

HUMAN, CHANGE AND URBANIZATION: RURAL COMMUNITIES DYNAMICS AS SOCIO-CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES

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ABSTRACT

Interaction between rural and urban generates a contradiction in economic, cultural, social, political and even symbols of lifestyle of rural communities which perceive them as a cynical society. The development of information and technology has made an impact on shifting the rural community to modernity and transform the society through the elements of social resources. The increasing complexity of life has affected rural and urban interaction, human need to adjust to the advanced demands of life through means of education, socio-cultural, economics and technology. These aspects intensify the interaction between the rural and the urban through the gravity of each region. Gravity model is used to enhance the role of each region to improve the socio-cultural and economic resources.

Keywords: gravity, interaction, rural, urban.

INTRODUCTION

The concepts of rural communities in the perspective of its dynamic society often lead to contradictory connotations of the stereotypical perception of the villagers which are too static, passive and fatalistic which eventually drag them to the inevitable syndrome of poverty. The cynical identity of this rural culture is supported by the structure of the feudal-agrarian and elitist society, either in social institutions or in a symbolic universe such as language, lifestyle, ethics, shelter, and so forth. The social reality has strengthened the cultivation of life vision and self-identity that encompasses the characteristics of stupidity, lack,

laziness, lethargy, and inaction (Koentjaraningrat, 1985: 32-37). This self-perception is also controlled by the feeling of completely accepted, surrendered to destiny, reluctant to try.

The advancement of science and technology and the increasing complexity of modern life system cause the development of orientations of rural communities and the village in general. Elements of social and cultural resources in rural areas such as leadership, ideology and institutions can be a driving force in social change through the structural transformation of rural communities (Kartodirdjo, 1994: 163). Structural transformation is a strategic process in the modernization process. Structural changes at the

community level lies in the change of communal solidarity to associational solidarity, while on a personal level requires an ethos cultivation which is proper for inherent functional structure changes in modernization. The big problem is a cultural lag caused by the gap between the traditional life and the new modern lifestyle. The role of futurology ideology is required to overlook this condition, so that people do not only maintain their existence but also totally manifest themselves. Ideology in this case is defined as a collective effort of justifying and formulated as a principle of goal that inspires and strongly motivates the participants (Kartodirdjo, 1994: 168; Geertz, 1992: 5).

The complexities of modern life overcome the aspects of life in rural and urban communities. The society is always trying to adapt to the developments and demands of life. Aspects of education, socio-cultural, economic, and technology seem to have become the important things in villages and town life (Koentjaraningrat, 1985: 107). These aspects can intensify the interaction between rural and urban. Each has its own gravity. In the study of geography, it is known as the gravity model for the interaction theory (Haggett, 1970: 33-35). This theory was first introduced by E.J. Ravenstein to explain the principle of migration in

1885 and 1889 (Bintarto and Surastopo, 1982: 85). The gravity model is actually adopted from Isaac Newton's law which explains, "the force is inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the two objects." The approach of complex areas is also supported by Peter Haggett (Supardan, 2008: 248-249) it can also become an analysis to explain the interactions between different regions, which is based on supply and demand across the region.

In the study of geography, the interaction between groups of people as producers and consumers with the necessary items indicates a movement. Manufacturer of a product is usually located in a particular geographical space, while the subscribers spread out around the producers. Thus, before the interaction takes place, there has been a movement in advance. Frequency of movement between producers and consumers are influenced by the principle of optimization, by a threshold requirement, or by existing competitors and distance. Here, the threshold is understood as minimum number of people required, in this case, users are used as a basic calculation for establishing business units. Social analysis with the application of the theory of gravity and potential residents in relation to social interaction has been done, such as gravity and social inter-

action by Carrothers, and also Peter Haggett (1970:35-37), and the gravitational potential of the population by Peter Haggett, gravity and migration by Carrothers (Bintarto, 1989: 87-95).

DYNAMICS OF RURAL-URBAN COMMUNITIES AND URBANIZATION ISSUES

From a historical perspective, urbanization is a new event in the history of human society, even though the influence of the city in its development can be proven since 8000 years ago, with the founding of the oldest cities Jeriko, followed by the cities of Sumer, Babylon, Greece and Rome, and London as the first city in the West (Laquian in Hauser et al. 1985: 72). Since the founding, cities reflect the best results achieved and the level of human development, particularly in the fields of construction, production, art, and the people's state of feelings about the values are reflected by city living. The growth of the cities since 1900 had been questioned due to the emergence of growth effects. Poverty, unemployment, crime, pollution and rubbish are problems caused by the growth of the city.

