is very strong, with no hope of change in the long-term prosperity. The second factor of respondents (38%) agreed that the income in the area of origin is not sufficient for their daily needs. The third factor that is difficult to find work in the village, most states agree that the answer is 49% and this factor is the only component contributing to the driving factor among the twelve respondents who reinforces they decided to move to Surabaya as the destination, because it is difficult to find a job in their origin.

D. Urbanization Factor

The urbanization was also caused by various factors that is the city is more promising as a more widespread Metropolitan City known as the City of Goods and Services. Seven components were supposed to be the pulling factor in urban cities as the following. 1) More modern city life; 2)

Easy to find a job in town; 3) More Infrastructure or health facilities; 4) Better Infrastructure of education facilities; 5) More complete entertainment facilities; 6) It is easier to develop expertise or skills; and 7) Following a friend or neighbor who has succeeded in town. Furthermore, the 7 components of the alleged pulling factors such as urbanization tool to explore in depth information, which was subsequently asked to urbanisms, were selected as sample (respondents) through questionnaires to ask for the responses to the 7 components indicating the pulling factors of urbanization. A variety of factors need to meet the objectives of activity of behavior typology of the urbanization in Surabaya. This effort was also equipped with additional questions with responses asking the respondents about three 3= topics after their stay in Surabaya, as follows: 1) How is the condition of life after living in the city urbanisms? ; 2) Did they remain in the city?; and 3) Would they invite neighbors or friends go to town? The results of the above survey can be seen in Fig. 3.



Source: data primary, analysis results

Fig. 3. Graph of Survey Results on pulling factors

The first factor, the respondents argued that they did not agree with the statement concerning the opinion of more modern life in the city. The second factor 66% agree, that in Surabaya is easy to find a job. The third factor is due to health facility mostly of 65% of the respondents. The fourth is that they can get better school in the city, 44% of respondents. The fifth factor is that they said that there is more entertainment in the city 45%. The sixth is that it is easier to develop expertise or skills, and the seventh factor is that they follow the successful neighbors of 39%. The eighth factor concerns the conditions of life after living in Surabaya with changes that improve the welfare and prosperity of the family. The ninth factor is that life after living in the city of Surabaya, deals with both the welfare and prosperity of the family but there are still doubts for them.

E. Impact of Urbanization Behavior

The positive impacts are as follows: 1) It provides better new jobs; 2) They are more passionate compared with they were in the village; 3) There is more freedom to develop and improve the capabilities ; 4) Easy to develop expertise and skills they have; 5) With diverse community of various regions they can get to know each other in mutual respects; 6) Adding more foreign exchange; 7) Adding and improving local revenue ; and 8) Work in the growing number of the various elements

In general, urbanization can boost the economy in the urban city. For example, there are a number of immigrants who work in the city where they can get business opportunities. They are living in boarding or rent houses, working informal sector jobs. Urbanization also contributes to the increase in income urban areas because of the urban economic activities in urban areas will be subject to a tax, levy or the like, so that the income will increase. In addition, more and population growth will increase the demand for goods and services, so that the economy will grow. That company that requires or seeks additional labor is easier to get, because there are a lot of people with different skills after they get from education in big city.

F. Negative Impact of Urbanization

The negative impacts are as the following: 1) The existence of discrepancies that exist in the city; 2) Easily influenced by city life; 3) More unemployment especially those who are less skilled; 4) More slums; 5) Less harmony

among the neighbors; 6) More population and uneven population distribution.; 7) The loss of being native son; and 8) Inequality of population distribution

G. Impact of Urbanization Behavior against Rural regions of Origin

The positive impacts are follow 1) modernize the villagers' areas; 2) Increase the knowledge of the villagers ; 3) Increase their family welfare in the city because they can earn a living more than working in the village; 4) Reduce unemployment in the villages, so the competition for jobs in the area of origin is slightly lower.; 5) Urban residents have successfully conducted a social activity in the area, such as building places of worship, and the like.; and 6) Can help families in the village

The negative impacts are as follow: 1) The high cost of labor in agriculture, because of difficulty in finding employment; 2) The area is abandoned, lost some skilled workers or experts for going to the city; 3) Lack of male family members in the village, so it is difficult to do things which must be done by the males.; 4) Cannot participate in the family when there is social activity; 5) The children lost their father figure; 6) The occurrence of disharmony in the family, because his wife and children lived in the village, the husband has to work in the city.

Two approaches to the impact of urbanization Behavior against the rural areas of origin are either positive or negative as described above. If many villagers fled their homes in the countryside resulted in a population decrease, it would cause emerging issues such as resource depletion potential highly educated man in the area, making it difficult for the region to develop their regions of origin. On the other hand, they get a better life as the fundamental right of every human being. One option to do it is through urbanization, which moved from the area (village) to the city they wish to go to.

