HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF CITY
ESTABLISHMENT AND SOME PROBLEMS
UNDERLYING ITS DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

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Abstract
Historically, a city is initially a village after growing process. Manifestation of such growth bring about some activities like social, political, economical and cultural activities, then the village turn to be a city. In further process, city is gradually and continuously growing, as the time passes. Some theories on city growth which usually implemented are concentric theory, sector theory which always bring along some problems especially in social ecology of a city. Some emerging problems are population, organization, technology, social-psychology and environment. In order to minimize such problems there is one quite ideal theory which is called multinuclear theory. This theory describes that one city consisting of many center of development.

Introduction
Generally, in every region or area in the world lies small site which is far from human activities. This site is commonly known as rural area. However, such rural areas do not always stand still or stagnate. Berger (1981) states that social dynamics is an inherent characteristic, either for traditional or modern society. When this statement referred to the availability of rural area, then we can sub conclude that rural area will finally develop into a city.

From historical point of view, a city originates from a rural area (village). Briefly means a rural area after developing process. Anyhow, not all rural areas will turn to be a city in its development. There are several factors or certain requirements for a rural area to develop into a city. Among others, the most important one is the rural area should be the centers of government, trade, industry and mining. With some social economic activities criteria above, human relationship networks will spread in accommodating all needs.

Whereas, an American sociologist Charles Horton Cooley (1894), with his quite specific theory, said that break in transportation regions like bus stops, railway stations, ports and others, are centers of development. This reality is
comprehensible, when a certain activity requires human contact it will enhance other interrelated activities due to the first activity.

Development process of a rural area to be a city is not the final stage of the development, where such development will keep on changing with different grade and speed among those cities. According to Lewis Mumford (1938), development process starting from establishment to its final end will undergo a series of process from eopolis (eo=new), metropolis (metro=center), megalopolis (megalο=big) tiranopolis (tiran= tyrant) up to necropolis (necros=remain).

The above arguments from P.L. Berger (1981); CH. Cooley (1894) and Lewis Mumford (1938) will be put as the basis of analysis to evaluate some rural areas and cities, from its establishment alteration, up to the routine stages to figure out its development pattern, from simple until the sophisticated stage. As symbolized by Durkheim (1964), the characteristic of the two societies known as mechanical solidarity for rural people and organic solidarity for city people.

City Definition

Some ideas given by experts about city definition do not match completely considering that the idea derives from different points of view. When city defines from characteristics or features attached in city life, the aspects underlying its definition is not a single feature. As its social characteristics, city has stratification related to economical, social, political, and educational status. Individualistic character of city people who put more priority on their own needs than public need is very conspicuous. Furthermore, one of characteristics shown by its inhabitants tends to create other characters such as low social tolerance, high social gap, where social value commonly based on multiple aspects.

The complex features which draw the characteristics of city community can be put as an initial step to determine and define a city. Geographically, city can be determined as a system of human life network indicated by a densely populated community and a heterogenic social economical background which tends to be materialistic, or can also be defined as cultural fortification built by natural and unnatural elements with symptoms of massive people centralization, more heterogenic and materialistic life compared to its hinterland (Bintarto, 1989:36).

Based on the above statements, we can conclude that city is a center of culture with its elements relate to social economical, political, and cultural aspects where all citizens show a manifestation of a certain type of human development. Interaction network between one and other human beings is gradually and continuously getting bigger which represents its
social dynamic. One realization of this social dynamic is the population develops so rapidly that such city will suffer from various problems. Huge number of population will bring unimaginably various problem to control its people to live peacefully and wealthy. Such social reality often pushes people to compete more aggressively in achieving opportunity. When population variable is also considered as an indicator of city existence, then increasing number of urbanization also contributes to the development of a city.

Whereas, other opinions referring to number of people define a city is a center of massive number of people activities where more contacts might happen than any other places with more rarely populated region (Norton Ginsburg, 1981:71).

Such understanding focuses on a big number of people populated in a certain small territorial where spatial interaction pattern amongst its citizens happens; therefore their relationship frequency depends solely in its territorial.

**Problems in City’s Social Ecology**

Basically, city’s social ecology consists of interrelated elements and integrated as a single entity. System of interdependent among different elements, either physical or non-physical, is an interrelated chain. Likewise, the city’s social ecology commonly connects to spatial relation and interrelation among its social life. Families with similar social economic status will tend to live in its group, so the life pattern is also created differently. Hence, there are number of segregation area domiciled by high, middle, and low social economic status.