So far, the problem of urban is often interpreted as a migration problem with socioeconomic impact such as poverty, crime, slums, waste and environmental pollution pro-

blems. The worst of the economic situation and the function of a city is always associated with the acceleration of population growth. It can be seen from some of big cities in Indonesia, such as Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung, Semarang, Medan, Makassar and other cities, unraveling the problems of those big cities is nearly impossible. The faster the cities grow, the sooner problems along with. Demographically, the level of urbanization goes hand in hand with the growth of the cities. Therefore, the rate of growth of the cities will inevitably bring about demographic change of life in the political, socio-cultural, and economic field.

Development and modernization have brought about many changes to the way of life of the villagers (rural communities) and townspeople (urban communities) in particular, and generally the Indonesian people. These changes are of course a result of the relationships and interactions, good relations with the outside world and the developments occurring in their own country. Similarly, the interaction between urban and rural areas can change the way of life of rural communities. Advances in the fields of education, technology, socio-cultural and economic, gradually has increased the level of life of rural communities and urban communities. Changes which

are taking place in the villages and rural communities are essential for the government of the Republic of Indonesia, for 80% (Bintarto, 1977: 11) most people in Indonesia live in the village. Villages also has an important role as a source of food, labor resources, and natural resources. As the hinterland, rural development can be traced since independence because the period before the independence or colonial age, rural communities or villagers were away from the city in terms of social and cultural, educational, and economic. The villages were abandoned and isolated. It makes villages diminishingly developed.

Urbanization is a process of change in proportion of the population living in urban areas. In other words that urbanization occurs if the growth rate of urban population bigger than rural population growth rate (Salas in Hauser, 1985: 2-3). Urbanization, in developing countries such as Indonesia, has the physical impact, cities would grow up to be big and spacious with the inadequate level and quality of city living, such as slums, poor, and squatter, inadequate clean water and transportation. Urbanization takes place during a transition phase that leads to the whole change of people's behavior, which would head in the direction of what has been achieved in developed countries (Dove, 1985: 241).

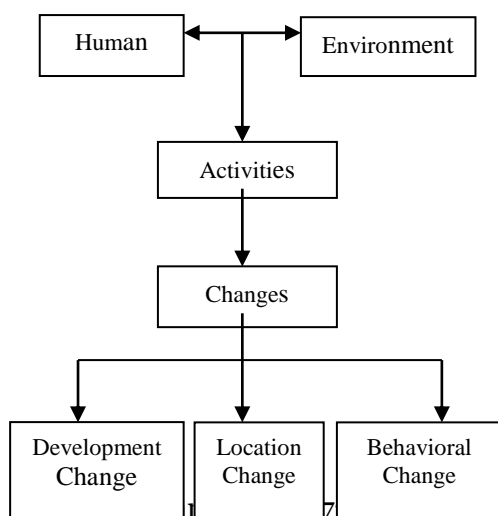
Basically, change is a characteristic of human beings, both material and nonmaterial. Urban-ization is due to changes in human beings both in the manner of life, the order of life and lifestyles to meet their needs. The changes that occur can be either positive or negative depending on outside influences received and processed by the people. Such changes potentially cause social change, economic change, technological change, cultural change, and so forth.

Changes as an ongoing process, an evolution that is being or has been in effect, a process that has been achieved, an adaptation and others which imply the existence of "change" (Bintarto, 1989: 71). While the process can be understood by the existence of a continuity, a transition. This process can result in progress or setbacks, integration or disintegration, so that in a process requires a moment control in order that the process can be directed to the right path.

Human either as individuals or as a group live in and with the environment (Rex, 1985: 107). Based on the principle of this reciprocal relationship, humans adapt, maintain and manage the environment. The results of this dynamic relationship can lead to a form of activity or activities. This form of activity results in changes such as development change, location

change, and behavioral change (Bintarto, 1989: 73).

In accordance with changes in manner of conduct which is a behavioral change of the local inhabitants in an attempt to adjust the developments taking place in the area. In this case, it is implemented the restructuring of the whole pattern of activities in the area. The relation between human environment and changes can be described as the following diagram :



Urbanization is basically a form of relationship or interaction between village and town in addition to ruralize, circulation, and commuting. These symptoms are caused by the developments in the field of education, culture, technology, and the

orientation of modern economics. Urbanization in developed countries is a result of the increasing power production and higher levels of life. The growing population density is followed by the expansion of available jobs, the increasing of specialization, the easier to use non-human power, the more rapid scientific and revolution of technology, and the declining cost of public services. Furthermore, the higher population densities are able to reduce time and distance and enlarge the group of population to access public services. (Hauser and Gardner, 1985: 47).