H. Behavior Typology of Urbanization in Surabaya

In line with the explanation of the various approaches in Surabaya urbanisms above, both the various factors driving urbanisms in the area of origin, as well as the pulling factors in destination (Surabaya) under several behavioral typologies of urbanization (the urbanisms) in Surabaya. The survey of 300 respondents as shown in Fig. 4.

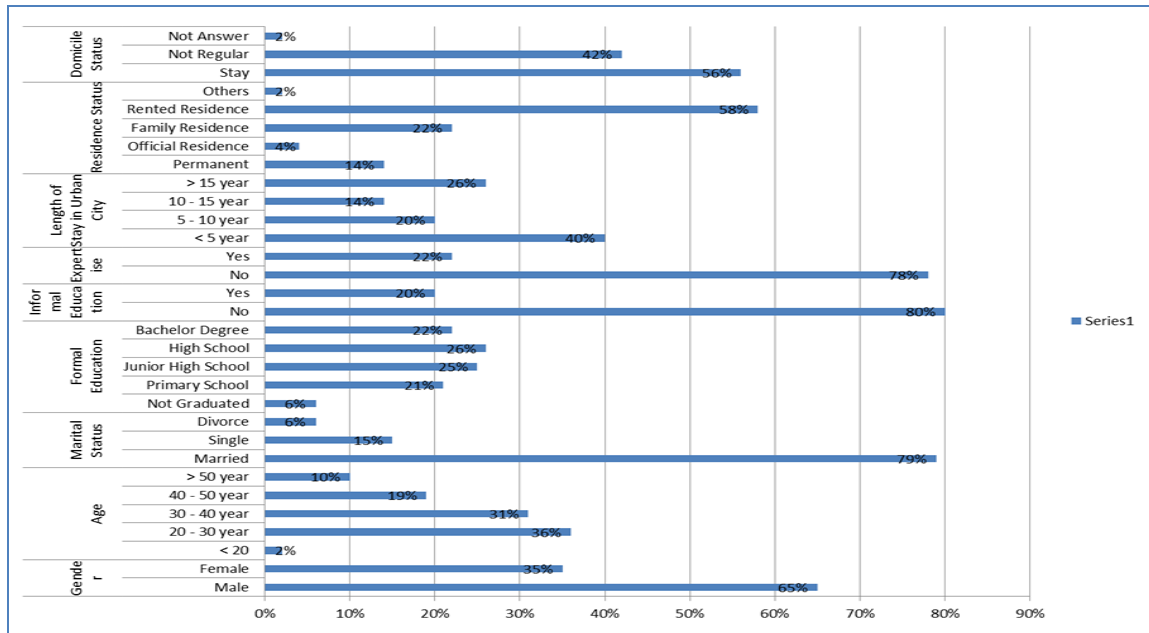


Fig. 4. Respondents Characteristics of Urban Residents in Surabaya

The typology of the urbanisms' behavior varies as the following. Most are the male that is 65%, and female 35%. In terms of age, the average age of the respondents' productive, i.e. mostly between 20-30 years were 36%, and older than 50 years 10%. Considering the age, the productive age, the majority of respondents have a marital status that is 79%. In terms of formal education, most respondents are high school graduates. Those who have never had education is 80%, and the non-formal education 20% by moving to the city of Surabaya. It was also found that most have for long time lived in the city of Surabaya more than 5 years of 40%, and more than 15 years 26%. The urban residency status in the city where most of the answers rent houses or boarding of 58%, who claimed to have a place to stay in their own house 14%, and the remaining respondents live in the family home

or the home office. However, there are still some entrants from outside the province of East Java that will certainly have a background of social, cultural, educational, diverse culture as well. From the graph in Figure 4, it has identified various factors that allegedly driving can lead to urbanization, and most states are well behaved with a strong sense of family and fellow newcomer looking demonstrated by cooperating inter-area residents a place where to live.

I. Typology of Behavioral Aspects of Urbanization in the Review of Urban Employment in Surabaya

The aspects of urbanisms who work in Surabaya determines both positive and negative impact, they have different social, economic, education and cultural backgrounds as seen in Fig. 5

