

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Conclusion

Semarang City, as the capital of Central Java Province is the source, the knot and the driving of various changes that are the main attraction of the increasing urbanization of the city. The city also has extensive functions developed from the urban center to the surrounding area, one of them is Ungaran City.

Ungaran City as the buffer area of Semarang City, has a major role in supporting the urban functions in the metropolitan core area. The position of Ungaran City which is strategically adjacent to Semarang City and passed by national roads cause the development in this area is quite rapid, which contributes to the high rate of migration of the population, the development of transportation connectivity, the land-use changes as well as the physical, social and economic development. Ungaran City becomes a new growth center that makes it possible to meet all the needs of the population, but still forms a pattern of interaction with Semarang City which is raising the pattern of population movement. The pattern of interaction between both cities is not only limited to the economic factors alone, but takes place in all aspects of life. In the polycentric concept, one of the main characteristics is the phenomenon of cross, commuting, which is one form of inter-regional interaction.

The polycentrism, basically denoting the existence of multiple centers in one area, seems to have become one of the defining characteristics of the urban landscape in advanced economies (*see Kloosterman and Musterd, 2001*). According to Anas et al (1998), one of the most interesting features of the modern urban landscapes is the tendency of economic activity to cluster in the several centers of activity. The concept of polycentric urbanization has gained renewed attention in the past few years, not as a definition of an urban structure in the region or country alone, but more as the strategic planning concept.

Semarang as the center and Ungaran City as the sub-center form the interurban polycentric concept. The people in Ungaran City are not only doing mobility to Ungaran City, but also still doing mobility to Semarang City regarding with their economic and social activities supported by the availability of integrated public transportation (eq BRT). As the center of the Metropolitan Area, Semarang City besides able to serve the entire metropolitan area, also can serve the needs of regional outside the metropolitan area, and even national. Ungaran City as a sub-center in the Semarang Metropolitan Area serves to support the development of the metropolitan region as a unity of social, economic and also environment.

The existence of small, medium and large industries and the growing of services and trade activities in Ungaran City is expected to be able to barrier the urbanization flows to Semarang City. Moreover, according to World Bank (2016) the rate of urbanization in Indonesia is the fastest in Asia, even exceeding the rate of urbanization in China and India.

The role of Ungaran City as a barrier to the urbanization rate to Semarang City will influence the independence of Ungaran City in fulfilling the needs of its inhabitants. Ungaran City will be able to serve as Counterurbanization for Semarang City by developing some new growth centers in Ungaran City and its surroundings as part of the Polycentric Urban Region's strategy.

5.2. Recommendation For Local Government and Further Research

This research cannot entirely comprehend on how independent is Ungaran City. This research is only looking for the reason on why people in Ungaran City still doing mobility to Semarang City. From the result of analysis, there is an interesting findings, that Semarang City and Ungaran City form the interurban polycentric concept, where there is people's mobility in both of the cities. In Indonesia, previously, the space structure of the city that occurs is monocentric concept because all of the activities are concentrated only in one city as the core city and make the rapid growth of urbanization in big cities.

One of the strategic plannings that can be done by the local government is to encourage and strengthen the polycentric urban development with the government of Semarang City in the Metropolitan Area Design and allowing synergies between the centers and the sub-centers. To gain competitive advantage, the local governments can strive to enhance the local creative capital by giving the added value for the local potencies. It is necessary to consider about the development of new growth centers to improve the quality of public facilities that will have impact to encourage the economy and social activities in the areas.

This research is not capable in answering the interesting question about the implementation of the Spatial Planning of Semarang Regency which stated that the development will focused in the east area of Ungaran City. It has begun since 2005, with the separation of Ungaran City area become two sub-districts, Ungaran Timur Sub-districts and Ungaran Barat Sub-districts and also the construction of a public square in Kalirejo area. This research only wanted to know the reason on why people still doing mobility to Semarang City and the type of growth of Ungaran City area in order to determine the independence of Ungaran City. So in order to complete the research about Ungaran City's independence, it is necessary to conduct a further research based on the regulatory aspects.