

**National Economic Development Policy and
Local Government Capacity:
Peri Urban Area as a Growth Machine of Metropolitan Area**

THESIS

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master Degrees under Linkage Program between University of Groningen (RUG) and Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB)

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Double Master Degree Program
Environmental and Infrastructure Planning
Faculty of Spatial Sciences
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Department of Regional and City Planning
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ABSTRACT

As an adjacent region of Jakarta Metropolitan Area (JMA), Karawang district is facing a characteristics change from rural to urban area. Counting as a new peri urban area of Greater JMA, the local government of the Karawang district needs a strong capacity to both protect this area and support the economic development and urban growth of GJMA. This research attempts to identify government efforts on adapting characteristics transformation. The needs of institutional capacity will be seen as an indicator to reach a sustainable peri urban area. Using methodology of desk study, the data collection is compiled from written sources such as literatures, articles, websites, government reports and local regulations. Comprising the data used ATLAS.ti as a tool; the research finding shows how government programs depict government's effort in achieving a sustainable peri urban area.

This research identified that potential characteristics of both urban and rural area could create sustainability by strengthening the local capacity. The three local capacities in which are known by institutional capacity should be a balance action of intellectual capital, social capital and political capital. The equal institutional capacity that led to a sustainable peri urban area would then strengthen the role or peri urban area as the growth machine of metropolitan area.

Keywords: *Jakarta Metropolitan Area, Peri urbanization, Local Capacity, Sustainable Development, Karawang District*

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This master thesis is a requirement for the double degree master program of Environmental and Infrastructure Planning (RUG) – the Netherlands and Regional and City Planning (ITB) – Indonesia. As decentralization is the main issue of governance, it interests me to gain more knowledge how decentralization should work. However, local capacity as my research focus is a strong factor which is able to guide local government whether to protect yet to harm their region. Perceiving the potency of local government, this thesis leads me to an interesting governance interaction which aims to create sustainable peri urban area. There is a need to balance all factors of institutional capital in order to fulfil the sustainability criteria.

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Table of Contents

ABSTRACT	i
Table of Contents	iii
List of Figures	v
List of Tables.....	vi
Chapter 1. Introduction.....	1
Background.....	2
Research Objective	5
Research Problems.....	5
Research Significance.....	6
Scope of Study.....	6
Methodology and Research Structure.....	7
Concluding Remarks	8
Chapter 2. Theoretical Framework	10
Metropolitan Area and the Peri Urban Area as its growth machine.....	10
Local Capacity as a strength of a new peri urban development	12
Sustainability within the peri urban area	14
Assessing Local Capacity within a new peri urbanization	16
Concluding Remarks	17
Chapter 3. Methodology	18
Case Study	18
Data Collection	18
Research Type	19
Indicators	19
Concluding Remarks	20
Chapter 4. Research Findings	21

Karawang District.....	21
Intellectual Capital.....	23
Educational level.....	23
Economic Innovation	25
Environment Innovation	26
Social Capital.....	26
Collaborative Participation	26
Public access	27
Public-Private Partnership.....	28
Public Awareness to Environment.....	29
Political Capital	29
Consensus Building practices	30
Community Initiatives.....	30
The Key Agents of Resources.....	30
Regulation to Protect Environment.....	31
Concluding Remarks	31
Chapter 5. Conclusion and Recommendation	32
Conclusion	32
The characteristics of peri urban area	32
Strong Local Capacities Towards a Sustainable Peri Urban Area.....	33
A Peri Urban Area as Metropolist’s Growth Machine	34
Recommendation	34
Recommendation for local government.....	34
Recommendation for future research.....	35
Annex.....	42

List of Figures

Figure 1 Jabotabek Metropolitan Development Plan	3
Figure 2 Expansion of built-up areas in Jakarta Metropolitan Region (JMR) 1983-2005.....	3
Figure 3 Process of change in the peri urban interface (PUI)	11
Figure 4 Conflicts among sustainable development values (adapted from Campbell, 1996).	16
Figure 5 Research Framework	17
Figure 6 Map of Greater Jakarta. CBD=Jakarta; inner suburbs=kotas (municipalities) bordering Jakarta; outer suburbs=kabupatens (districts) bordering Jakarta; inner suburbs+outer suburbs = Bodetabek; CBD+Bodetabek =Jabodetabek (JMA); extra outer suburbs+JMA= GJMA.....	21
Figure 7 Jakarta Metropolitan Area and Bandung Metropolitan Area.....	22
Figure 8 Map of Karawang District	22
Figure 9 Population growth in Karawang District	23
Figure 10 Number of Students in Karawang District 2006 – 2011.....	24
Figure 11 Number of Labor Force by Educational Attainment 2012	28

List of Tables

Table 1 Methodological framework	9
Table 2 Illustrative Perspective on Local Government Capacity	13
Table 3 Institutional Capital: Elements and Evaluation Criteria.....	14
Table 4 Set of indicators selected for the peri-urban area	15
Table 5 Initial Indicators framework	19
Table 6 Number of High Educational Students year 2010-2011	25
Table 7 Number of Schools in Karawang District	27
Table 8 Number of Public Health facility year 2010-2012	28
Table 9 Number of Paramedics 2012	28
Table 10 Research Findings based on data of Karawang District 2012.....	60
Table 11 Local existed regulation of Karawang District	61

Chapter 1. Introduction

A city with its own characteristics is an urban place where a locality becomes an identity of community. It is also when they need not only a space for living but also a place for a better livelihood and humanity (Portugali, 2006). As a city improves, it shapes a bigger boundary to be a developed city. It adapts its main activities into the needs of community. Unconsciously, this city then becomes a commoditized arena where community rely their lives on a lived place to have a better life value.

In metropolitan areas, expansion to cities surroundings is often being done since it faces an overburdened development inside. This expansion brings to the fast-growing extended metropolitan area which then compromise with uncontrolled transformation of rural-urban interface (Hudalah, Viantari, Firman, & Woltjer, 2013). The rural-urban interface, which can be termed as the peri urban interface, is an encountered zone of rural and urban. It significantly suffers with complex problems of rapid urbanization, intense pressures on resources, slum formation, lack of adequate services for water and sanitation, and most of all is a poor planning and degradation of farmland (McGregor, Simon, & Thompson, 2006). Furthermore, this area becomes a rigorous and prominent element of livelihoods and production systems in many areas forming connection in landscape since it has features of both urban and rural (Tacoli, 2003).

The mix features neither urban nor rural area enforce peri urban to be more a specific urban area than a rural area. Linking by urban and rural interests imposes conflicts that at last can decrease the original characteristics of the peri urban area. Population growth induces the availability of a good agricultural land contributes to rural residential and even industrial area moving out of farming. Agriculture becomes a distinct feature of the peri urban whereas better access to urban centres means better access to markets. Thus it can increase farming incomes and encourage shifts to higher value crops or livestock. In fact, according to Hudalah (2010) the economic value of peri urban agriculture declines along with the emergence of urban sectors in the new areas. As a result, the peri urban loses its traditional rural sector as a major income generating activity.

Meanwhile, urban demand to the peri urban area is shaping it to become the centre of industrial agglomeration. Accordingly, the situation impacts the changing of city's characteristics and influences the economic value of it. Peri urbanisation becomes the central government's authority to support national development. The peri urban area becomes the object of metropolitan area development. On the other hand, local government with their authorities attempts to protect their area by providing regulatory framework. And at the same time, they provide requirement for economic and population growth. Here, the capacity of local is required.

According to Hall (2008), capacity is a stock of resources, an ability to overcome organization's problems or to achieve its goals. Along with demanded development of peri urban area, local government has an important role to whether let their area become a new

one or optimize what they have to improve people's welfare. This capacity is to constrain peri urbanization in order to be in line with the original plan of the region.

As local government facing dilemmas of peri urban development, they are induced to strengthen capacity. Improving capability and ability in planning, controlling and managing their area should become one of the objectives of their planning decision. Moreover, either to anticipate further impacts of development or to adapt to current situation, local government should optimize the new characteristics as a support of local potency. Hence, local capacity becomes prominent to know and expand further.

A strong local capacity is a capital for an area to strengthen their identity. Whereas characteristic is changing or transforming, the objectives to attain sustainability is the main purpose. According to R. Diaz-Chavez (2003), defining the peri urban area under the sustainable development concept is finding an area with both urban and rural characteristics within urban limits whereas major sector activities are accomplished in order to sustain the natural resources without compromising their existence for future generations but providing the basic needs to their local populations. Seeing the definition above, it implies that sustainability means dealing with characteristics of an area and its environment.

Background

Jakarta as the capital city of Indonesia has already changed its form, spatial and pattern. It started for Southeast Asia as the focus of urban development that made Jakarta with its magnitudes became another focus for industrialization. The industrialization in Jakarta then spread out concentrically. This deployment of Jakarta's development to regions around is supposed to lessen the burden of Jakarta. In case of supporting the rapid growth of Jakarta thus metropolitan emerged.

The initial development of Metropolitan Area which consists of **Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang and Bekasi** (Jabodetabek) is growing rapidly due to the needs of places to fulfil community livelihood. It was then an extending metropolitan area into broader zones. The three broad zones of the Extended Metropolitan Regions suggested by McGee and Greenberg (1992; in Ikhwan Hakim (2009)), namely city core, the metropolitan area (also called peri urban or inner ring) and the extended metropolitan area (also called outer ring) have been mainly followed by empirical studies which wish to disclose the spatial characteristics of Extended Metropolitan Regions.

The extended metropolitan regions bring along the transformation of a new peri urban area. The change of land use in region is undeniable. As Michael Douglass (2010) stated, 'The guided land development' as a strategy which responses to fading urban development by attracting investment to an east-west corridor anchored at each end by ex-urban growth poles and aiming to restrain the urban growth into those corridors. Seeing the changes to countryside for some observers is as a form of "creative destruction" which describes the process of economic growth. This determined increasingly by their role in systems of

production, trade and consumption which have become global in scope and complex in structure (Kaox and Ag, 1989; in M. J. a. I. Healey, Brian W. (1990)) and also by the interdependence of places.

According to Susantono (1998) Jakarta as a metropolitan area has a master plan arranged for indicating that the urban growth should be directed westward and eastward. This initial plan aims to avoid further development in the more favourable southern part of its region, which are the water recharge areas. In fact, the development of metropolitan area is different from what has been planned. Urban sprawl continues to convert vacant protected land in the south into residential areas. Thus, it imposes what was supposed to be guided land development became uncontrolled development. The emergence of new zone such as industrial zone as an effort to improve the economic growth became tolerable.

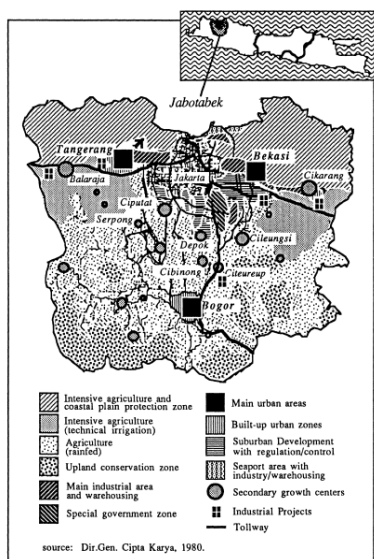


Figure 1 Jabotabek Metropolitan Development Plan
 Source: Mike Douglass (1989)

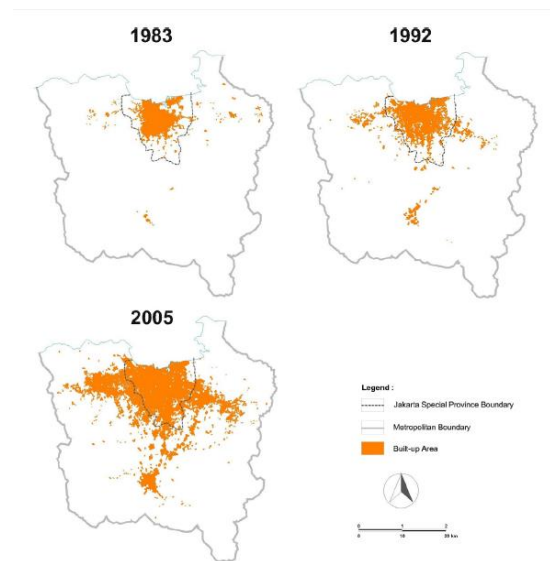


Figure 2 Expansion of built-up areas in Jakarta Metropolitan Region (JMR) 1983-2005
 Source: Analyzed from Rustiadi (2007) in Hudalah and Firman (2012)

Furthermore, extending metropolitan regions is undeniable. It means to discover another peri urban area with its characteristics and changes in urban spatial structure and pattern. As an area that has occurring land use transition, peri urban area become the subject to systematic process of change, but also where random changes can suddenly occur (Tavares, Pato, & Magalhães, 2012). According to Jackson (1995; in Dewberry and Rauenzahn (1996)) the heart of all suburban growth is land development when conversion of rural or vacant land to some sort of particular use such as residential or industrial. These words, then, strengthen how land use alteration is well tolerated.