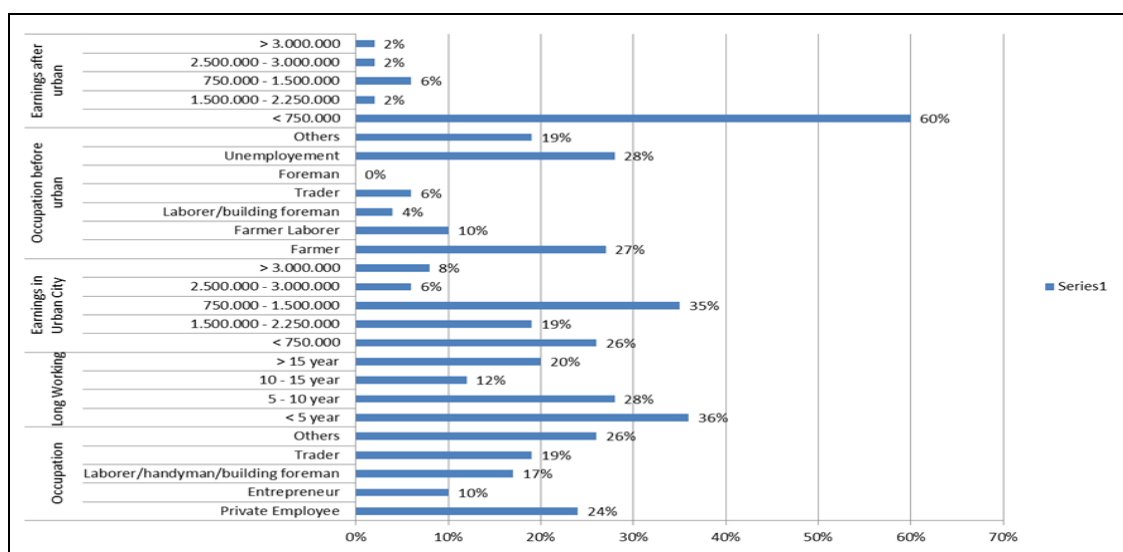


Fig.5. Social, economic, education and cultural backgrounds

They work as employees of private companies of 24%, 19% traders, laborers / carpenters / construction foreman as much as 17%, and the rest who work as self-employed 10%. It is probable to support the provision of expertise or skill of non-formal education for them. With the various types of work that was involved the urban long worked in the city of Surabaya mostly less than five years of 36%, long working 5-10 years were 28%, long working 10-15 years 12%, and the remaining respondents answered more than 15 years old. Furthermore urbanisms income in the city of Surabaya, the majority of income is Rp 750000-1500000,-, who work in the area of origin mostly not working and there are some who get salary of < Rp.750,000 that is 60%.

IV. CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that some of the behavioral impact of urbanization that appeared in Surabaya can be both positive and negative impact as follow:

Positive impact includes:

It increases the number of population in the city of Surabaya and this condition e number also increases the demand for goods and services, so that the economy can grow. In addition, it contributes to an increase of local revenues, due to the urban economic activities in urban areas that is subject to a tax, levy or the like. This phenomenon inevitably leads to income increase. Besides that, companies can easily find the employees because there are a lot of workers with different qualifications.

Negative impacts

It is noted that the population increase causes a variety of economic and social problems. Besides that, it also increases unemployment in urban areas because of limited job opportunities with fewer skills they have from the village. Another problem is dealt with emerging urban slums, because the supply of housing is not balanced by the number of the people. The common problem in Surabaya is traffic congestion, as more and more residents, the traffic flow will also be so high. Most of the urban who come to the city is not equipped with the expertise or skills required to have jobs in big cities makes them unemployed. Last of all, the urbanisms make the city government have more burden with densely populated city of Surabaya.

The behavior impact of urbanism due to the rural area as the beginning area can give positive as well as negative impact such as the increasing of urbanist income, the development of economy in the city, the decreasing of unemployed men in the beginning area. If there are so many population left their beginning area, number of population in the village will be decreasing and then it will appear the decreasing of potential human resources who has high education in the area, so it will make difficulty the beginning area to develop the area. However, in the other side, to be able to get better life is as human right. Therefore, effort or activity of human to find better life is not able to be separated from our surrounding.

The survey result of 300 respondents concluded that the inventory of urbanist population has not been able to be carried out accurately because there is no reporting of urbanist in and out mainly on the certain moment. There are so many factors that stimulate urbanism, but the main factor is the stimulation of economic aspect such as to be difficult to find

work and to make effort in the area. The typology of urbanist behavior is by stay in a long time in Surabaya city for more than 5 years until 15 years. By living not in own house or contract and staying in family or official house. It means that the typology of urbanism behavior due to the age, marital status, formal or non-formal education and house status, so part of urbanist present to stay in Surabaya city along year although part of urbanist has not have own house. Therefore, 300 respondents of some areas are not only from East Java Province, but they are coming from outside, so certainly it will have variety background of social, culture, and education. The two curves has indicated some stimulation factors which is presented to be able to cause the happening of urbanism and most of them express that there is the behavior of well corporation inter citizen in the living area.

SUGGESTION

It is urgent for the government to do some efforts such as (1) To suppress or reduce urbanization in East Java. These efforts can be done by improving the economic and industrial sectors, in which they are not concentrated in urban areas, but spread in various regions, (2) to support the distribution of industrial products are built in the area, it needs to be supported by good infrastructures such as roads, transport or vehicles, bus terminals, air ports or harbors, and so on, (3) In addition to the development of infrastructure / facilities in economics, development of facilities / infrastructures social areas such as education facilities, health facilities, public facility needs improvement for minimizing the disparity between the rural and urban areas, (4) East Java Provincial Government needs to improve the cooperation with other provinces or districts outside Java, both for the existing and new ones dealing with transmigration areas, especially the areas that still lack the population, to increase the number of migrants from East Java, and (5) To avoid excessive urbanization need to be issued more stringent rules related to the urban population.

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