The increasing of urbanization may occur when the access of transportation between rural and urban areas are accommodated. Urbanization in this study, according to Eldridge (1956), is: "the process of people moving to cities or other densely settled area. The term urbanization is also used to describe the changes in social organization that occur as a consequence of population concentration. Urbanization is by which rural areas become transformed into urban areas." From that quotation, it can be seen that the rural population is more familiar with the city, even some of those people live in the city. Many of those had left the village and lived in the city. However, some others

work in the city and still live in the village.

The background of urbanization in developed and developing countries has important differences to notice. They are, first, the driving force of urbanization. In developed countries involves the effect of foreign occupation in developing countries, the role of overall population growth rate is more important in urban growth and rapid urbanization, the availability of 20th century technology in developing countries when the economy and the level of urbanization takeoff. Second, the population ratio of the source to the level of life. Third, life vision and values, and the fourth, state of world politics.

IMPACT OF RURAL AND URBAN INTERACTION

The interaction between rural and urban areas in case of urbanization could potentially drive to positive and negative impact on the villages and the cities, including population (urbanism). The positive influence of the penetration of city to village:

- A. Since schools spread out, rural community broaden their knowledge horizon.
- B. The increasing number of teachers in rural areas with adequate knowledge about development issues will become a driving force for educated villagers. The diminutive rate of

illiteracy accelerates the pace of development in the countryside.

- C. The open relation between rural and urban areas through the expansion of transportation may increase the frequency of socioeconomic relations of the rural community with the urban community.
- D. Proper technology in agriculture and farms increases productivity, it increases the income for rural community as well.
- E. Inclusion of experts from various disciplines has been beneficial to many villages in preserving the rural environment.
- F. Government intervention has increased the quality and quantity of such self-employed in the field of handicrafts, cottage industries and others.

Knowledge About Population Has Helped To Improve The Quality Of Family. (Bintarto, 1989: 77).

While the negative influences are:

- A. City's modernization, such as trends and fashion style which tend to be fashionable practiced by many young people in rural areas. It is believed that this orientation will shake off the rural characteristic.
- B. Television can also be a negative impact, especially the culture of violence, crime, glamorous life through movies and soap opera programs.

- C. Job opportunities and attraction of cities in each sector absorb the youth urban community, so that the rural community has lost the potentially human resource in agriculture, only the old and less productive people live in villages.
- D. Influx of urban community with massive capital in the rural area has changed the rural local wisdom about land-use, especially near the border areas of the settlement.
- E. Penetration of urban culture to the village with less or do not fit with the culture or traditions of village governance tends to interfere with social or cultural of the rural.
- F. Other issues that may arise from this interaction is a matter of food, shelter, unemployment, the environment and so forth (Bintarto, 1989: 78).

According to Hauser and Gardner (1985: 52-64), the consequences that are caused by the urbanization can be viewed from various perspectives, such as: *first*, area of the city as a physical building, the changes of the natural environment into the artificial one. It is a physical development of the city. The city as a physical building reveals different spatial patterns. Spatial patterns of pre-industrial city characterized by buildings and markets which are located in the city center, the

pattern of population distribution characterized by having the elite living near the city center and the poor widely spread to the suburbs or even outside the city. By looking at this framework, there are various sectors which are separated from each other by natural barriers to the spatial distribution based on economic function, ethnicity, or based on cultural characteristics such as religion or language. Physical development of the city is not only increasing standard of living, especially in developed countries, but also creating a big problem. One of the problems a city deals with is slums. Newcomers of the city are not generally equipped with adequate skills and human resources, limited expertise, and not well-prepared the city life, they commonly settled in shanty towns they build. It is not a proper settlement. Commonly the houses are built from brittle materials and it does not even have any access to basic services like drinking water, drainage and sanitation. They are commonly from the lower class of the population.

Second, urban areas as economic mechanism. Cities emerged from economic developments in agriculture, it means that the development creates the excessive food supply, one of the requirements to enable people to live in groups and develop their skills. Community life and permanent

settlement bring about the change in economic activity so that there will be divisions of labor. Perhaps the most meaningful result of city life is the production and the improved living standards, so that the division of labor and specialization grow up. It creates the economic life increasingly becomes interdependent of its nature, Interdependent economic life of the nature and the unsteady footing emerge disputes, the government increasingly intervened and issue the regulations and stimulate the emergence of new organizations.