Land use development is the land exchange from one use to another with greater intensity and is typically applied to residential, commercial, and industrial, also employment centres with supporting uses and supporting infrastructure (Dewberry & Rauenzahn, 1996). To accept the land use development it is worth changing the spatial pattern and structure.

Consequently, it would emerge not only a new proliferation but also another growth pole. This situation does matter in a new peri urban area. As the main actor, it needs the government to oversee the development. The lack of local capacity can emerge the uncontrolled development. Furthermore, it will threaten the sustainability of the area.

A peri urbanization in Karawang requires a strong capacity of local government. This capacity is to sustain the area in gaining a decent livelihood. Moreover, the sustainable livelihood is assumed to occur when local socio-economic and environmental characteristics affect in either positive or negative way to the lives of local people (R. Diaz-Chavez, 2003). Its strategic location makes Karawang easily opened to new influence and power. Positioned between the Jakarta Metropolitan Area and Bandung Metropolitan Area creates Karawang as a potential node of metropolitan hinterland. Thus, it needs a strong local capacity that will lead Karawang into a qualified development characterized by its own identity. This valuable development is as a result of a qualified government. According to Fukuyama (2013), this quality of development is a consequence of a qualified government that emerges because there is interaction between capacity and autonomy. It means that local capacity, which is closely related to autonomy, has a huge influence on both ability and capability of local government in facing new peri urbanization in their region.

On the other hand, the emergence of another growth pole means another market force area. According to Molotch (1976), the rising of urban area population is the main indicator of a growth success. It is notified by an initial expansion of basic industries followed by an expanded labour force, an increase scale of retail and commerce, and most of all is the increase of intensive land development which at last will impact the financial activity. The flourish of buildings either residential or commercial, imposes the development of industrial zones as an improvement of central business district which has traditionally symbolized the socioeconomic vitality and strength of the city (Hartshorn, 1992). Here, the authority of government is the control tools of massive local development which coincidentally will attract other economic activities.

The improvement of economic development as explained above consciously involves all actors, being private or public sectors. Each actor with its own interest behaves as a comparison between exchange values and use values which mostly abandon issues of consumption, including state intervention for collective consumption and the reproduction of labour, which is, then, stated as the growth machine (Phelps & Wood, 2011). Moreover, it is also defined as a city with its new intensive land development. Here, private sectors take the main role of the land conversion since their decision gives a prominent impact to the land development (Molotch, 1976). It is when the development of one main industry influences the spatial pattern surrounds it, thus the private becomes the main actors of a development and have a great potency even to decide or to solidify the policy. The local government, as the representative of people in that area, are enforced to improve their capacity. Neither political nor institutional influences are to protect their area, otherwise they lose their authority of constraining the intervention, and expand the development in their area.

Accordingly, as the main actor, the local government has to play their role of governing. Improving capacity of government becomes essential since transition caused by the expansion influences many aspects in the peri urban area, such as well-being and the environment. Therefore, identifying the local government capacity to deal with peri urban's transformation in terms of developing national economic growth will improve the capability of local government in facing the transition of the peri urban area and create a sustainable peri urban area.

Research Objective

The overburdened development in Jakarta Metropolitan Area made the national government decide to expand the metropolitan area. This situation emerges as a new peri urban interface that has to be ready to transitioning their characteristics of an agricultural area into an industrial area, losing their arable land to be industrial land. The local government, as the main actor of the peri urban development, are enforced to strengthen their capacity in order to protect their area.

The lack of capacity will create uncontrolled development that can cause the losing of original characteristics of the area. Meanwhile, strengthening the local capacity will improve sustainable development as a part of future decision of developing national economic growth. Therefore, identifying the local capacity that is needed to deal with the transition of the new peri urban development is the main objective of this research. Hence, it can give recommendations for what local government can do better to have new sustainable peri urbanization in their regions.

Research Problems

A prominent impact of globalisation and rapid urbanisation on the urbanisation patterns of major cities in Asia is the emergence of mega-urban regions, or what is interchangeably called extended metropolitan regions (EMR) (McGee, 2008; Douglass, 1995, p. 50-51; in Ikhwan Hakim (2009)). It integrated a vast area to expand its development as a greater metropolitan area of Jakarta.

The expansion of Greater Jakarta Metropolitan Area develops a new peri urban that can obviously have different characteristics with one previously, in this case is how agricultural area becomes easily planned for industrial area. The main role of private which influences peri urban development imposes local government to behave both support the development and to protect their area.

As to achieve research objectives, there is a main question that has to be answered about *the extent of local government capacity to have new sustainable peri urban development.*

Additionally, to elaborate the main question, there are four sub questions, such as:

1. What are the characteristics of peri urban transformation?

This question is about a new urban growth that involves in new peri urbanization.

2. What capacity does the local government need to deal with peri urbanization?

This question is needed to elaborate the capacity that local government needs in facing peri urbanization.

3. How can local government adapt to the characteristic's transformation of Karawang District?

The answer of this question can be seen in local regulation that has been authorized or planned to be arranged in order to cover up the transformation and create a sustainable development.

4. How does adopted local capacity lead to a sustainable peri urban area?

This question will provide recommendation to what government should know/find, improve or strengthen capacity they have.

Research Significance

This research is significant to identify the local government capacity, as they are the owner of a new peri urban area. The situation of which the economic development influences national economic development makes that the government should be concerned with their city's transformation to become another new characterized city. This research is about how agricultural area becomes industrial area, which means not only changes in land use, but also change in the city's characteristics since citizens that initially are farmers, they have to move towards industrial labours. Furthermore, the fact that private sectors influences the economic development by encouraging the new spatial pattern to one area consciously indicate the strength of private which drives the development in one particular area. Here, local government actually needs to be decisive in protecting their area to avoid uncontrolled transformation area.

Moreover, the transformation of a new peri urban area in terms of focusing on industrial area has to be well determined since the development of the industrial area would reach a saturation point at one time, thus resulting in a stagnation of economic growth. Converting land from industrial uses in order to increase the land value after the "dot bomb" economic contraction have to make experts think about protecting the employment and preserve the space in the time when a low demand industrial market occurred (Consulting Group, 2007). Hence, government should have strong capacity not to let it occur in their area.

Scope of Study

A new peri urbanization emerges as a consequence of the expanded of metropolitan area. It is a distinct zone between cities and their rural hinterlands, thus it has characteristics in both rural and urban area. The occurrence of a new peri urban area is intended to support a development in the core city. By including towns and villages within an urban agglomeration, the peri urban is counted as a dynamic area with complex patterns of land use and landscape that is disjointed between local and regional boundaries.

As a peri urban supports the urban area, its role becomes complementary to it. Tosics and Nilsson (2011) summarized this situation into when the urban area is combined with peri-urban area it will form functional urban area. Moreover, it will be expanded into rural-urban region when rural hinterland is involved. For that matter, peri urban faces sophisticated problems from urban expansion, rapid urbanization, resources pressures, slum formation, inadequate public services because of an increasing demand, unimplemented plan, and moreover is degradation of arable land because of urban demand. In order to solve these problems, local government needs capacities that can protect the region from destruction and sustain the environment. This local capacity is crucially demanded to face the peri urbanization.

Local capacity as an institutional capacity is synonymous with institutional capital, that is differentiated by Khakee (2002) as a group of resources embodied in social relations and interactions in a place. Theoretically, it formulates three components such as knowledge resources, relational resources, and mobilization capacity. The application of theoretical formulations is context dependent. It considers the amount of financial, political and professional resources, and also community involvement. This institutional capacity is continually evolves as a result of the social learning process.

Based on the explanation above, the scope of the research is confined to:

1. The characteristics of a peri urbanization that covers the information of urban, migration and population.
2. Finding both the existed regulations which can describe how government adapt to the transformation.
3. How local government adapt to the characteristic's transformation of the region.
4. How adopted local capacity lead to a sustainable peri urban area.

Methodology and Research Structure

This research mainly consists of three processing stages. Firstly, it will include the literature review. Here, the author attempts to construct a theoretical base of a new peri urbanization, which consists of its characteristics, and causalities that emerge inherently. Another theoretical base is about capacity that is needed by local government in dealing with the transformation of their region.

Secondly, it is about data collecting stage in one particular region as a study case. The research uses text data such as media (e-local newspaper and website) and archives. As stated by Neuman (2006), the media is also a scene in which competing interests attempt to win public support. It also can lead political official into public hearing and give a carefully documented presentation of the entire picture of the current events. This kind of data is also called non-reactive measurement. That is when a conclusion is reached by analysing evidence from both behaviour and attitudes without disrupting those being studied.

Furthermore, analysing data is the third stage of this research. Another name of nonreactive measurement is unobtrusive measures which emphasizes how people or organization as a research object is unaware that they are being studied. Here, researcher needs to be creative in analysing social behaviour of the object.

Concluding Remarks

Peri urbanization as an extending metropolitan phenomenon often occurs in an adjacent area of metropolitan regions. This phenomenon creates a new area which has a rural-urban characteristic. As a buffer zone of the metropolitan area, the new peri urban area should lessen the overburdening of the city core thus can balance the economic growth. This situation of characteristics transformed from rural to urban area should be followed by strong local capacities. Regarding to achieve a sustainable peri urban area, local capacity constrains the changing. Either the changes will harm or improve the area hence the local government capacity takes their role.

This research aims to identify kinds of capacity that local government have and improve in order to protect their area from characteristics changing. Moreover, the types of capacities will lead to an explanation of successful sustainability objectives in their local area.

No	Objective(s)/ Target(s)	Data required	Sources of data	Method of data collection	Method of analysis	Output of analysis
1.	<i>Identifying the extent of local government capacity in facing a new peri urban development</i>					
	Identifying the characteristics of peri urban transformation	Secondary data: Urban information, migration information, population information	Literature reviews	Collecting available documents, Literature study	Qualitative: theoretical approaches, Literature study	Characteristics of peri urbanization
	Identifying local government capacity needed to dealing with peri urbanization	Secondary data: literatures	Literature reviews, documents, archives	Collecting available documents, Literature study	Qualitative: theoretical approaches, Literature study	Practical local government capacity
	Identifying how local government adapt to the characteristic's transformation of Karawang District	Secondary data: literatures	Literature reviews, archives, media	Collecting available documents, Literature study	Qualitative: theoretical approaches, Literature study	Characteristics of Local government capacity
	Identify how adopted local capacity lead to a sustainable peri urban area	Conclusion, Resume of the data result analysis				

Table 1 Methodological framework

Source: Author, inspired by Neuman (2006)

Chapter 2. Theoretical Framework

This chapter provides a literature review that defines the characteristics of a new peri urban area and the importance of local government capacity to deal with the peri urbanization. It is initiated by the definition of peri urban area that is summarized from various sources; followed by local capacity that is needed to deal with the peri urbanization; and continued to find a connection between how local capacity can strengthen and improve peri urbanization in one certain area and also emerge a sustainable peri urban area.

The theoretical framework tends to gain better understanding of the peri urban development and clarify the role of local capacity in facing peri urban transformation. At last, in this chapter, there will be criteria that are used as a principle guideline for assessing local government capacity and answering the question of research problems.

Metropolitan Area and the Peri Urban Area as its growth machine

Metropolitan is the concept of extended city as a consistent basis for measuring the spatial extent of urban development (Bourne, 1982). Its initial form is a city which has at least three common elements as definitions of extended urban areas, such as:

- 1) A minimum population size threshold for designation as a major urban area
- 2) A geographic scale large that enough to encompass all of the developed area and small enough to maintain the population density which is greater than that is typically the same as rural areas in the same region
- 3) The broader zones where a significant proportion of workers are interested to commute to the urban core.

Having a city center is one of requirements to be a metropolitan area. The other two requirements are the central district and the linkage between city center and central district (Bourne, 1982). Based on these requirements, peri urbanization emerges as an essential development in expanded metropolitan area. Initially, it tends to lessen the overburdening of the city core and achieve equal development between central core and the hinterlands. As it flourishes, peri urban area as stated by Phillips et al. (1995) in McGregor et al. (2006), is a region that is influenced by urban characteristics that has an easy access to markets, services and other inputs, provides labor, but relative lacks of land and risks from pollution and urban growth; emerges a local threatened to government, thus challenge them to protect their region.

However, dividing peri urban area into two zones, Phillips et al. (1995) in McGregor et al. (2006) try to elaborate urban functional area that occurs in line with the peri urbanization. Those zones are: (1) A direct impact zone which experiences the immediate impacts of land demands from urban growth, pollution and the like; and (2) An influenced market-related zone that notify the handling of agricultural and natural resources products.

According to Logan and Molotch (1987) in Jonas and Wilson (1999) a high commodity opens up opportunity in urban place production where there are always conflicts between the use of land and its exchange. It is actually about a geographical scale that sees neighbourhoods as a hierarchy of territories connecting to each level of government (Jonas & Wilson, 1999). As a matter of fact, this hierarchy then encourages the role of government in demanding city's growth and fulfilling the community's needs.

