

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the background of research, problem statement, research objectives, research scopes, and outline of the report.

1.1 Background of Research

Urbanization is a phenomenon of increasing population in urban areas in line with the level of welfare and economic development of the population in a country (Tjptoherijanto, 1999). Both developed and developing countries are experiencing urbanization. Urbanization is not only seen as a population phenomenon, but more than that urbanization must be seen as a political, social, cultural and economic phenomenon. The movement of population from rural areas to cities is one of the factors that affect the level of urbanization of an urban area.

Urbanization and urban population growth in Indonesia have been increasing especially since the 1970s when Indonesia initiated a more structured national development program. In 1920 the proportion of the population living in urban areas was only around 5.8 percent of the total population. Figure 1.1 shows the growth rate of Indonesia's population from 1971 to 2017. Based on the Inter-Census Population Survey 2015, it is estimated that Indonesia's urban population has reached 135.61 million people or representing around 55.2% of Indonesia's total population experiencing a process of urbanization and rapid urban population growth (Mardiansjah, 2019).





Figure 1.1 Population Growth in Indonesia

(Source: <https://www.worldometer.com/>)

One of the factors driving the urbanization process is the economic condition of an area. The economic conditions referred to are such as job opportunities, investment levels. These conditions make residents come to the city. Economic growth in Indonesia is centered in cities. More people live in urban areas than in rural areas with a proportion of 55% in 2018. Previously in 1950 only 30% of the population lived in urban areas and it is projected that 68% of the population will occupy urban areas in 2050. The World Bank estimates that in 2025, 68% Indonesian residents will live in cities as a result of uneven development. The greater the difference between regional growth rates, the higher the rate of urbanization (Socandjaja, 2011).

Research conducted by Rafael Molinaro (2020) explains that the urban urbanization index is determined by several variables. Molinaro determines the variables that determine the urbanization index of the city, namely economic, social, environmental and governmental. Another study ranks several cities in the world based on their urbanization index. According to Areandis, there are 3 variables that make up the urbanization city index are people, planet dan profit. The three variables have the same substance but have different benchmarks from the variables defined by Rafael Molinaro. From the urbanization research, it can

be concluded that a prosperous city and a good economy will attract residents to come from villages to cities.



Figure 1.2 Population Density Distribution Map in Indonesia (Source: <https://www.google.com/>)

The urbanization process that occurs from time to time will cause population density. In Indonesia, the population density can be seen in Figure 1.2, where in 2018 the island of Java was the island with the highest density. The high population density in an area has various impacts. One of them has an impact on the health aspects of an area. This will increase the risk factors for spreading a disease, especially those that can spread through air, aerosols and contact, such as COVID-19.

COVID 19 is a disease caused by a virus in the same group as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) which attacks the respiratory tract of animals and humans. COVID-19 is easier to escape from the SARS virus. However, SARS was more deadly than COVID-19. The transmission of COVID-19 occurs through droplets exiting the infected body. Common symptoms experienced by people with COVID-19 are sneezing and coughing. COVID 19 is a virus that can move rapidly through fluids that leave the infected body (Yong, 6:29)

COVID-19 first appeared in Wuhan, China on November 17, 2019. COVID-19 emerged at the end of 2019 and spread rapidly throughout the world. COVID-19 has spread to 213 countries and 2 regions in as few months. The total number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 was 13,849,922 cases, died 589,828 cases, and recovered 8,240,155 (Worldmeter, 2020). The COVID-19 spread is slowly moving to various regions around Wuhan. Until January 31, 2020, WHO has declared a world emergency status. Countries on other continents are also infected with COVID-19. As of March, COVID-19 has spread throughout the world, including Indonesia. Indonesia is one of the countries in the world that has experienced the impact of COVID-19. This pandemic has caused anxiety and fear for all Indonesian people because it can be transmitted easily through humans.



Figure 1.3 Map of COVID-19 Spread in Indonesia
 (Source: <https://www.cnknews.com>, accessed on August 25, 2020)

The first and second cases of COVID-19 were announced by the Central Government on March 2, 2020 (Kompas, 2020). On August 27, 2020 the Satuan Tugas (SATGAS) handling COVID-19 reported 163,884 confirmed positive cases, 118,575 patients recovered, and 7,064 died. Map of the spread of COVID-19 can be seen in Figure 1.3. It can be seen that COVID-19 has spread in almost all regions of Indonesia. The table for the order of 19 cities with the urbanization index according to Arcadis can be seen in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Urbanization Index and Total Cases COVID-19

