

CLIMATE SUSTAINABILITY LIVES RELATED TO THE RATE OF DEVELOPMENT IN THE TEMBALANG EDUCATION AREA

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ABSTRACT

The Higher Education Area in Tembalang District has increased significantly since Diponegoro University made a Campus on Jalan Prof. Soedarto, SH as the main campus. In the first 10 (ten) years, the ability of indigenous people to survive against migrants and changes in activities has gone through many stages. A quick observation of the face of the identified area has a positive effect, namely revitalization. However, the alignments and policies of the Government and Higher Education Institutions towards Indigenous Peoples began to be needed when the migration rate of the Indigenous People was very high. This study aims to look at the sustainability of the climate of living, especially by the indigenous people of Tembalang District, and if it is associated with the high level of development in the area. The method of obtaining data and information used in this research is to conduct field observations and interviews with key persons.

KEYWORDS Studentification, Indigenous, Sustainability, Alignments



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INTRODUCTION

Ideally, when discussing an area's development, we will be guided by laws and planning documents resulting from these legal products. According to Law Number 26 of 2007, Spatial Planning is a system of a series of spatial planning processes, space utilization, and spatial utilization control. In this explanation, Spatial Planning has a role in directing efforts to use space carried out by the government and the community. Quoting the explanation of the article in the aforementioned Law, the purpose of spatial planning is none other than "... to increase national competitiveness in facing global challenges, as well as realizing Nusantara Vision and National Resilience".

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Space utilization efforts are the task of development planning problems, and it is expected to understand the disturbances (problems) that make development unsustainable. Disturbances can stem from danger (*hazardous feature*), which is classified into 2 (two) namely danger Natural (Geophysical, Meteorological, Hydrological, and Climatology) and *Anthropogenic* Hazards (Urbanization, War/Conflict, Policy, Technology, and each successive layer). The danger is *anthropogenic*, mainly due to uncontrolled urbanization and/or other causes such as gentrification. Gentrification is The process of changing socioeconomic status or conditions in an area that was previously inhabited by low-income residents, and the occurrence of gentrification is replaced by a more well-off population (Tri Experiment 2013). The effects of the gentrification process also contribute to the revitalization of the region and the development of activities and investment in the region (Gur 2015). Based on previous research, education areas in Tembalang and Banyumanik sub-districts have similarities with the impact of gentrification, with the most significant changes in activities influenced by educational activities, otherwise known as studentification.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research on the sustainability of the comfort of living will take the Tembalang Higher Education Area as a research area. The reason for choosing this region is based on a discussion of the literature that had said, where the phenomenon of studentification has brought many influences, both physical and non-physical, to the surrounding environment.

The theory is from journal articles published in accredited journals, and the publication time is at most ten years. The literature discussion will be used as a basis for field observation, where the location of the Tembalang Education Area has experienced a significant impact of gentrification since the move of Undip Main Campus to Tembalang District in 2010.

In addition to literature discussion, analytical tools such as problem trees and objectives will be used to see the relationship between problems in the field and the role of actors and institutions.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Higher education is a stage of education after completing upper secondary education, involving various programs such as diploma, bachelor, master, doctorate, profession, and specialist, organized by universities by considering Indonesian cultural values (Wibawa, 2017). Investment in education is considered a strategic step to prepare Indonesia's human resources (HR), especially in the face of global competition. Education is a means to plan and produce educated personnel who can compete internationally. The importance of higher education as an educational institution is also recognized, as it significantly contributes to developing quality human resources to meet development needs. The quality of higher education that is equitable and in accordance with regional needs is a crucial aspect in the context of regional development, especially in the era of regional autonomy (Lian, 2019).

Higher education estate refers to a particular area that focuses on higher education, especially in higher education institutions with a range of services that generally cover a national scale. Higher education areas often attract many residents, especially students from various regions, which can impact the surrounding environment. Considering the size of the service area and the resulting impact, higher education areas can be considered as drivers of regional growth and development (Sinurat & Rahdriawan, 2016).

The higher education center is centered in big cities like Semarang City, especially in the Tembalang sub-district. The Tembalang Higher Education Area covers parts of the Tembalang Sub-district and the Banyumanik Sub-district. The growth of the Tembalang Higher Education Area has increased significantly since the establishment of the Diponegoro University Campus. This area also shows symptoms of studentification, which is reflected in the population migration rate in the Tembalang area, especially in Kelurahan Tembalang, which is higher than the number of immigrants. This process of population movement, referred to as Displacement, is characteristic of an area undergoing a gentrification process, or in this case, known as studentification (Hayah & Dewi, 2020).

In every studentification process, the role of students is the main focus because of its spatial impact on the area. The arrival of these students brings the consequence of land change, with the proportion dominated by students and the provision of accommodation facilities for them (Pratiwi & Dewi). Based on observations over the first ten years, the indigenous population has demonstrated an ability to cope with the arrival of newcomers and changes in area activities. Initial observations of the identified areas indicate a positive effect, namely revitalization.

Revitalization can mean physical, social, cultural, and economic dimensions. The concept of revitalization aims to keep pace with the current rapid development around the area by preserving the identity, culture, and tradition. Furthermore, revitalization programs are expected to create jobs to increase people's income, maintain the sustainability of natural resources, provide decent urban facilities, and improve residents' quality of life. Based on the revitalization process, the goal is to build a city where people can work and live, with good environmental quality, adequate social, cultural, and recreational facilities (Ramlee et al., 2015).