Supporting the statements above, Molotch (1976) indicated that a growth success is a stable rising urban-area population which is signed by an initial expansion of basic industries that is followed by an expanded labour force, an improvement of retail and commerce scale, increase of intensive land development, and above all is the increase of financial activity. Here, achieving growth involves both locality and political forces thus a city becomes a growth machine.

Defining from Phillips et al. (1995) in McGregor et al. (2006) that characteristics of peri urban area are strongly influenced by urban, strategic access to markets, services and other facilities, labor ready provisions, land scarcity and polluted risk and urban accretion; those characteristics, additionally, according to Douglas (2006) that there are two flows of migrants that received by peri urban area, such as urban people that seek for affordable accommodation and rural lifestyle; and rural people seek for a better livelihood, better jobs and better chances for their children. Additionally, these flows are a significant statement of what people hope for peri urbanization. This situation strengthens another statement about pressures to peri urban area that impose changes as elaborated by Allen (2005) in the figure below. And it can be seen that those changes provide new opportunities that can bring the new peri urban area to be a new better place for people to find better future and chances.

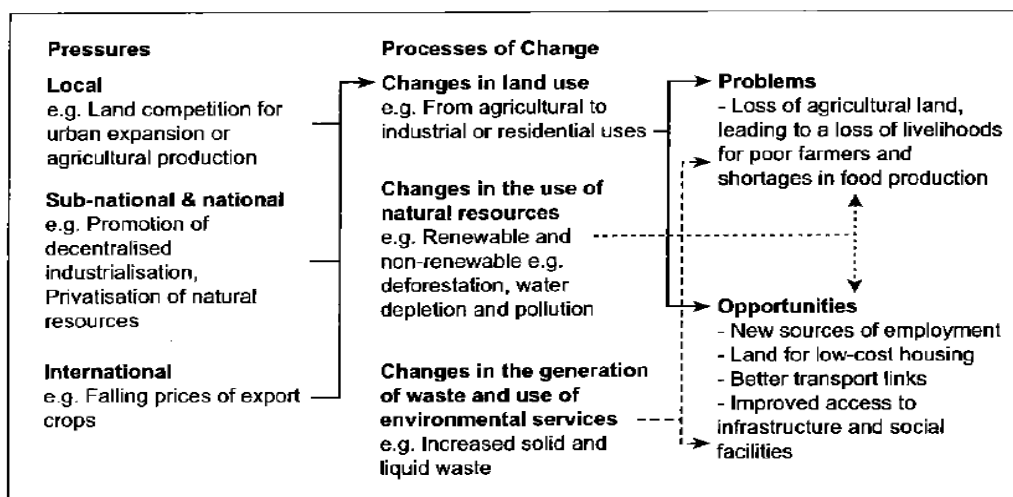


Figure 3 Process of change in the peri urban interface (PUI)

Source: Allen (2005)

Local Capacity as a strength of a new peri urban development

Decentralization, ideally is a scheme where bottom-up planning sees urban governance transformation as a shifting condition which is seen as structured by competition over the attitude and the contribution of creating welfare, by balancing the social and economic goals despite of pursuing private interests on behalf of public authority (P. Healey, 2006). In line with that, policies were processed as a particular issue to establish procedures of governance activity. Hence, comprehensive planning was actually a project-driven, practice which crosses the border of norms and standards of bureaucracy.

Local government as the main actor of decentralization faces an immense intention from outsiders for the development of their region. It needs good capacity to run and solve problems. As Gargan (1981) stated that as a function of expectations, resources and problems that local government capacity is needed. Moreover, as capacity is seen from a management point of view, it distinguishes insights and judgements on either the decision-making process or goal settings on the part of actors. Local government should increase their capacity in order to cover up the needs of experts in making decisions. Protecting the genuine area becomes a huge homework despite adapting into the transformation of characteristics. Capacity, then, imposes us to see the capitals that follow around.

Gargan elaborates three particular actors involved in the set of domestic policy, such as federal bureaucracy, local political officials, and public service consumer. Those actors have various roles in setting goals, handling problems and making decision. In case of vary actors emerge criteria of local government capacity. This explanation is depicted in Table 2. Behaving to what government has to do that is how local government capacity emerged. It actually results from the interaction of community interaction, community resources and community problems (Gargan, 1981).

Unlike what Gargan stated, Fiszbein (1997) explains that local capacity results local leadership. Although the role played of strengthening the capacity of local government is complex, still the head of local government has to fulfil the demand of capacity-enhanced. The leadership persistence has a double front. Firstly, leadership involves into internal organization in terms of customer-oriented. Secondly, it involves external leadership role to the organization.

Here is in line with what Fiszbein, Bebbington et.al. (2006) stated that capacity is closely related to the notion of power and authority. It is the power to do something and its effectiveness depends on other actors' capacities. Actors involved in a framework where assets are not the only problem resource. There is also power that can change livelihood by transforming assets or capitals. Here, Bebbington et.al. elaborates on six capitals such as natural, human, financial, physical, cultural and social to obtain outcomes.

Actors	Problem	Decision Rules	Desired Goals	Criteria of Local Government Capacity
Federal Bureaucracy	Accomplish a congressional mandate—e.g., eliminate pollution, rejuvenate central cities, etc.	Allocate federal monies to effective local governments to accomplish congressional mandate.	Elimination of national problem that led to congressional mandate.	Accomplishment of federal bureaucracy goal.
Local Political Officials	Maintain or improve service delivery system with no increased demand on local fiscal base.	Utilize federal and other non-local sources of funds to cover or supplement local costs.	Maintain or decrease revenue demands on local base, electoral success, etc.	Accomplishment of local political official goal.
Service Consumers	Deterioration of physical and social aspects of neighborhoods or communities.	Minimum disruption of desirable aspects of neighborhood, make local community attractive to right kinds of private investment, etc.	Improved quality of life in neighborhood or community.	Accomplishment of service consumer goal.

Table 2 Illustrative Perspective on Local Government Capacity

Source: Gargan (1981)

The six capitals, according to Bebbington et al., as the basis of livelihood can also be seen as the basis of capacity. Capacity as a result from internal action consequences is also shaped by the result of state action. As capacity provides authority, then local authority will descend this capacity from their connexion with central government and to the degree that this connection is based on a mutual trust (Wallis & Dollery, 2002).

According to Grindle's (1996:44) in Wallis and Dollery (2002), there are four categories of capacity such as technical capacity which is in relation to set and manage comprehensible economic strategies, enabling authorities to supply effective leadership and strategic direction, administrative capacity in terms of effective administration, and political capacity as the ability to arbitrate conflict, react to citizen demands and provide opportunities for effective political participation.

Summarizing all those perspectives of capacity, Khakee (2002) with his point of view concern to how local development authorities succeeded in building institutional capital for achieving sustainable development. Khakee defines institutional capacity as complete quality resources collection that embodied in social relations and interactions in a place. He identifies this capacity in terms of achieving sustainable development into intellectual, social, and political capital.

1. Intellectual capital. It involves a broad range of knowledge that requires approaches of policy, science, technical and practical understanding,
2. Social capital. It means social network resources. It supports collaboration between a wide range of partners in order to gain support and enhance the capacity to coordinate decisions and actions. There are three criteria to identify and evaluate this capital. Those are social relation ranging, networks linkages, and power relations

3. Political capital. It elaborates commitment and willingness among not only politicians and government officials but also among citizen movements and stakeholder groups to shape agendas and take actions.

Summarizing those three elements and criteria for evaluating the generation of this capital can be seen in Table 3 below.

Type of institutional capital	Elements	Evaluation criteria
Intellectual capital	Range and frame of knowledge, knowledge linkages, attitude towards new knowledge.	Knowledge resources, use of knowledge, justification of ideas, degree of understanding, diffusion of knowledge and values, openness to new sources of information
Social capital	Range of social relations, linkages between networks, power relations.	Extent of stakeholder involvement, character of networks, nature and density of network linkages, access to networks, forces linking networks
Political capital	Structure of mobilization, methods for collective efforts, change agents	Selection and identification of issues, range of mobilization techniques, consensus-building practices, character and role of key agents

Table 3 Institutional Capital: Elements and Evaluation Criteria

Source: Khakee (2002)

Sustainability within the peri urban area

As peri urban area becomes a focus of development, it influences the livelihood. It is not about creating a physical place, but also valuing the space, considering ‘quality of life’ instead of ‘well-being’ (R. A. Diaz-Chavez, 2006). Accordingly, this area where ‘rural and urban characteristics meet within urban borders, actually is completed to sustain natural resources without bargaining their presence for future generations nevertheless providing the basic needs to their populations’ assume to give both positive and negative impacts for local people.

In line with above statement, Jordan (2008) with his perspective agrees that sustainable development is about how developing is comprehensively complex and needs to link economic prosperity with environmental protection that emerge as a result of social dialogue and reflection. Hence, it needs governance system as an elaboration of local capacity of government.

Accordingly, as the position of sustainable development is a concept that bridges multidimensional aspects, it attempts to synergize the three pillars of social, economy and environment. Furthermore, the peri urban development is closely related to create integrated development that is provided by sustainable governance as a result of applied practices of governance to guarantee that society proceeds along a sustainable path (Meadowcroft et al, 2005; in Jordan, 2008). Furthermore, R. A. Diaz-Chavez (2006) elaborates indicators to

measure the sustainability as an impact of local capacity improvement of peri urban development as the figure shows below.

Number	Societal	Productivity	Environment	Life quality
1	Population change	Total area for rural activities	Land use (total area in significant categories)	Housing density
2	Population growth rate	Working population per sector	Environmental disturbances	Households and services
3	Population density	Employment and unemployment rate	Changes in urban land use	Literacy level
4	Urban/rural population	Income (wages)	Pollution (waste, air and water)	Access to health services
5	Habitable area per person	Agriculture production	Water resources	Access to transport services
6	Policy instruments	Livestock production	Relation between conservation and urban areas	Marginality and human development indexes
7	Public participation	Forestry production and collection of forest products	Environmental response measures	
8		Production destination	Amount invested in environmental protection measures	
9		Gross domestic product (GDP)		

Table 4 Set of indicators selected for the peri-urban area

Source: R. A. Diaz-Chavez (2006)

From the Table 4 above, Diaz-Chaves elaborates each indicator of sustainability as follows:

Societal: the characteristics that belong to society (individual, populations and communities) and all components resulted from it (political organization and political activities);

Productivity: it is not only about the economic measures connecting to other themes, but production itself as part of the peri urban activities;

Environment: it is about the total global environment system and the conditions (human activities or natural causes) affecting its features (physical and biological);

Life quality: it is the marginal issues necessary to endorse a better life for people living in a peri urban area as part of sustainable development, including improvement of poverty.

As Berke (2002) stated that the main goal of sustainable development is ‘intergenerational equity’ thus improving quality of life. Accordingly, in line with what Campbell (1996) stated about three main pillars of sustainable development, Berke (2002) also agreed to stand over an understanding that basically sustainable development is a simple concept which aims to attain a decent living for people and live within the bounds of natural systems. In other words, sustainability development is how development can improve life quality. Hence, as explained by both Campbell (1996) and Berke (2002) sustainability is principally about balancing the three pillars of social, economy, and environment.

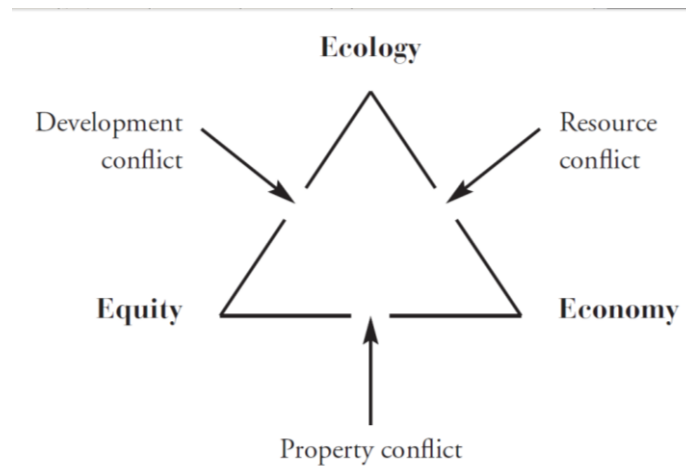


Figure 4 Conflicts among sustainable development values (adapted from Campbell, 1996)
Source: Godschalk (2004)

Assessing Local Capacity within a new peri urbanization

An increasing demand for the function of metropolitan area emerges as it extends its border. New peri urbanization becomes prevalent. In order to support urban growth and economic improvement, peri urban area changes into rapid strategic area. Instead of improvements occurring it also suffers from an overburden tasks that charged to it. Therefore, the role of local government is very important for constraining the peri urban development. Thus there will be balanced development which can lead to a sustainable development in the future.