Principally, city’s social ecology consists of five elements, where each element is concurrently. The five elements are population, organization, environment, technology and social-psychology. Interaction among its elements sometimes carries out a problem to the city ecology. As the population increases, people will be more competitive to occupy a settlement. A more rapid mobilization shows the level of how hard or how soft they can compete to achieve space for living. Under this condition, city’s social ecology problem usually varies in many terms. One of those is environment problem. Establishment of this inappropriate environment is caused by interaction amongst factors such as organization, social-psychology, and technology. Means that organization as a manifestation of high population indicates limited space, either for park or recreational area, moreover for housing and industrial area, thus contribute to very bad air pollution. These make the environment less comfortable.

Emerging such problem starts from the working of concentric theory (Burgess, 1933). According to concentric theory, city development pattern is the most famous attempt. It shows a central business district at the center, surrounded by a
slum consisting of old buildings which are gradually being replaced by the expansion of the business district. This is in turn is surrounded by zones of successively better-class residence. Housing quality tends to improve as one moves outward from this slum, and much of the choice residential area is located in the suburbs. But this pattern does not fit preindustrial cities, whose sequence of zones was reserved, with the rich living close to the center and the poor on the fringes (Sjoberg, 1960; Abbott, 1974). Nor does the concentric zone pattern describe city growth since automobile transport became dominant. Thus, it fits cities at a particular time and place. And even then, these zones are not unbroken bands surrounding the city, nor are they circular in shape. Instead, the various grades of residence are rather irregularly distributed and often concentrated on one side of the city. Briefly, concentric theory can be drawn as the following chart:

However, environment problem usually brings about other interrelated problem. This further problem starts from the increasing number of urbanization from remote areas to city. Manpower in unskilled jobs is increasing in number. This causes
an increasing spare time. Social value like young couple marriage and child raising alters to be positive, hence population increase due to fertility is also getting higher. At this point, there comes population problem caused by interaction amongst organization, social-psychology, and technology. Progressively, this problem reveals other consequences such as high composition of city population highly suppress city people for a less comfortable place for children of the middle class. The emerging problems accompanying are environmental, organizational, and social-psychological problems. These problems progress to adaptation and socialization problems for middle class people.

Reality shows that emerging of such problems, do not end at this point. There come other repeatedly problems like environment problem caused by organization and technology interaction. It starts from spreading area of settlement. Agricultural region alters to be housing complex or industrial area. Along with that, some facilities and infrastructures related to people mobility are also added. With a better communication and transportation media, geographical distance between communities is closer. The most obvious problem is that agricultural regions are more densely populated, again brings about environment problem.

This observation led Hoyt (1933) to frame his sector theory of city growth, holding that a particular kind of land use tends to locate and remain in a particular sector of the city. Thus, industry tends to locate in one sector, upper class housing in an opposite sector and working class housing in intermediate sectors; then as time passes, each of these sectors simply expands outward until some change in topography breaks up the pattern. This sector theory is briefly figured out in the following chart:
Whenever evaluated further, city development is continuously happened following the development of the society. Indeed, emerging certain social economic activities will stimulate other interrelated activities.

**Ideal City Development Theory**

Many theories have been commonly implemented to describe city development process, anyhow no single sure fire theory fits and is proved effective to solve problems faced by city people. When a theory considered effective in solving problem, it still has some shortcomings even at a minimal level. Hence, to solve problems due to city people syndrome, some theories are commonly combined.

Anyhow, there is one theory of city growth which will minimize some emerging problem underlying social ecology of a city. The theory is the multinuclear theory (Harris and Ullman, 1945). The theory holds that a number of centers – business, shopping, manufacturing – and residential areas become located early in a city’s history. Topography, cost, and historical accident all enter into these early choices. These concentrations tend to survive and fix the pattern of later city growth. Larger cities, which usually represent the growing together of once separate villages or communities, provide multiple nuclei. The figurative view is shown as follows:

![Diagram of Ideal City Development Theory]

The growth of these centers are caused by some reasons, among others are: (1) Some activities require certain facilities and therefore centers in one place that usually the place where it exists. (2) Similar activities or business bring more advantages when centered in one place or close to another. (3) There are some activities or businesses categorized as opponent, (4) For some business activities, city center is less advantageous and too expensive.
In its further growth, some new activity centers can not stay in city center or old downtown. They have to move away. Thus, following Harris and Ullman theory, this will end in creating a new ideal city, minimizing emerging problems, although some factors can not be predicted.

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