Third, the cities area and social organization. Social organization is also changing due to changes in the physical and the economic life of the city. In developed countries, as Emile Durkheim says, the social unity is more like organic rather than mechanical. It means that social unity is generated by the interdependent life and it is not as the work of a similar culture (Rex, 1985: 82). The role of labor changed from "status" to "contract". Family as a basic social institution is changing and its role becomes weaker and vanished. The function of Educating children has been taken over by the schools, function of fostering affection has been weak as reflected by the number of divorces, the protective function of the family as a social institution is taken over by police, hospital, the function of a family

as a source of entertainment has been taken over by cinema, radio, television. The social organization emerged by designed, which brings about the bureaucracy as a result of city life in order to coordinate and harmonize the functions of the city in every aspect of life, including economics, social, education, politics, and religion.

Fourth, urban areas and human behavior. In an urban environment, the possibility of human relationships is much greater than in the pre-urban neighborhood or rural. The possibility of expanding this relationship will affect human behavior. The effect of increasing human relations in the social field, perhaps as large as the effect of mutations in the field of genetics. In particular, extensive contacts with other people tends to result in a change in the nature of the relationship itself. As stated by Louis Wirth in *Urbanism as a Way of Life*, (Hauser and Gardner, 1985, 60) on the effect of population and population density, as well as the increasing diversity. According to Wirth, small community characterized by contacting "first group" which tends to be face-to-face, familiar, and covers every aspect of life. In terms of such contacts, personal relationships are based on knowledge about the other person, the feelings and emotions.

In contrast to the large and dense population, with more complex contact,

human relationships tend to be "second", it is fragmented and incomplete, on the basis of the principle of benefit, not personal, and not from the heart. Moreover, in a city environment there are more contacts with other people with different cultural backgrounds, social status, religion, different level of education. Therefore, it is exposed to a wide range of values and procedures of thinking and acting. In such circumstances, human behavior tends to be "rational" and no longer "traditional", it means that many facets of life that must be decided by the individual and no longer subject to the mores and inherited customs from ancestors which is well tied by the rural community. The result of the increase in population and population density along with increasing diversity, the informal social control becomes weak. Social control formally done through laws, regulations and enforced order by the state. The consequences of weakened informal social rules result in increasing personal turmoil, as reflected in juvenile delinquency, crime, prostitution, alcohol addiction, drug addiction, suicide, mental disorders, social trepidation.

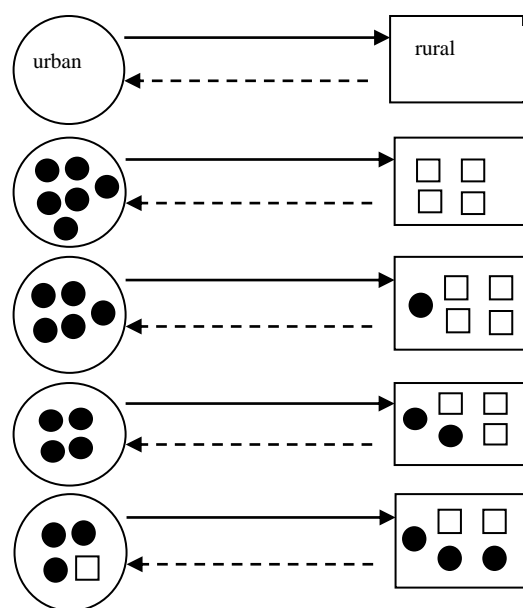
Changes in human behavior are commonly found in major cities that are very religious and high-level competition. However, there are also some cities that are made up of a

number of enclaves based on race, ethnicity, religion, language, and functionality, without worthwhile relationships to each other. As long as these enclaves unrelated to each other, the urban communities are more like a collection of a number of small units rather than a single large population groups and integrated. In the enclave itself, social relations generally limited, the relation is only with other people in the region, the social legacy of the ancestors, including the institutions, rules and mores, values, ways of thinking and behavior are sustained as in a remote village (Hauser and Gardner, 1985: 61). In some cities in Indonesia, social groups emerge based on the sense of ethnic or regional origin, for example, Minang people in Jakarta, Bugis people in Jakarta, Solo people in Jakarta, Maluku people in Jakarta, and many others. But, it is possible if there is a division of labor increases and economic life increasingly interdependent on its nature, so that the social interaction with other enclave members increase, and population density also increase, bring about the consequences.