Facing a new peri urban development means being ready for a characteristics transition. In terms of that, government has to strengthen their capacity to avoid exaggerated development that can harm both citizens and environment. Nevertheless, this situation imposes local government to be aware in protecting their area and restrain the development in order to go in line with the plan.

A connection between local capacity and new peri urbanization in case of knowing the capitals of government can be seen in the framework below.

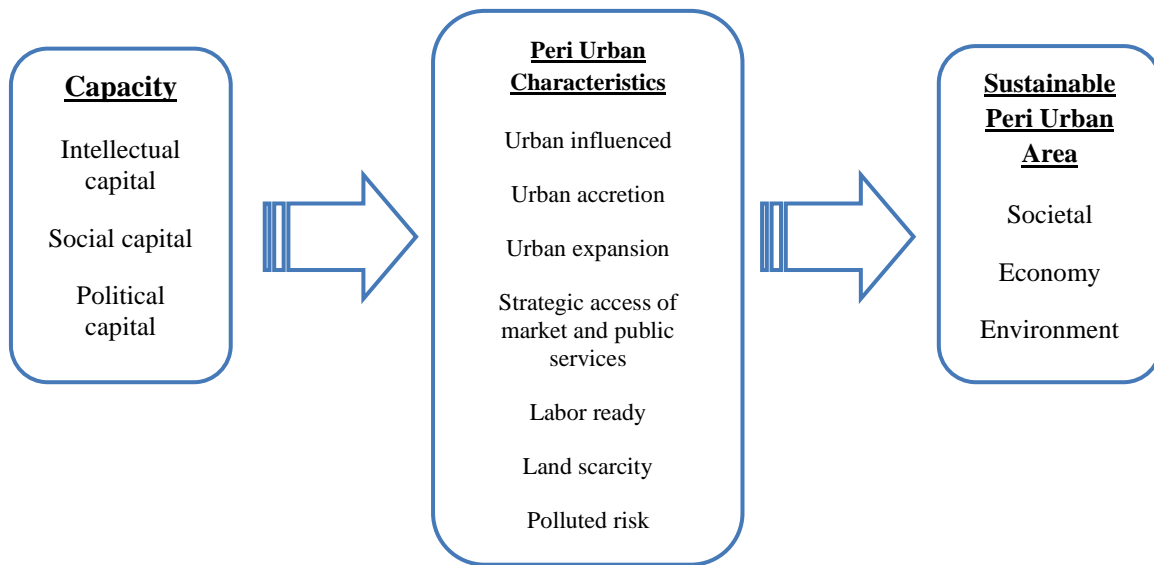


Figure 5 Research Framework

Source: Author (2014)

Concluding Remarks

The emergence of a new peri urban area means another new rural transformed area. As transformation takes role will be followed by a new characteristics of this area. Local capacity is a capability of government in either adapting or adopting new values of urban to their area in terms of both improve local development and protection. The research framework is a description of how local capacity will influence characteristics formed by the transformation and will lead the changes towards a sustainable peri urban area.

Chapter 3. Methodology

Methodology is how we ‘examine science’ (Neuman, 2006). This chapter provides elaboration of case study, data collection, research frameworks and concluding remarks. Here, a case study is a relevant case that occurs in Karawang district. And methodology is used to clarify the knowledge by comparing to reality.

Case Study

The case study is a research area in Indonesia. As one of developing countries, Indonesia occurs to a massive development. The peri urbanization is one of the development impacts for this gigantic growth. Moreover, new peri urbanization becomes a new buffer zone that strengthens metropolitan city to become a metropolitan area. The change of an area from a hinterland to a new peri urban involves characteristics’ change of the region. However, this imposes local authority to adapt due to an immense change in almost all sectors. The ability of local government to adapt to this situation needs capacity, which reinforces alteration, becomes a sustainable peri urban area.

Data Collection

Data collection comprises data from different sources in order to gain relevant information that can answer and clarify knowledge into reliable fact. This stage is done by desk study. The reliable sources that were used:

- A government report of Karawang District Government
- Two authorized government’s websites www.karawangkab.go.id (district government) and www.jabarprov.go.id (provincial government)
- Two national e-newspapers www.thejakartapost.com and www.liputan6.com
- Two local e-newspapers www.karawanginfo.com and www.radar-karawang.com
- Local Regulations year 2011-2013

The range of articles we used was from Karawang in figures in 2012, which includes data from 2008 to 2012. And range of news in e-newspapers and authorized websites from July 2013- June 2014. From the sources, there are 137 articles and 11 local regulations arose in the range of 2011-2013. In order to simplify data grouping, we use a software tool called atlas.ti. The software of ATLAS.ti is one of CAQDAS (computer-aided qualitative data analysis software) program (Frieze, 2012). This tool will compile articles and documents based on indicators, which are translated into “codes”. The compiled articles will result “quotes” as data findings. Lastly, these quotes will explain research findings and answer the research questions.

Based on the way data compiled, the qualitative method aims to find relevant sources for answering the research questions based on theoretical approach. It includes comparing quantitative data, literature local regulation, and media. As Neuman (2006) stated that it is needed to see a case in different perspectives from various point of views to gain a

confirmation of its true position. This is called triangulation. Doing desk study, a researcher observes science and knowledge from different reliable sources.

Furthermore, desk study is a kind of analysis that be done to qualitative content to reduce irrelevant information and elements of the material contexts. As stated by Flick (2014), it consists of techniques such as (1) summarising which aims to reduce overlapping information; (2) explicating which aims to clarify ambiguity of the material contexts; (3) structuring which aims connecting materials within formal structures.

Research Type

This research tends to be a qualitative-descriptive research. It is based on facts and evidence gained from the case study. As Neuman (2006) elaborates ideas by using themes or concepts as tools for making generalization. It is also about conceptualization when a researcher organizes and makes sense of data.

Indicators

Indicators are set to elaborate on factors that influence peri urban development to aim for sustainable development. It consists of characteristics of peri urban area, local capacity, and indicators of sustainability in peri urban area.

Capacity	Peri Urban Characteristics	Sustainability Indicators		
		Societal	Economy	Environment
Intellectual Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range and frame of knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic innovation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment innovation
Social Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Relations both networking and power relations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborative Participation • Public Access (Health, Market, Transportation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public-Private Partnership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public awareness to environment
Political Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure of mobilization, collective efforts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consensus-building practices • Community's initiative (Coalition planning) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The key agents of resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation to protect environment

Table 5 Initial Indicators framework

Sources: Author, 2014

In case of measuring human capital, comprising indicators is prominent to see the focus of how local capacity emerges and influences peri urbanization in the case study area. The indicators should be various aspects that can elaborate three capitals mentioned by Khakee (2002) and not only strengthen the existed capital but also explain whether the case study can achieve sustainability by having the attitudes of human capitals mentioned.

Table 5 elaborates indicators that can measure local capacity in easy and understandable information. The framework is arranged to see the relations between aspects that can impose local capacity within peri urbanization due to the sustainable area. Each indicator of sustainability represents the real situation of the area. In order to avoid vague information, each indicator will be resulted from different sources (government's website, e-newspaper, journals/articles).

Concluding Remarks

Compiling indicators as a research framework will help researcher to obtain answers of the case study. Using a software tool of ATLAS.ti version 6.2 help author comprise and collect articles with the same idea. Furthermore, this framework comprises three aspects that influence peri urban development. Indicators are limited in order to avoid either irrelevant information or overlapping contexts. Furthermore, in order to focus on local capacity for a sustainable government, author limiting the research indicators into annex table.

Chapter 4. Research Findings

These research findings are obtained by collecting data from secondary sources such as literature reviews, a government report, two authorized websites, two local e-newspapers, two national e-newspapers and local regulations. The results of these findings will lead the author to a conclusion to answer the research questions. This chapter begins with a description of Karawang district as the case study, continue with analysing information gained from sources and closed by a conclusion remark.

Karawang District

Jakarta Metropolitan Area is a rapid growing metropolitan area that brings along the massive development of new towns around suburb areas. The suburbs could not restrain development growth, hence extending the development of metropolitan area expanded into a new peri urban area. Moreover, the emergence of a term “Greater Jakarta Metropolitan Area” when the focus of metropolitan’s development spread out into the outer ring of metropolitan regions (I. Hakim & Parolin, 2009). The concept of metropolitan area emerged in 1920s which its general concept was a large population nucleus which have a high degree of economic and social integration within that nucleus.

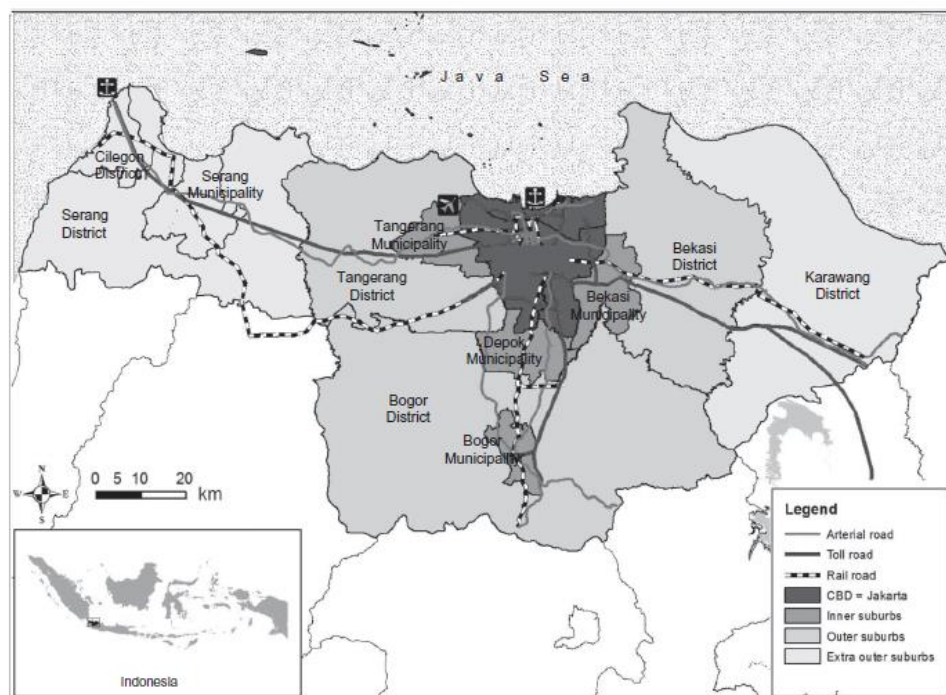


Figure 6 Map of Greater Jakarta. CBD=Jakarta; inner suburbs=kotas (municipalities) bordering Jakarta; outer suburbs=kabupatens (districts) bordering Jakarta; inner suburbs+outer suburbs = Bodetabek; CBD+Bodetabek =Jabodetabek (JMA); extra outer suburbs+JMA= GJMA

Source: Hudalah et al. (2013)

Karawang district as one of regencies in West Java province in Indonesia, is dominated by rice field where productive farming is the main activity of this paddy mow area in it (more than 7200 hectares or >90% of total area). It is also an important producer of national rice

needs which has majority population incomes from agriculture and fishery sectors. Moreover, it is supported by the physical characteristics of the land, which has a 0-5 m altitude, and only some areas are mountainous ranging from 0-1200 m. Meanwhile, morphologically, temperature fluctuates around 27⁰C, illuminating 66 % and level at 80%. Rainfall ranges from 1,100 to 3,200 mm per year; Karawang is characterized as a farming land and plantation.

As a case study, Karawang District with all of its characteristics represents areas in Indonesia. The climate, topography, soil and land use pattern is similar to some areas in Indonesia that can potentially be developed. Moreover, its position which is strategically adjacent to two metropolitan areas such as Jakarta Metropolitan Area (Bekasi District) and Bandung Metropolitan Area (Purwakarta District, Bogor District and Cianjur District) makes local government in Karawang has to be ready to improve their capacity in dealing with new development that will bring Karawang to the transition characteristics.

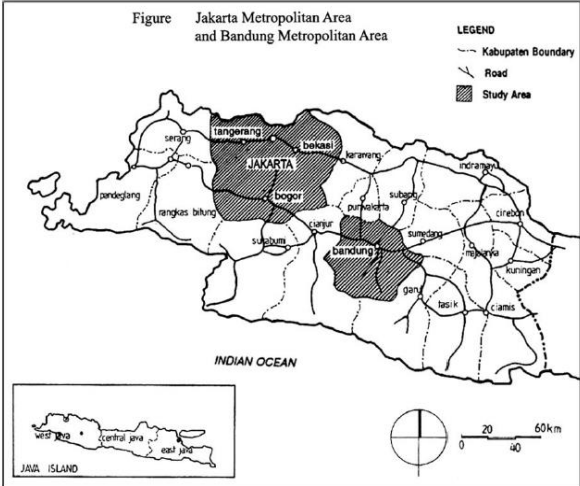


Figure 7 Jakarta Metropolitan Area and Bandung Metropolitan Area

Source: Dharmapatni & Firman, 1995, p. 29; in Firman (2009)



Figure 8 Map of Karawang District

Source: B.-S. o. K. Regency (2013)

On the other hand, Karawang, which is immediately adjacent to Jakarta Metropolitan Area (JMA), has to face the impact of overburden metropolitan cities around. Its location in the eastern part of JMA makes it potentially become a buffer zone of the Metropolitan area. According to Cybriwsky and Ford (2001), the JMA is the third world metropolis which struggles with problems of population, inadequate housing, employment, transformation and environmental quality. Moreover, the JMA which includes areas of Jakarta Province (DKI

Jaya), Tangerang District and Tangerang Municipality, Depok Municipality, Bogor District and Bogor Municipality, and Bekasi District and Bekasi Municipality imitates a growing mega-urban region marked by a combination of rural and urban activities and indistinct rural-urban dissimilarity since it remains the urban belt of Jakarta and cities around (Firman, 2009). Hence, this situation imposes Karawang to be in between of its own characteristics or transform it in order to support the development of the JMA.

