CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter will discuss problem identification, problem statements and general research objectives. Problem identification is a way to see or analyze the problem to be research. The problem statement is the first step in solving the problem. General research objectives are a description of the objectives to be achieved in the research.

1.1. Identification Problem

The progress of a city cannot be separated from the influence of economic activity and the policies of the area concerned, both on a macro and micro scale. The city is the center of government, economic activity, social, etc. Urban development is influenced by various factors such as natural, geographical, social, economic, cultural, financial, political, and others. In order for development to go well, careful and realistic planning is needed (Azhar, 2018).

If examined from an economic perspective, development planning can be measured from the number of residents, the level of community income, and the costs that must be incurred by the city (Alonso, 1971). Population is a crucial element and capital for a country in developing its country because a quality population can have a positive impact on the country's economic growth. One of the most prevalent population problems is the uneven distribution of the population caused by economic inequality that occurs in cities, causing mobility or movement of residents from villages to cities.

Urbanization when viewed from a demographic approach can be interpreted as a process of increasing population concentration in urban areas so that the total population living in urban areas as a whole increase. Urbanization can have both positive and negative effects on an area. With urbanization, development will also occur, where new economic activities will emerge in urban areas. However, if the urbanization rate is too high, it will have a negative impact on the city, it seems that unemployment and poverty will occur, land and housing prices will increase, traffic jams, and the city's crime rate will increase which will increase the cost of

city management due to negative externalities and overpopulation. However, population growth in the city can also be an advantage for the city itself if the population is still at a reasonable level because it can provide benefits for agglomeration for the city (Hitszckhe, 2011 in Aprilia, 2017). According to Sjafrizal (1995) the population of a city describes various aspects related to the development of a city. A city that passes the optimal size will cause various negative impacts, including; unemployment is high, poverty arises, land prices are very high, there are slum areas, crime is increasing, traffic jams, and the environment is not good. On the other hand, if the population of a small town is also a problem. Population growth of a city should be able to increase the per capita income of the city, so that the city can minimize costs in managing the city per capita.

Based on size (population) according to Government Regulation Number 26 of 2008, small cities (less than 250,000 peoples), medium cities (250,000-750,000 peoples), large cities (750,000-1,250,000 peoples), and metropolitan cities (more than 1,250 ,000 peoples) are four types of cities in Indonesia. West Sumatera has 12 Regencies and 7 Municipalities, one of which is the Municipality of Padang. As the capital city of West Sumatera, Padang Municipality has a larger population than other regional cities and regencies. This causes an uneven distribution of population. The Municipality of Padang has an area of 695 km² with a population of 909,040 peoples.

From Table 1.1 the population of the Padang Municipality in 2020 illustrates that the Padang Municipality has 11 sub-districts and based on population density per km² , South Padang Regency is 6,081 people per km² , East Padang Regency is 9,540 people per km², West Padang Regency is 6,137 people per km², North Padang District 6,828 people per km², Nanggalo District 7,253 people per km², Kuranji District 2,545 people per km², Pauh District 425 people and Koto Tangah District 852 people per km². Meanwhile, the density per kilometer of the Padang Municipality is 1,308 people per km².

The distribution of population by sub-district appears to be increasingly unequal, because the most densely populated sub-districts are located close to the

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city center. However, when viewed from the number of urban residents per sub-district, the largest population is in the Koto Tangah sub-district. According to Syafrizal (in Azhar's research, 2018), due to the uneven distribution of the population by sub-district in the Municipality of Padang, it will affect the spatial planning of the city. Careless urban spatial planning has an impact on city management costs, income, environmental security and so on.

Table 1. 1 Area, Total Population and Density Population per- km²
According to Sub-district in the City of Padang in 2020

Sub-district	Capital	Area (km²)	Density Population Per km²	Population by Sub-district
Bungus Teluk Kabung	Pasar Laban	100.78	272	27,408
Lubuk Kilangan	Bandar Buat	85.99	669	57,489
Lubuk Begalung	Lubuk Begalung	30.91	3,966	122,593
Padang Selatan	Mata Air	10.03	6,081	60,996
Padang Timur	Simpang Haru	8.15	9,540	77,755
Padang Barat	Purus	7.00	6,137	42,957
Padang Utara	Lolong Belanti	8.08	6,828	55,171
Nanggalo	Surau Gadang	8.07	7,253	58,535
Kuranji	Pasar Ambacang	57.41	2,545	146,111
Pauh	Pasar Baru	146.29	425	62,228
Koto Tangah	Lubuk Buaya	232.25	852	197,797
Padang Municipality		694.96	1,308	909,040

Source: **Padang Municipality in Figures 2021 and Statistics of Padang Municipality**

In addition, according to Azhar (2018) the growth of per capita income must also be utilized by the community in accordance with the potential resources provided by the Municipality of Padang. To increase per capita income, of course, it is necessary to control urbanization to the Municipality of Padang, or the policy of establishing growth centers related to economic activities that support people's income.

Based on official data from Statistics of Padang Municipality, it can be seen that the 2010 constant price GRDP per capita has increased from IDR 32,670,084 in 2011 to IDR 47,997,261 in 2020. According to the data above it can be said that there has been an increase in the prosperity of the people of Padang Municipality.

Table 1. 2 GRDP Constant 2010 Year Basis on 2011-2020

No	Year	GRDP Constant 2010 Year Basis	Population	GRDP/Capita (Rp)
1	2011	27,583,874,226,364	844,316	32,670,084
2	2012	29,118,414,680,000	854,336	34,083,095
3	2013	31,054,497,200,000	876,700	35,422,034
4	2014	33,094,946,000,000	889,646	37,200,129
5	2015	35,197,850,270,000	902,413	39,004,148
6	2016	35,180,540,000,000	915,001	38,448,636
7	2017	37,350,200,000,000	927,168	40,284,177
8	2018	42,081,540,000,000	939,112	44,809,927
9	2019	44,459,300,000,000	950,871	46,756,395
10	2020	43,631,430,000,000	909,040	47,997,261

Source: **Padang Municipality in Figures and Statistics of Padang Municipality**

According to Azhar (2018), city planning should be comprehensive and partial. Partial planning is structured in order to make alternative choices due to limited resources. Limited resources in development are a problem and a challenge for urban development. Based on planning, urgent development priorities can be carried out so that urban development can be carried out.

Optimal city size can be used as a basis for preparing urban planning economically (Azhar, 2018). The quality of the population is the main factor in building the city's economy, so the growth and development of the city is closely related to the number of people living there. Every year the population of cities in Indonesia such as the municipality of Padang is increasing, even though the size of the city's land has not changed. Each city has different economic and social conditions and problems. Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in conducting an analysis with the title: **Analysis Optimality City of Size, Case Study: Padang Municipality.**

1.2. Research Questions

Based on the background above which explains each city has different economic, social, problem condition. Therefore, related question arises such as:

1. What is the ideal optimal city of the Padang Municipality?
2. When does the population of Padang Municipality reach its optimal size?

1.3. General Research Objective

Based on the formulation of the research questions above the general research objectives to be achieve in this research are:

1. To find out the ideal optimal size of the Padang Municipality and,
2. To find out the time when Padang Municipality reaches its optimal size.