Population density composed of various backgrounds, if it is accompanied by increasing social interaction, it is a source of rapid social change, disputes between groups and the results are positive and negative

from a plural society. If there is a cultural diversity, the increasing social interaction will stimulate a change in each culture and it may play a role to form a melting pot. The free and unlimited relations between nations with different cultural backgrounds can also lead to rapid change. In a pluralistic society, the first stage of interaction could emerge a dispute, especially if there is a difference in opportunities, the level of life and strength. In these early stages, people usually have to undergo adjustments and it becomes a difficult time. In a pluralistic society, cultural diversity generally creates new forms and exciting ways of thinking and behavior, but on the other hand, pluralistic society fraught with tension, disputes and extreme act of violence.

The description above is an overview of urban interaction as a result of urbanization. While the interaction of rural and urban has an element of reciprocity, although the direction of the effect depends on the dominant strength of a party. Interaction rural and urban and urbanization may also result in terms of urbanism, it is a process of imitation of the villagers of the city life elements brought by villagers who lived in the city. The impact of rural and urban interaction can be described as follows:



Description:

Urban element

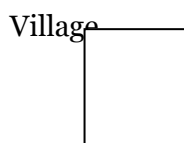


Rural element



—————> Dominant current

-----> Weak current



Source: Bintarto, 1989: 97

From the diagram, it can be seen that the elements of urban are much more pressing the elements of rural, although pressing is not always a negative connotation. The effects of interaction are:

- A. Changes in the rural economic or urban economic orientation of rural community and urban community.
- B. Changes or adjustments to lifestyle experienced by rural community near the urban.
- C. Improvement of life horizon of rural people due to the influence of education.
- D. Increasing rural urban relations due to traffic network expansion.
- E. Symptoms of increasing gross income.

The symptoms of modernization as a goal for rural communities as a process of progress can cause problems for the rural community, if they are simply taken for granted. Modernization effect still needs to be filtered or selected by the authorities who are responsible for harmony, balance, and harmonious life of society. The "taken for granted" probably occur if the unwell-educated villages work in the city. Behavior is strongly influenced by the style of city life.

CONCLUSION

The change of system from agrarian society to an industrial society has consequences on the materialistic values of human life. Urban area as a physical building, urban area as economic mechanism, urban area as a social organization, urban area and human behavior and urban area as a

unit of government has a special attraction for the rural community as a modern identity, socioeconomic status, and progress is represented by industry and technology. While urban development is more complicated and it needs more lands. Therefore, there has been a contact between two areas or more and creates a new reality in a particular form called an interaction. Interaction is a social process, economic process, cultural processes, or the political process and so forth sooner or later may cause a reality. A city culturally more modern supported by industrial development that increases the economic level better and it encourages the urbanization of rural communities. The dynamics of rural communities in the form of urbanization is a phenomenon of interaction and reciprocal process that has an influence on the behavior of the parties concerned through direct contact, through the news (Joseph S. Roucek in Bintarto, 1989: 63). Influence on behavior involves a change in attitude or behavioral change of local population in an attempt to adjust to the developments occurring in the area. These changes can be fast or slow but steadily towards progress. Changes may also occur in the direction of progress, but it could unexpectedly decrease. It can move forward and backward.

The phenomenon of industrialization, especially in developing countries, including Indonesia bring about an impact on urbanization, are commonly not followed by the modernization process at the individual level such as change in knowledge, attitudes and skills. Therefore, at the communal level, changing agrarian society to an industrial society is not empowered by the three personality dimensions, based on the patterns of the industrial culture to change the pattern of agrarian culture. To face the new technologies, it is required new attitudes towards job, time, resources which are covered in the culture of technology. It is an important element of the industrial culture. The demands for the new attitude inevitably drift the values, no longer status orientation, but result, it is not autocracy it is technocracy and professionalism, authoritarianism replaced with democracy and so forth. People's attention is not only limited to a small environment such as family, neighbors or a village, but it needs empathy towards urban communities.

Meanwhile, the knowledge of modernization that is gained from the urban needs to be absorbed, selected then forwarded to rural communities as a basis for the development of an appropriate culture, harmony, and balanced with the personal values of the

local community. However, the more complex of modern life, the more complex the question of urbanization and urbanism. Not only the analysis of economic, social, cultural to solve the issues, but a wiser holistic approach that could provide hope to unravel the impact of the rural-urban interaction.

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