By its own characteristics, Karawang District has a population number of about 2,207,181 people which is divided into 1.127.589 men and 1.060.002 women, in 2012 (B.-S. o. K. Regency, 2013). Defining the population into economically active and non-economically active, Karawang consists of 28, 420 job seekers with 22,324 people whom have a job, which means there is 66.12 percent that are already registered as laborers.

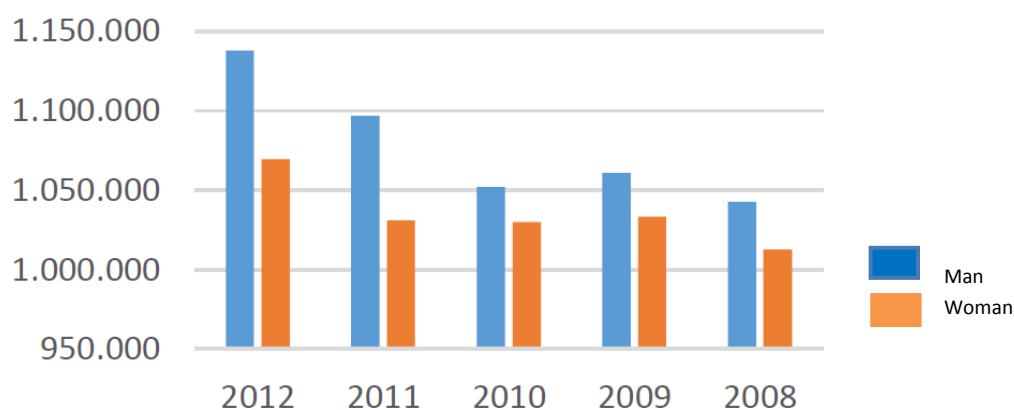


Figure 9 Population growth in Karawang District
Source: B.-S. o. K. Regency (2013)

In line with the population growth as described above, government enforces a transmigration program to lessen the burden of their area. However, this public transmigration reached a significant increasing number 2011/2012 which was about 323 people or 79 households. They were moved to Sulawesi Island and Kalimantan Island by their own initiatives.

Intellectual Capital

Intellectual capital, as an indicator, perceives issue in a new perspective based on knowledge resources reviewed from past experiences and concern to understanding people, places and issues (Khakee, 2002). Regarding the emergence of new sustainable peri urbanization, Karawang district has to deal with societal issues, productivity or economy issue and environment issue which influence intelligent rate of government in facing area transformation. This indicator will lead an analysis to know how knowledge will improve human’s life quality and emerge innovation to create better life.

Educational level

Finding out an achievement of better life quality, intellectual capital will elaborate educational aspect, which belongs to both inhabitants and local government employees. The

increase of educational aspect will influence human civilization improvement and innovation. This indicator is seeing government capacity to achieve sustainable peri urban area upon these factors as signs of government behaviour.

Referring to an indicator of educational level will explain the government’s efforts in improving people’s knowledge. The efforts include construction of educational facility such as formal and informal education. This indicator is also counting on the number of educators and activities that can improve capability of both government employees and inhabitants. However, this attempt will describe government capability of perceiving transformation by having knowledge to cope with it.

According to Statistical Bureau of Karawang District (BPS), a number of primary school increased 14.84 percent from previous year (2010), in line with the incline of 9.22 percent of of students. Meanwhile, senior high school students decreased from previous years significantly.

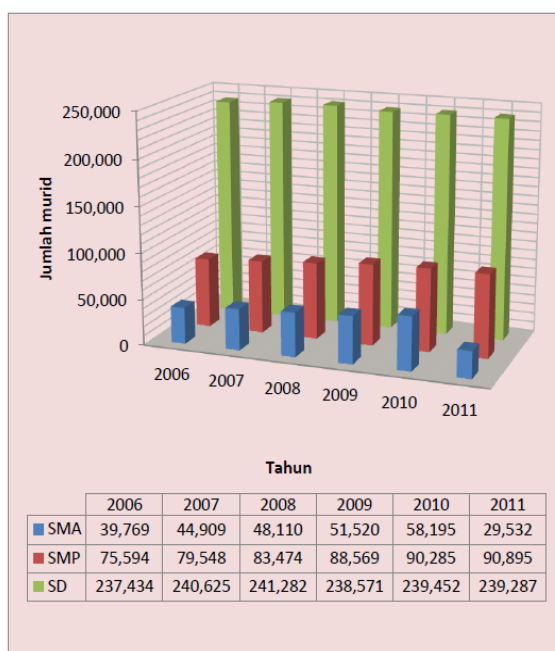


Figure 10 Number of Students in Karawang District 2006 – 2011

Source: B.-S. o. K. Regency (2012)

Additionally, Karawang district also has higher educational schools, which are owned privately and exist as a proof of the government’s concern to an educational aspect (Table 6).

Data of an increasing educational facility from elementary school, junior high school, and senior high school to college and university show how government concerns in creating educated inhabitants. This effort is also well-seen in the result of a significant increase and also providing teachers. Comparing to formal education, government also provides no formal education for local people including government employee. The informal education includes training, workshops, seminar and socialization. These efforts are to improve the knowledge of governments’ employees and inhabitants of Karawang District.

Schools	Number of students		
	Male	Female	Total
Singaperbangsa Karawang University	3,236	2,458	5,694
High School of Management and Computer Science Kharisma Karawang	207	102	309
Academic of Management & Computer Science Bina Sarana Informatika Karawang	449	381	830
High School of Management & Computer Science PAMITRAN Karawang	52	30	82
School of Management & Computer Science ROSMA Karawang	247	156	403
TOTAL	4,191	3,127	7,318

Table 6 Number of High Educational Students year 2010-2011

Sources: B.-S. o. K. Regency (2013)

Meanwhile, finding out that government focuses on education, we see from the table above, the number of high educational students is lower than the number of senior high school student in the same year (2010). This situation remarks that local government of Karawang District needs to enforce people to attend higher school level in order to be ready for competition around Karawang which surely needs high educated people to be not only for labor but also an employee of private companies.

Economic Innovation

Economic innovation is a result of educated inhabitants. Having a better educational background and knowledge will enforce people to improve their economic by doing some innovations. There was in 2004 when one of contents of Local regulation number 19/ 2004 stated that regulation and permit acquisition had been one of government's efforts to create a key region of industry in Karawang district (Syahrudin, 2011). Thus, seeing that how government imposes private to invest their capital in Karawang by providing an easy access of permit acquisition is like realizing an old desire.

Meanwhile, government is also focusing on manufactures that are divided into three different scales: small scale, medium scale and large scale. The innovation also penetrates agricultural aspect. Moreover, in the way farmers optimizing their yield by diversification or using technology of intensification aerobic paddy organic based, 'jajar legowo' plant method or even System Rice Intensification (SRI) are also things how innovations run. The way government implement grassroots economy as an effort to empower local people around industrial area to concern in agricultural sector by creating agribusiness and agroindustry. These methods are latest innovation, which will produce high quality of paddy and crops, thus will lead agricultural sector in line with industrialization.

Environment Innovation

In line with the increase of educational level, consciously it will affect improvements in economic and environment. People will create new innovations which will incline economic growth without ignoring environment. As the economy grows, the environment faces two facts that guide to two different conditions. A threatened environment will affect life quality and a caring environment that will emerge liveable surroundings. An effort of government in creating a natural environment depicts in how new technology is used. Some are about the right technology for specific characteristics of soil to improve paddy production, monitoring water pollution using telemetry monitoring and controlling system, and applied the organic fertilizer which is combined with high yielding varieties, organic-based plantation and both pre harvesting and post harvesting technology. All these attempts are crucial methods to both preserve the environment and compete to urban growth.

Based on the elaboration above, the way government concerns to intellectual capital by improving educational level or level of knowledge directly brings to a capability of people to create innovations for supporting their life. The innovation which emerges from the willingness of having better life quality hopefully will lead people to the readiness of the transformation area.

Social Capital

Social capital is about networks and connections which involves stakeholders and emerge social relations where common norms and values stand together (Westlund & Kobayashi, 2013). This capital impacts welfare improvement of people in the area thus increases people's recognition to their existence. Additionally, Ostrom and Ahn (2003) stated that the interlinking trustworthiness, networking, and institutions are three different mechanisms that can achieve social capital.

As a potential peri urban area, Karawang district describes an effort in strengthening its social capital by imposing public participation to have significant role in their neighbourhood. This participation will reflect how social interactions and power relations are prominent aspects to have in facing peri urbanization. According to Creighton (2005), public participation is a two way communication and interaction when public's concerns, needs and values are merged into governmental and corporate decision making.

Collaborative Participation

Collaborative participation is about finding to address interests of all and using dialogue and discussion as a way to communicate (Judith E. Innes & Booher, 2004). Since collaboration also builds networks, it comes to understand public's perspectives and build trust. In line with this statement, according to IAPP (--), collaborative participation is about public partnering of constructing decision including alternative development and solution identification.

The role of public in Karawang district encompasses public activity to improve all aspects in their neighbourhood. Starting with a family welfare education organization (*TP PKK*) which

has an important role of women especially housewives' education, local women community (*Posyandu*) which prominently responsible for emerging health awareness in their neighbourhood and also forming a community forum such as Madani Community Forum.

The collaboration in Karawang district also includes how community takes part in community's involvement in national program to reduce poverty and also deciding to what should be done with waste and coastal. They manage a community waste management (3Rs: Reuse, Reduce, Recycle) and are involved in cleaning the coastal area together with local government.

Public access

There is when local people can easily reach public facility to improve their life quality. Starting with the increase number of educational facility such as school both public school and private school which also increase significantly in each district as shown in table below, government is also trying to fulfil people's needs achieving their life welfare. Having 30 districts, government provides 46 public health centres, 71 public health sub centres, 57 dispensaries and 172 general clinics. The provision of public access is also supported by Paramedics that increased with 45 percent in 2012.

District	Number of					
	Elementary School		Junior High School		Senior High School	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Year 2012	849	173	88	81	22	90
Year 2011	-	-	-	-	-	-
Year 2010	946	26	95	43	25	62
Year 2009	1,001	26	65	41	25	60
Year 2008	1,003	21	58	39	26	58

Table 7 Number of Schools in Karawang District

Sources: B.-S. o. K. Regency (2013)

KECAMATAN District	Puskesmas Public Health Center	Puskesmas Pembantu Public Health Sub Center	Apotik Dispensaries	Balai Pengobatan Umum
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
PANGKALAN	1	3	-	-
TEGALWARU	1	3	-	1
CIAMPEL	1	3	-	2
TELUKJAMBE TIMUR	1	1	-	2
TELUKJAMBE BARAT	2	2	-	6
K L A R I	3	3	4	12
CIKAMPEK	1	-	-	6
PURWASARI	1	2	-	5
TIRTAMULYA	1	2	2	7
JATISARI	2	2	1	2
BANYUSARI	2	2	8	10
KOTABARU	3	2	-	2
CILAMAYA WETAN	1	6	-	10
CILAMAYA KULON	2	2	-	4
LEMAHABANG	1	4	4	4
TELAGASARI	1	3	-	5
MAJALAYA	2	1	6	16
KARAWANG TIMUR	4	2	-	7
KARAWANG BARAT	1	1	30	16
RAWAMERTA	2	3	-	2
TEMPURAN	1	4	-	13
KUTAWALUYA	2	2	-	7
RENGASDENGKLOK	2	1	-	7
JAYAKERTA	2	1	-	4
P E D E S	1	4	1	10
CILEBAR	1	1	-	4
CIBUAYA	1	3	1	2
TIRTAJAYA	1	4	-	5
BATUJAYA	1	2	-	1
PAKISJAYA	1	1	-	-
JUMLAH/TOTAL	46	71	57	172
TAHUN/YEAR 2011	46	71	57	172
TAHUN/YEAR 2010	46	71	57	172
TAHUN/YEAR 2009	44	71	57	172
TAHUN/YEAR 2008	44	72	107	80

Sumber : Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Karawang
Source : Health Service of Karawang

Table 8 Number of Public Health facility year 2010-2012
Sources: B.-S. o. K. Regency (2013)