No	City	Rank	Total Cases (23 December 2020)
1	Zurich	1	413.991
2	London	5	1.772.635
3	Munich	10	293.000
4	Amsterdam	11	1.333
5	Edinburgh	13	113.050
6	Madrid	20	377.921
7	Rome	22	150.223
8	New York	26	871.155
9	Sao Paulo	79	1.388.043
10	Jakarta	88	165.888

Based on the **Table 1.1**, it can be seen that cities that have a high urbanization index also have a large number of cases. The number of cases that occurred was more than 100,000 cases. Areas of transmission for COVID-19 around the world are densely populated areas, causing COVID-19 to spread easily. Busy city activities also affect the urbanization conditions of the city. In other words, urbanization in an area can be a contributing factor to the spread of COVID-19. Therefore, it is necessary to study the effect of the urbanization index of a city on the COVID-19 spread.

1.2 Problem Statement

The problem statement from this research is how is the relationship between urbanization index (economic, social, environmental and government) in a city with the COVID-19 spread.

1.3 Research Objective

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of urbanization city index to COVID-19 spread.

1.4 Research Scope

This research is focused on 34 cities which are provincial capitals in Indonesia.

1.5 Outline of Report

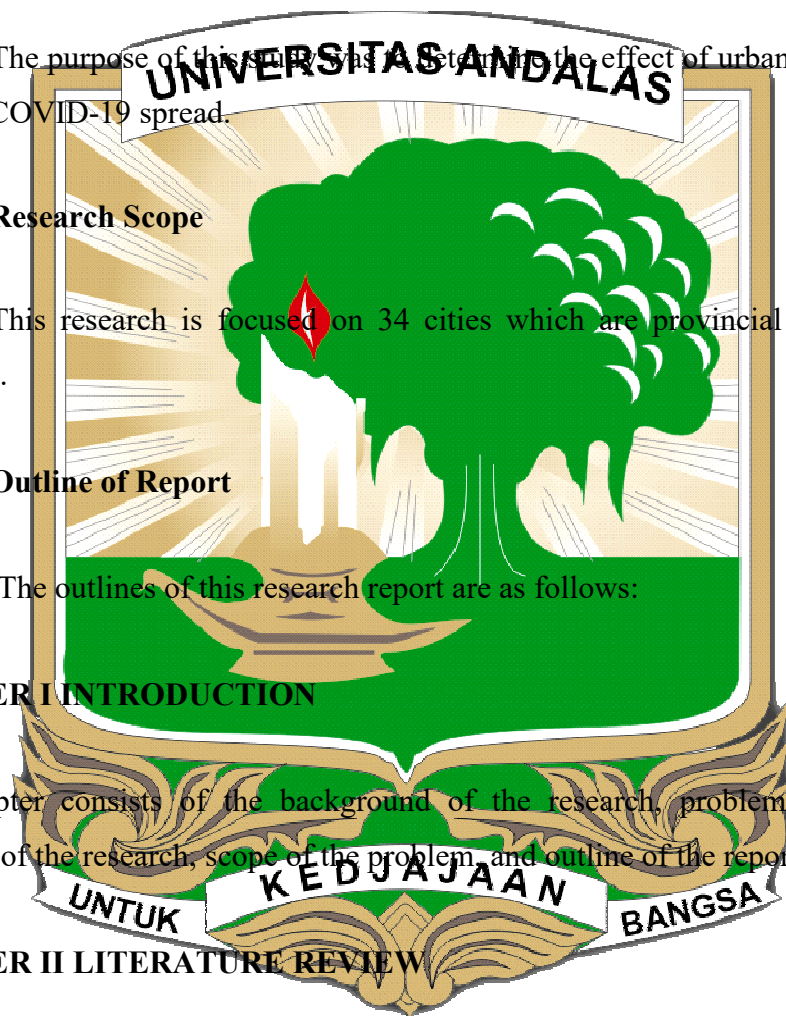
The outlines of this research report are as follows:

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of the background of the research, problem statement, objective of the research, scope of the problem, and outline of the report.

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presents the literature review related to the research consists of COVID-19, Urbanization, SMART-PLS, and Delphi Method.



CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the methodology consist of preliminary studies, literature studies, problem identification, research variable identification, conceptual framework, conducted hypothesis, data collecting, data processing, discussion, and conclusions.

CHAPTER IV DATA COLLECTING AND PROCESSING

This chapter consists of steps to do collecting and processing data by using SMARTPLS application. The steps of SMARTPLS consists of outer model testing, inner model testing, and hypothesis testing.

CHAPTER V DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the discussion in the model and the relation of the variable.

CHAPTER VI CONCLUSION

This chapter consists of conclusions and recommendations