KECAMATAN District	Perawat Nurse	Bidan Midwife	Perawat Gigi Dentist Assistance	Medis medis	Gizi
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
PANGKALAN	38	30	1	-	-
TEGALWARU	-	-	-	-	-
CIAMPEL	16	10	-	-	-
TELUKJAMBE TIMUR	76	67	3	-	-
TELUKJAMBE BARAT	40	21	2	-	-
K L A R I	54	46	4	-	-
CIKAMPEK	18	26	1	-	-
PURWASARI	8	15	-	-	-
TIRTAMULYA	18	17	1	-	-
JATISARI	6	18	1	-	-
BANYUSARI	16	19	1	-	-
KOTABARU	10	13	1	-	-
CILAMAYA WETAN	34	27	1	-	-
CILAMAYA KULON	66	33	1	-	-
LEMAHABANG	8	9	-	-	-
TELAGASARI	14	22	1	-	-
KARAWANG TIMUR	24	23	4	-	-
KARAWANG BARAT	55	52	4	-	-
MAJALAYA	16	12	-	-	-
RAWAMERTA	10	21	-	-	-
TEMPURAN	42	42	2	-	-
KUTAWALUYA	66	29	-	-	-
RENGASDENGKLOK	43	29	2	-	-
JAYAKERTA	52	25	1	-	-
P E D E S	20	22	-	-	-
CILEBAR	12	15	-	-	-
CIBUAYA	62	14	-	-	-
TIRTAJAYA	30	22	-	-	-
BATUJAYA	24	19	-	-	-
PAKISJAYA	16	16	-	-	-
JUMLAH/TOTAL	894	714	31	-	-
TAHUN/YEAR 2011	499	585	29	-	-
TAHUN/YEAR 2010	784	-	-	115	-
TAHUN/YEAR 2009	83	347	21	-	-
TAHUN/YEAR 2008	286	307	-	-	-

Sumber : Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Karawang
Source : Health Service of Karawang

Table 9 Number of Paramedics 2012
Sources: B.-S. o. K. Regency (2013)

Regarding to increase the local income, government is more flexible to the industrial growth around their area. Considering its role of employment provision, the industrial sector becomes a strategic sector that absorbs employment. According to B.-S. o. K. Regency (2013), this sector permeates labor for almost 86 percent from the total of job seekers. Facing this real situation, prioritizing education, as mentioned in the intellectual capital is prominent, since the number of occupied job seekers by educational attainment is dominated by senior high school graduated. In fact, a senior high school graduated is unable to place the strategic position.

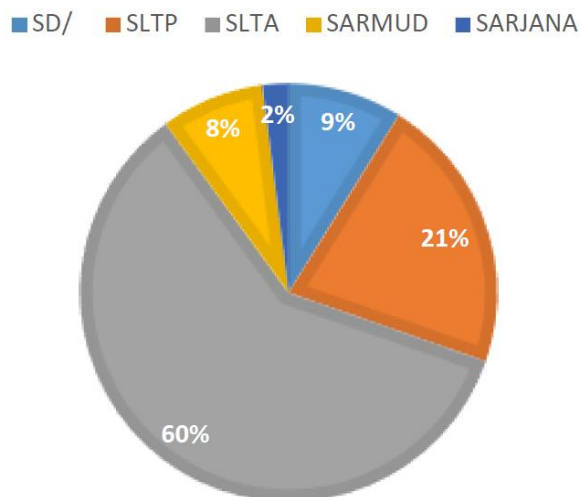


Figure 11 Number of Labor Force by Educational Attainment 2012
Sources: B.-S. o. K. Regency (2013)

Nevertheless, the number of registered unemployment in 2012 decreased with 7.01 percent compared to 2011. There are 28,420 unemployed people and 66.12 percent have already occupied and industrial sector absorbs for almost 19,397 laborers.

Public-Private Partnership

Improving social capital by government is continuously prospected by supporting the corporation with local industry. Doing approval for high industry to invest in Karawang, the regent of Karawang district imposes companies to employ indigenous people regarding improving local welfare. This enforcement is authorized in a local regulation no. 11/ 2011 in article 25. It is stated that it is company's obligatory to prioritize the local labor force to fill the job vacancy. Moreover, regarding to the public private partnership between government and company, the role of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) takes an immense part to be the facilitator of the company.

Other effort of company that has been realized as cooperation with government is the health facility provision such as hospitals and local clinics and pharmacy stores. In addition, the company has also supported local government project for example a reclamation project.

Public Awareness to Environment

Awareness to environment is one of evidences how networks and power relations work. It emerges when community realizes the need of environment to their lives. Public awareness to environment arises when three steps of reuse, reduce and recycle the concept of waste management; community is also joining the monitoring of an implementation of government regulation about controlling the water pollution. Moreover, this awareness then leads to a strict implementation of environment regulation and punish companies that go against the rules.

Another indication of environment awareness is when government decisively implement the emission test to each transportation mode. However, they also try hard to implement spatial planning based on long term and mid-term spatial planning. Here, they ask developers to be more concern to development impacts as if sustainable development achieved.

Political Capital

Strengthening the political capital means how government involves people and stakeholders to identify opinions and build consensus. Government is also arranging policy as constrains to a new development. Moreover, the qualified political capital can also be seen by the high rate of community's initiatives to build their neighbourhood, thus will emerge collective efforts.

In case of preserving existed area and constraining the new development, government is also arranging local regulation which stands for strengthen the local capacity to deal with the new peri urbanization of Karawang district. However, the regulation supports the development and protects both the environment and neighbourhood. The way in which government concerns to the transformation can be seen by the local regulations adjusted to current situation.

Consensus Building practices

Consensus building is a practice which is deeply rooted to interest-based bargaining (Judith E Innes, 2004). It is not about redistributing power. Nevertheless, it emerges when there is conflicts of interests and goals, which prevent bureaucracies, thus it can result a robust result. Another argument of Innes (2004) is that consensus building produces an interlinked actions package and proposal, hence will create an incentive to have joint support persists.

Since consensus building is not only about producing agreements and plans but also about experimentation, learning and building shared, thus it can create implementable agreements (Judith E Innes & Booher, 1999). Accordingly, perceiving how consensus building is an aspect of political capital, Karawang district has succeeded imposing community to have agreements both in a form of organization such as Forum of Singaperbangsa Children as an educator, aspirator, initiator and facilitator of children's right protection and the village consultative boards as a facilitator that connects government and local people to ensure that government work in line with regulations; and non-organization form such as creative craftsmen community who empower the program of one village one products.

Community Initiatives

According to Chaskin (2001) community initiative is a set of capacity of community that is exemplified by core of characteristics that is built through strategic interventions. This strategic intervention is not only about skill development, but also requiring leadership, time and effort (Aisensen, Bezanson, Frank, & Reardon, 2002). In case of Karawang district, community initiatives are described by their attempts to improve livelihood. These initiatives can be seen by activities in self-initiated transmigration program which is followed by an enthusiastic community, Village Unit Cooperative as a financial support organization which is ran by community, childcare development and empowerment centres, local organization forum which is formed as a team of monitoring and evaluation of government performance.

Accordingly, based on the data we have, community initiatives in Karawang district have already arose and ran well. This emerges upon community's awareness of having new better life quality and lead as either an initiator or facilitator for government programs for improving community's livelihood.

The Key Agents of Resources

As Karawang district is a potential area of development, it has resources abundantly. These can be seen as a provision of human resources as a potential labor force or land with its potential minerals both for plantation and for mining, and fisheries and mangroves as a natural habitat and tourism destination. The government must be aware to protect them. Since government as the key agents of resources, they authorize some local regulation to both protect and preserve the existing resources.

A distinguish local regulation is about labors' which is stated in local government regulation no 1/ 2011 which protect indigenou people to have equal rights in being employed with the private company. Another distinctive regulation is about conserving environment as an effort

of government to protect environment from damages. Furthermore, to see particular local government regulations can be found in the Annex. 2.

Regulation to Protect Environment

As political capital improve, the government's awareness incline and arrive to the point where legalization is a must. Since sustainable development is the focus of long-term planning in Karawang district, consciously the governments' focus on the environment as one of factors that is being sided through massive development. This effort is stated in regulations to preserve environment. These regulations are strict legal documents to be implemented by all actors of development.

We know local government regulation about how controlling air pollution by emission test for each transportation mode, applying polluter pay principle to factories and industry as a step of air pollution warning, and also decisively implement the governor statement no. 660.31/SK/694-BKPMD/1962 about control and criteria of industrial polluted environment. These local regulations are as a brief command of government to developers in enhancing environment awareness.

Concluding Remarks

Finding eleven indicators as a measurement to how local government be ready to a peri urbanization area creates a short conclusion that indeed the local government attempts to create a sustainable peri urban area. This situation is supported by each step that government takes to accomplish the task of being a main actor of the transformation area.

What is concluded based on the compiled sources of data, in some aspects, local government still needs to strengthen their capacity in terms of taking a 'central' control of the changes. For example, regarding to a public private partnership, local government has tried to endorse an authorized local government regulation about labor force, unfortunately this regulation is still a lack of control. There are some missing realization of prioritizing local labor force to be employed by the private company.

However, this research findings are collecting findings on what the government has done and plan to do to deal with the peri urbanization of Karawang district. In general, local government of Karawang district has already been in the right path of strengthening local capacity to achieve a new sustainable peri urban area.

Chapter 5. Conclusion and Recommendation

Consisting of two sub chapters such as conclusion and recommendations, this chapter will conclude the answers of research questions. Underlining four subjects that will be discussed, this chapter initially will highlight the characteristics of peri urban transformation. Secondly, it will answer kinds of capacity that local government has to deal with the sustainable peri urbanization which will also see how the way local government adapts to the characteristics' transformation. And lastly, it will discuss the way local capacities have been adopted lead to a sustainable peri urban area. Moreover, in the next subchapter of recommendation, there will be two important things which are recommended for local government of Karawang district and will be beneficial at future research. However, these reflective implications will be the important part of this chapter.

Conclusion

The characteristics of peri urban area

As a strategic area which adjacent to Jakarta Metropolitan Area (JMA), Karawang district potentially developed as industrial area. The expansion of JMA which consists of **Jakarta Bogor Depok Tangerang and Bekasi** (Jabodetabek) imposes an emergence of a new peri urban area. This new peri urban area as the next industrial area changing an overburdened Bekasi. Facing the expansion of JMA means being ready to transform its characteristics from agricultural area into industrial area to support urban growth and economic development in the JMA.

The transformation leads Karawang district having new characteristics as a new peri urban area. It was not the previous rural area of Karawang district. Nevertheless, it consists of two different characteristics of a new rural-urban area. Defining two zones in a peri urban area, such as (1) a direct impact zone and (2) an influenced market-related zone, Karawang District is strongly influenced by the JMA characteristics such as strategic public access, labor ready provision, land scarcity, polluted risk and urban accretion.

Identifying the potential characteristics of both urban and rural area, peri urban area combines them into general peri urban characteristics such as:

- (1) Educational concern as a result to intellectual capital improvement. This will lead to a highly educated population that further can create technology improvement. It will impact the labor ready provision, employment rate, local income rate, and also local neighborhood awareness;
- (2) A strong relation including both networking and power and participating community as living amenity. This characteristics as a description of how social capital runs well. This characterisitic is closely related to the awareness of having a better life quality;
- (3) Collective efforts of developing neighborhood as a result to the improvement of political awareness. Here, community involves in a decision making of planning process. This

also describes how community has already aware to their liveable neighborhood and the awareness emerges when educational has taken part to their daily life.

Accordingly, facing the area transformation means preparing Karawang district to change. Since the peri urban characteristics has already been inherent with the new characteristics of Karawang District, government as the main actor of the transformation has to strengthen their capacity and accomplish the incomplete capacity that they should have. In order to evaluate types of capacity that local government has, the institutional capacity is found as basic capitals which are relevant with recent situation. The three capitals of government mentioned above consists of intellectual capital, social capital and political capital. All these capitals are the basis of strong local government in protecting their local area.

Knowing all characteristics of a new peri urban area and local capacity that is needed becomes a guidance to determine the way local government adapts to the peri urbanization. In case of having a sustainable peri urban area, local government of Karawang district preparing both government and inhabitants to the needs of sustainable indicators such as societal, economy and environment. They ensure that these indicators become a guideline of their goals. It can be significantly seen by how local government protect both local people and the environment by authorizing local government regulations.

Strong Local Capacities Towards a Sustainable Peri Urban Area

Seeing Karawang District as a new potential peri urban area that opens to general change of characteristics means finding out when rural becomes urban. A specific circumstance is when rural matters are not basic livelihood anymore; government must adapt their own environment to cope with urban characteristics. A great demand of well-adapted government to have sustainable peri urban area requires strong local capacities.

Accordingly, perceiving that local capacities as institutional capacities which is divided into three capitals such as intellectual capital, social capital and political capital, leads government to gain sustainability within the peri urban area of Karawang District. Supporting the local capacities, the three pillars of sustainability explain how government is well-adapted to a transformation of the area. Finding out that in general Karawang District has already required three capitals, nevertheless it still needs to strengthen particular capitals to cope with sustainability.

As a matter of fact, the way government concerns and strengthen their local capacities still only leads to the achievement of social and economy pillar of sustainable peri urban area. Those three capitals of institutional capacity we see are already embedded in government activities. Nonetheless, they still unequally implemented regarding to create a sustainable peri urban area. This situation emerges imbalance development growth of peri urban area, especially in terms of environmental improvement.

However, finding out that Karawang District faces new characteristics, government anticipate this situation by authorized local regulations that in favor to local people. These regulations authorization is a political effort of local government to adapt to the transformation, protect

their area and mobilize their power. The authorized regulations will lead Karawang District become a new sustainable peri urban area that the development based on three pillars of social, economy and environment.

A Peri Urban Area as Metropolist's Growth Machine

Expanding the metropolitan area as a primary decision to balance both urban and economic growth gives a prominent impact to either the metropolitan area and the new peri urban area. The overburdened metropolist becomes less encumbered since development is spread over the extended metropolitan area. In line with that economic acceleration in the new peri urban area is as important as economic development in the core area since geographically, it is adjacent to a central core of metropolitan area which means being counted as a supporting area of market, financial source and capitals, and also the improvement of technology.

In case of Karawang District, the development which depicts three local capitals of intellectual capital, social capital and political capital guides to a phase where Karawang District has an important role of buffering the development in Jakarta Metropolitan Area. The expanded Jakarta Metropolitan Area creates new nodes where economic growth flourish, urban development improves and civilization changes. A revitalisation of industrial area is one of efforts of both national and local government to raise the issue of increasing a source of income and balancing development in all human aspects.

Beneficially, as a new peri urban area, Karawang District faces a promising future to be more urbanized area which has an improved livelihood inspite of enhancing rural characteristics. Coping with this situation, local capacities as a main factor to keep the fortunate peri urban area in supporting metropolist's development while preserving their characteristics. Hence, the transformation is not only bringing urbanized area to the rural but also about making environmental sustainability within the area. However, the explorative metropolitan area will give more impacts which can be beneficially or harmly the area and will need local capacities to deal with it.

Recommendation

The research of finding local capacities in a new peri urban area to achieve sustainable peri urban area emerges new thinking of what government should do to cope with metropolis expansion. As an expansion creates new habits of city treatment including local people and environment, this research recommends several point of views to both protect and preserve the area, in this case is Karawang District.

Recommendation for local government

Firstly, as Karawang District faces new characteristics of urban area, it is important to identify the potency of local area and local people. By identifying this potency, government will act as needed. Based on research findings above, since the development of educational facility increase, people's interest of continuing their study to the higher level is relatively less than the number of senior high school student. This means that the intellectual capacity should not only about constructing physics development but also mental development. Local

people need to be educated to create awareness of higher educational background needs to improve their life quality. Thus, the role of government should also include mental education, awareness of having better livelihood which is better knowledge level, better environment awareness and also better networks.

Secondly, the basis of which institutional capacity is divided into capitals such as intellectual capital, social capital and political capital are important. These three capitals are about institutional capability coping with transformation or even intervention both from outside and inside. Having equalled three capitals will depict how one institution is ready in dealing with changes of environment. Based on explanation previously, local government of Karawang District actually has already involves all capital in their activities. Nevertheless, there is imbalance concern in achieving sustainability. Finding out those social and economy pillars has been concerned fairly, but none to environment pillar. Here, government should reflect their planning activity to support environmental action. It can be started by creating awareness to the need of a good environment for improving their life quality such as lessening the air pollution, water and noise nuisance.

Thirdly, perceiving local government effort to mobilize power by authorizing local regulations and legalizing public rules, it is hard to say that the implementation has already fair enough. Considering that there is a local regulation about prioritizing local people to be employed in companies around Karawang District, in fact, the implementation is not as strict as it is stated. Since educational level of local people is not appropriate for middle up position, the company prefer to choose migrants to be their employees. Here, there should be a decisive rules and regulation to apply them by improving relations and networks between local government, company, and local high school.

Recommendation for future research

This study delivers local capacities explanation and its relation to create a sustainable peri urban area. However, there are still unresolved issues that can open up further studies in the future.

Firstly, the empirical findings in the current studies of Karawang District as a new peri urban area of Jakarta Metropolitan Area would be useful to be compared with other new peri urban areas of Greater Jakarta Metropolitan Area such as Serang and Cilegon. The comparative study then would enrich the findings of kinds of local capacities that local government needs in facing new peri urbanization. The current study provides an illustration of how knowledge, contextual sources and planning practice interact with each other. It would be interesting to find more specific how development planning runs well under particular circumstances such as a strong national demand of buffer zone.

Secondly, this study underlines the role of government to deal with national demand of new peri urbanization. Meanwhile, there is local community that their role is as important as government's role in dealing with characteristics transformation. Thus, there would be prominent to find out community capitals instead of restraining in institutional capitals in

adapting to new characteristics. Hence, it would be fair to suggest capacities that are needed from two perspectives.

Thirdly, the sources of the research findings were based on report, articles and literature which have particular range of time. In order to updating the findings to the latest and find what really occurs, there should be in depth-interview to compare and clarify written information and real perspectives of the local government.

In a nutshell, this study has indicated that local capacities which are divided into three capitals of intellectual capital, social capital and political capital are needed to enhance characteristics of a new peri urban area. Moreover, these capitals are likely an embedded behaviour of government to implement planning practice and determine the level of sustainability that has been achieved. The main challenges for planning a new peri urban area are connected to physical and non-physical aspects. However, those aspects would be undisputed solved by combining planning both local and national and the characteristics of both environment and local people and also strengthening the capacities of both local government and local community.

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Karawang Kab Wedaite

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P107: 120214_Rakor Pokjanal Posyandu.pdf {2} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THESIS\PEMPROV JABAR\120214_Rakor Pokjanal Posyandu.pdf] text/pdf

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P108: 130214_Tim Pengendalian Inflasi Daerah.pdf {1} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THESIS\PEMPROV JABAR\130214_Tim Pengendalian Inflasi Daerah.pdf] text/pdf

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P109: 131113_Tes tertulis balon Kades.pdf {1} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THESIS\PEMPROV JABAR\131113_Tes tertulis balon Kades.pdf] text/pdf

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P110: 131213_Peresmian PT DA/wabo.pdf {2} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THESIS\PEMPROV JABAR\131213_Peresmian PT DA/wabo.pdf] text/pdf

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P111: 140414_Peresmian Ruko Komersial.pdf {1} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THESIS\PEMPROV JABAR\140414_Peresmian Ruko Komersial.pdf] text/pdf

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P112: 140514_Peresmian PT Sango Indonesia.pdf {1} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THESIS\PEMPROV JABAR\140514_Peresmian PT Sango Indonesia.pdf] text/pdf

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P113: 170214_Pelatihan PATEN.pdf {1} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THESIS\PEMPROV JABAR\170214_Pelatihan PATEN.pdf] text/pdf

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P114: 170314_Karawang tempat observasi lapangan.pdf {0} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THESIS\PEMPROV JABAR\170314_Karawang tempat observasi lapangan.pdf] text/pdf

Familia:

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P115: 170614_Terbalk lomba KB perusahaan.pdf {1} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THESIS\PEMPROV JABAR\170614_Terbalk lomba KB perusahaan.pdf] text/pdf

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P116: 180314_Peresmian Proyek Pembangunan.pdf {1} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THESIS\PEMPROV JABAR\180314_Peresmian Proyek Pembangunan.pdf] text/pdf

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P117: 180514_Peresmian SDIT.pdf {2} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THESIS\PEMPROV JABAR\180514_Peresmian SDIT.pdf] text/pdf

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P118: 181213_Diskanlut bebersih Pesisir.pdf {3} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THESIS\PEMPROV JABAR\181213_Diskanlut bebersih Pesisir.pdf] text/pdf

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P119: 181213_Rakor dewan ketahanan pangan.pdf {0} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THESIS\PEMPROV JABAR\181213_Rakor dewan ketahanan pangan.pdf] text/pdf

Familia:

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P120: 190214_Uji Kompetensi Bidan.pdf {1} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THESIS\PEMPROV JABAR\190214_Uji Kompetensi Bidan.pdf] text/pdf

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P121: 191213_Ketenagakerjaan kompleks.pdf {1} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THESIS\PEMPROV JABAR\191213_Ketenagakerjaan kompleks.pdf] text/pdf

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P122: 201113_Expo Pendidikan.pdf {1} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THESIS\PEMPROV JABAR\201113_Expo Pendidikan.pdf] text/pdf
Familia:
Provincial Website

P123: 201113_UMK Kab Karawang.pdf {0} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THESIS\PEMPROV JABAR\201113_UMK Kab Karawang.pdf] text/pdf
Familia:
Provincial Website

P124: 210414_Peresmian POPKAB.pdf {1} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THESIS\PEMPROV JABAR\210414_Peresmian POPKAB.pdf] text/pdf
Familia:
Provincial Website

P125: 220713_Insentif kepada guru PAUD.pdf {1} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THESIS\PEMPROV JABAR\220713_Insentif kepada guru PAUD.pdf] text/pdf
Familia:
Provincial Website

P126: 221113_UMK Karawang tertinggal.pdf {1} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THESIS\PEMPROV JABAR\221113_UMK Karawang tertinggal.pdf] text/pdf
Familia:
Provincial Website

P127: 230614_Pelayanan Terpadu.pdf {1} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THESIS\PEMPROV JABAR\230614_Pelayanan Terpadu.pdf] text/pdf
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P128: 240514_Gebyar PAUD.pdf {1} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THESIS\PEMPROV JABAR\240514_Gebyar PAUD.pdf] text/pdf
Familia:
Provincial Website

P129: 241213_Konfrensi PGRI.pdf {1} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THESIS\PEMPROV JABAR\241213_Konfrensi PGRI.pdf] text/pdf
Familia:
Provincial Website

P130: 260214_For um OPD.pdf {1} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THESIS\PEMPROV JABAR\260214_For um OPD.pdf] text/pdf
Familia:
Provincial Website

P131: 261213_Diklat PAUD.pdf {1} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THESIS\PEMPROV JABAR\261213_Diklat PAUD.pdf] text/pdf
Familia:
Provincial Website

P132: 270314_Rakor BKBPP.pdf {0} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THESIS\PEMPROV JABAR\270314_Rakor BKBPP.pdf] text/pdf
Familia:
Provincial Website

P133: 280214_Sosialisasi Pajak.pdf {1} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THESIS\PEMPROV JABAR\280214_Sosialisasi Pajak.pdf] text/pdf
Familia:
Provincial Website

P134: 281213_Peresmian Jembatan Telukjambe.pdf {1} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL

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Familia:
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P135: 290114_Sosialisasi Program Mutu Sekolah.pdf {1} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THEESIS\PEMPROV JABAR\290114_Sosialisasi Program Mutu Sekolah.pdf] text/pdf

Familia:
Provincial Website

P136: 300114_Peresmian Gedung Ke-2 PT Trjaya.pdf {1} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THEESIS\PEMPROV JABAR\300114_Peresmian Gedung Ke-2 PT Trjaya.pdf] text/pdf

Familia:
Provincial Website

P137: 311213_PPID Dikukuhkan.pdf {0} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THEESIS\PEMPROV JABAR\311213_PPID Dikukuhkan.pdf] text/pdf

Familia:
Provincial Website

P138: perda 1 2011.pdf {1} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THEESIS\PERDA\perda 1 2011.pdf] text/pdf

Familia:
Local Regulation

P139: perda 4 2011.pdf {1} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THEESIS\PERDA\perda 4 2011.pdf] text/pdf

Familia:
Local Regulation

P140: Perda No 2 Th 2013 Ttg Rencana Tata Ruang.pdf {0} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THEESIS\PERDA\Perda No 2 Th 2013 Ttg Rencana Tata Ruang.pdf] text/pdf

Familia:
Local Regulation

P141: Perda No 4 th 2013 ttg Cagar Budaya Kab. Karawang.pdf {1} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THEESIS\PERDA\Perda No 4 th 2013 ttg Cagar Budaya Kab. Karawang.pdf] text/pdf

Familia:
Local Regulation

P142: Perda No 5 th 2013 Ttg Izin Lokasi.pdf {1} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THEESIS\PERDA\Perda No 5 th 2013 Ttg Izin Lokasi.pdf] text/pdf

Familia:
Local Regulation

P143: Perda No 7 th 2013 Ttg Retribusi Perpanjangan Izin Memperkerjakan Tenaga Kerja Asing.pdf {1} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THEESIS\PERDA\Perda No 7 th 2013 Ttg Retribusi Perpanjangan Izin Memperkerjakan Tenaga Kerja Asing.pdf] text/pdf

Familia:
Local Regulation

P144: Perda Nomor 8 Tahun 2013.pdf {1} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THEESIS\PERDA\Perda Nomor 8 Tahun 2013.pdf] text/pdf

Familia:
Local Regulation

P145: PerdaNo2Th2012.pdf {1} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THEESIS\PERDA\PerdaNo2Th2012.pdf] text/pdf

Familia:
Local Regulation

P146: PerdaNo3Th2012.pdf {1} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THESIS\PERDA\Perda No3 Th 2012.pdf] text/pdf

Family:

Local Regulation

P147: PerdaNo4Th2012.pdf {1} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THESIS\PERDA\Perda No4 Th 2012.pdf] text/pdf

Family:

Local Regulation

P148: PerdaNo8Th2012.pdf {1} [X:\Data\My Documents\PROPOSAL THESIS\PERDA\Perda No8 Th 2012.pdf] text/pdf

Family:

Local Regulation

Capacity	Peri Urban Characteristics	Sustainability Indicators		
		Societal	Productivity/ Economy	Environment
Intellectual Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The range of education level is from elementary school, junior high school, senior high school, • Education concern to not only inhabitants but also to government employees • High educated population impact to technology created 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The increase of educational facilities (117:1) • The increase for 9.22 percent of primary students (compare with previous year) (2:3), • The increase for 17.98 percent of junior high school students (compare with previous year) (2:6) • The increase of the ratio between students and teachers in senior high school for 22.5 students/teachers (compare with previous year) (2:7). • The increase of senior high students for about 7 percent (2:7) • A significant increase of college students for 20 percent (2:8, 2:9, 2:10, 2:11, 2:12) • A routine training activity for improving educated government employees (at least once a month) (8:1, 21:1, 53:1, 72:1, 113:1, 115:1, 133:1) • Basic education is started from the pre-school aged (Accredited) (13:1, 23:1, 102:1, 128:1) • Specific training for citizens (Fishermen, Farmers, Craftsmen, Paramedics, and representatives for forum of community) (15:1, 21:1, 26:1, 29:2, 53:2, 66:1, 107:2, 120:1, 131:1,) • Singaperbangsa Children Forum (25:1) • Teachers Training and conference to improve teaching electability (27:1, 129:1, 135:1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A permit to attend national training for improving agribusiness quality and production (21:1) • Grouping manufacturing sector into three scales, large, medium and small to gain right support to each scale (2:19, 2:20) • Open to joint venture investment (5:1, 64:1, 81:1, 85:1, 91:1, 94:1, 104:1, 110:1, 112:1, 136:1) • International accredited public services, especially for an easy permit of infestation (ISO 9001: 2008) (9:1) • Agriculture diversification (not only focus to paddy but also to crops) (11:1, 20:1) • Cooperation between local government and private company to prioritized indigenous people to work in the private company (Local Government Regulation No. 1/ 2011) (12:1, 46:1, 63:1, 110:2), • Concern to one village one product (15:1) • Optimizing other potential resources instead of merely agriculture, ex. Fisheries, tourism with the development of Kampung Budaya (Cultural Village) and mining (55:1, 57:1) • Using specific technology for increasing agriculture productivity (32:1, 32:2, 32:3,) • Applying the Technology of Intensification Aerobe Paddy organic-based (44:1) • Empowering Cilamaya port by planning artery road access into it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right technology for specific characteristics of soil to improve paddy production (32:1) • Improving agriculture production by using the high yielding varieties, organic-based plantation, balance fertilizer-applied, pre harvesting and post harvesting technology (32:3) • Telemetry monitoring and controlling system to control water pollution (41:1) • Organic-based agriculture to keep the top soil fertile (44:1, 98:1) • System Rice Intensification (SRI) for fertilizing (65:1)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An annual educational package for orphans from private association (80:1) • Attending a national championship for high school students (50:1) • The teachers board of trustees (51:1) • Socialisation of public health insurance (103:1) • Educational League for high school students (106:1) • Written test for village head candidate (109:1) • Allocating 30 percent of regional income for education (117:2) • Educational expo to enforce the quality of human resource (122:1) • Students sport week (124:1) • Incentive for pre-school teachers to boost their willingness and ability of teaching unconditionally (125:1) 	<p>(47:1, 73:1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Jajar Legowo’ plant method and System Rice Intensification (SRI) (65:1) • Arranging a local inflation control team (108:1) • Launching of <i>Ruko</i> (a two or more storages building of home and shops) as an alternative of a supermall (111:1) • Human resource map plan as a starting point of future employee plan development (121:1) • A development of Johar-Telukjambe bridge (134:1) 	
Social Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the relations both networking and power relations • Participation of community as living amenity to improve life quality 	<p><u>Collaborative Participation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community empowering national program as poverty reduction program (7:1, 21:1, 115:1, 125:1, 128:1, 129:1, 130:1, 131:1) • Training for inhabitants for improving health awareness (28:1) • Family welfare education organization (TP PKK) which organizing non formal education (23:1, 27:1, 29:2, 29:3), • Integrated service post (Posyandu) by local women community (24:1, 28:1, 53:1, 53:2) • Community waste management by doing 3Rs (Reuse, Reduce, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A provision of job vacancy for local ingenious inhabitants as a cooperation between local government and companies (5:1, 12:1, 16:1, 87:1, 92:1, 104:1, 110:1, 112:1, 136:1, 138:1) • Involve private to provide public facilities such as hospitals, road networks and transportation (19:1, 27:1, 47:1, 88:1, 91:1, 103:1) • Involve private to support development (ex. reclamation project) (49:1, 105:1, 116:1) • Enforce company to be actively support community’s activities with its CSR (53:2, 64:1) • A local government regulation No. 1/ 2011 about Organizing Labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reuse, Reduce, Recycle waste management concept (38:1) • Monitoring the implementation of government regulation about controlling the water pollution (39:1, 41:1) • Punish companies that against the regulation of waste water treatment (43:1) • Organic-based agriculture (44:1, 98:1) • Implementing the emission test to each transportation mode to control the air pollution (52:1) • Do a counselling to farmers to avoid them conducting land use change (54:1)

		<p>Recycle) (38:1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve local artists for tourism activity (Cultural Village) (55:1) • Forming the Madani Community Forum (67:1) • Private and society cooperation for orphans funding (80:1) • Involve community for “smart Communities in Industrial Parks” (87:1) • Study group of organic-based farmers (98:1) • Public involved for cleaning the coastal area (118:3) <p><u>Public Access</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School provision in each district increase (2:2, 2:3, 117:1, 117:2,) • Availability of numbers of health facilities such as hospitals (17 hospitals as the largest numbers in Indonesia), clinics and health personnel (doctors, dentists, nurses), job vacancy, and public construction spread equally in each districts (2:4, 85:1, 91:1, 94:1, 104:1, 110:2, 111:1, 116:1, 120:1, 121:1) • Strategic access for public facilities (2:5, 2:6, 2:7, 2:8, 2:9, 2:10, 2:11, 2:12, 2:13, 2:14, 2:15, 2:16, 2:17, 2:18) • Increasing post office branch and the post house • Spread the education access by cooperating with private to provide scholarships (7:1, 102:1,) • Improving the electronic permit services (9:3) • Foster childcare program (10:1) • Maintenance existing road access 	(138:1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness to sustainable development by doing integrated planning monitoring and evaluating up to law environmental enforcement (56:1) • Try to implement spatial planning decisively (58:1) • Asking developers to be more concern with development impacts such as flood and waste water treatment (59:1) • Doing planning to wider green space area into urban forest (69:1) • Coastal cleaning by community (118:1) • A local regulation No. 4/2013 about Cultural District Reservation (141:1)
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		<p>and provision new road access (2:21, 18:1, 47:1, 58:2, 86:1, 105:1, 134:1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health access information by community organization and government (19:1, 22:1, 103:1, 103:2, 107:1,) • Involve community as public health inspectors (24:1, 28:1, 53:1, 67:1, 115:1, 127:1) • Facilitating an easy payment of property tax by online (74:1) • Local government regulations No. 1/2011 about job vacancy provision, No. 5/2013 about Location Permit, No. 8/2013 about Levi Certain Licensing, No. 8/2012 about Social Welfare Provision (138:1, 142:1, 144:1, 148:1) 		
Political Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collective efforts of developing neighbourhood 	<p><u>Consensus Building practices</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Childcare development and empowerment centers (10:1) • Creative craftsmen community to empower the program of one village one products (15:1) • Organizing pre-school education by Local family welfare education organization (23:1) • Forum of Singaperbangsa Children as organisation, educator, aspirator, initiator and facilitator of protecting children's rights (25:1, 25:2) • Village Consultative Board as facilitator that connects government and local people and ensure that government work in line with regulations (60:1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resources provision to private company in Karawang District (12:1, 110:1, 112:1, 121:1, 136:1) • Potential land which is divided into wet farmland 97.529 ha and dry farmland 77.798 ha (32:4, 89:1, 92:1, 94:1, 134:1) • Potential mining area which contains of andesite stone (57:1) • Karawang is part of the central government's master plan (88:1, 91:1) • Karawang and Indonesia as general is a potential market (96:1) • Fisheries and mangrove as other potential resources (118:2) • Government protect their resources such as land and construction by authorizing local government no. 4/2011, 7/2013, 2/2012, 3/2012, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing Government Regulation No. 20/1990 to control water pollution, Regulation of environmental and population ministry No. 03/ MENKLH/1991 and Governor Statement No. 660.31/SK/694-BKPMD/1962 about control and criteria of industrial polluted environment (41:1, 43:1) • A decisive implementation of Law No 22/ 2009 about Road Freight Traffic (emission test for transport modes) (52:1) • Applying polluter pays principle (56:1) • Resources exploration based on Local Spatial Planning Document No. 2/ 2013 (57:1) • Central government takes over the

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teachers Association (129:1) • <u>Community's initiatives</u> • Well-implemented owned initiative transmigration to Kalimantan Island and Sulawesi Island (2:1) • Village Unit Cooperative as a financial support organization (2:23) • Management unit activity for national program of community empowerment (7:1) • Childcare Development and empowerment centers (10:1) • Organizing the pre-school education (PAUD) (13:1, 23:1, 102:1, 131:1) • <i>Posyandu</i> concerns to people's health as a representative of government and health facilitator between medical and government (24:1, 28:1, 107:1) • Family welfare education organization (TP PKK) as a representatives of government to create women's awareness to health and education and empower mothers as family educators (29:2, 29:3) • Organic-based farmer study group (98:1) • Local organization forum (<i>Forum OPD</i>) (130:1) 	4/2012 (139:1, 143:1, 145:1, 146:1, 147:1)	<p>large-scale development in Karawang based on Local Government Regulation about Local Spatial Planning No. 19/ 2004 (58:1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government authorized a local government regulation about Cultural District Reservation in Karawang (No. 4/2013) (141:1)
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Table 10 Research Findings based on data of Karawang District 2012

Source: Data Sources (2014)

No.	Year	Number	Title	Resume
1.	2009	5	THE USE OF PROPERTY LEVY	Government consider service retribution from the use of local asset
		6	GOVERNMENT CAPITAL INVESTMENT	The separation of local public asset to be as a capital for local ownership company
		9	DELIVERY OF INFRASTRUCTURE, FACILITIES AND UTILITIES HOUSING AND SETTLEMENT	The local government takes over developer's asset (housing utility) to guarantee the maintenance continuously done
		10	BUILDING PERMITS	Government attempts to control building construction in the right way, both the plan and the uses.
		11	DISTURBANCE PERMIT LEVY	To protect neighbourhood from damaged activities that caused by a development by private both personal or company
		13	DISTRICT GOVERNMENT CAPITAL INVESTMENTS KARAWANG FISCAL YEAR 2010	The separation of local public asset to be as a capital for local ownership company
1	2011	1	ORGANIZATION OF LABOR	To integrate the implementation of labor plan in the region
		4	TAX ACQUISITION OF LAND AND BUILDING	As a local income
2	2012	2	GENERAL SERVICES LEVY	Given by government to serve both public and private company
		3	BUSINESS SERVICES LEVY	Commercial service by government that utilizes and manages resources
		4	LEVY CERTAIN LICENSING	To control every activities regarding the use of space and particular public facilities
		8	IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL WELFARE	To guarantee the implementation of social service continuously and interactively runs
3	2013	2	SPATIAL PLAN KARAWANG DISTRICT YEAR 2011 - 2031	Long Term Local Spatial Plan, the guidelines of development of the region
		4	CULTURAL DISTRICT RESERVES KARAWANG	To preserve natural resources and the ecology
		5	LOCATION PERMIT	To integrate both utilization of a space and law enforcement regarding the investment framework of the region
		7	PERMIT RENEWAL LEVY EMPLOYING FOREIGN WORKERS	To protect the right of local workers in working the industrial sector
		8	LEVY CERTAIN LICENSING	To control every activities regarding the use of space and particular public facilities

Table 11 Local existed regulation of Karawang District

Source: L. G. o. K. Regency (2014)