The identified impacts of studentification involve four main dimensions: physical, economic, social, and cultural. Social changes arise due to age, family, and household lifestyle shifts. These changes result in the formation of new social groups that cause old residents to leave the area close to the college or campus. The economic impact on students around universities is reflected in the increase in property prices due to the high demand for rental houses. It aligns with the desire of dormitory owners and economic actors to maximize the income from their properties by converting family homes into student accommodation. The growing number of educational establishments, investment in services, and the emergence of new businesses/services that serve students, such as restaurants, coffee shops, internet cafes, photocopy centers, laundry services, and minimarkets, can increase the

economic income of residents and trade actors around universities. Physical impacts reflect changes in the intensity and function of buildings in the area, where residential houses can be converted into boarding houses or other functions. In general, these changes involve the conversion of family homes into boarding houses, providing additional opportunities for income generation (Rinaldhi et al., 2023).

According to research (Samadikun et al., 2014). In the initial phase, the development of campuses or educational areas in these areas had a positive impact, especially regarding the growth and improvement of infrastructure. The emergence of various supporting facilities that play a crucial role in student life, developing from year to year, has significantly impacted the surrounding community's condition. In-depth interviews show that 89% of respondents stated that there have been significant changes in their neighborhood since the existence of the Higher Education Area. These changes include improvements in the quality and quantity of road networks, electricity, and communications. Housing and business facilities continue to develop and proliferate around the Tembalang campus.

However, problems arise when the population density due to studentification becomes too high or excessive. Studentification impacts environmental conditions, especially regarding students' contribution to environmental cleanliness. The concentration of students can affect several aspects of the environment, such as atmosphere, congestion, noise, and other factors. Since the presence of universities, the College Area has experienced increased activity and population density, creating a more crowded atmosphere. The presence of students contributes to congestion and noise, where almost every student owns a personal vehicle, causing indiscriminate parking disruptions. In addition, students' negative habits, such as gathering and playing music, can also disturb the peace of the neighborhood (Septiani & Susanti, 2023).

Based on the interview results, 80% of the interviewees agreed that students affect the environment, especially regarding cleanliness. Overdevelopment of the area can also cause problems, such as congestion, flooding, dense settlements, and so on. Therefore, careful consideration in managing the growth of higher education areas is essential to prevent negative impacts on the surrounding environment. Hence, Local policies are needed to ensure that the process of studentification proceeds safely and smoothly and has a positive impact. In particular, the city government of Semarang and the provincial government of Central Java need to take measures to limit educational activities so that the education area is maintained and balanced with the surrounding environment.

In Central Java Provincial Regulation Number 16 of 2019, according to article 3 of this regulation outlines that the regulation serves as a guideline for various purposes, including:

1. Preparation of regional long-term development plans.
2. Preparation of regional medium-term development plans.
3. Space utilization and control of space utilization within the province.

4. Realizing integration, linkage, and balance of development between districts/cities and harmony between sectors.
5. Determining the location and function of space for investment.
6. Spatial planning of provincial strategic areas.
7. Spatial planning of district/city areas.

Then, internally, this legislation is needed so that the Provincial Spatial Plan can function as a spatial matrix of regional development, the basis for the central policy of spatial utilization in the region, a tool for realizing the balance of development between regions and harmony between sectors, a tool for allocating investments made by the government, the community, and the private sector, guidelines for the preparation of provincial strategic areas, and the basis for controlling spatial utilization. The Central Java Provincial Regulation, as a guideline, restrictions on university activities can be implemented to plan and manage the utilization of public space in the provincial area. It aims to create a spatial layout that is integrated, balanced and follows regional development policies and the community's interests.

The next policy listed in Semarang City Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2011 concerning the Semarang City Regional Spatial Plan 2011-2031, Article 2 indicates that the purpose of spatial planning is to achieve the status of Semarang City as an international trade and service center that is safe, comfortable, productive, and sustainable. Article 3 states that the spatial planning policy will be implemented through spatial structure development policies and strategies, spatial pattern development policies and strategies, and strategic area development policies and strategies. Then Article 4, point (2) of the regulation shows one of the strategies, namely the strengthening of activity service centers that strengthen international trade and service activities, including the development of vocational secondary education activities, academies, and universities. This regulation provides authority for the Semarang City Government to direct city space development towards the status of a sustainable international trade and service center, including strategies for developing higher education activities in the region.

Quoted in the Second Amendment of Bappeda Semarang City Strategic Plan 2016-2021, Bappeda Semarang City is responsible for formulating and implementing specific regional policies in regional development planning. Bappeda carries out government affairs related to regional development planning, including mandatory spatial planning, mandatory development planning, and mandatory statistics. One of the Bappeda's visions, "SEJAHTERA", indicates that in the next five years, the people of Semarang City are expected to experience improved welfare through the fulfillment of education, health, essential services, and supporting facilities and infrastructure. Such improvements are reflected through an increase in the Human Development Index (HDI) and Gender Development Index (GDI) while reducing poverty and open unemployment rates.

One of the missions to achieve the vision focuses on transforming Semarang City into a Dynamic and Environmentally Sound Metropolitan City. It is achieved through optimizing spatial utilization and improving regional infrastructure

development that is planned, aligned, harmonious, balanced, and equitable. The concept of environmentally sound and sustainable development. It means that in improving university infrastructure, it is vital for Bappeda Semarang City to pay attention to its impact on the environment and maintain sustainability. One of the steps that can be taken is to limit studentification activities. This restriction aims to prevent adverse environmental impacts, such as increased pollution, excessive resource use, and other issues.

Furthermore, apart from the regulations of the Central Java Provincial Government and Semarang City Government, the policies of the universities themselves also have a significant impact, as manifested in the Diponegoro University Rector Regulation No. 22/2017 on the Revised Strategic Plan of Diponegoro University 2015-2019. One of the strategic issues faced by Diponegoro University (Undip) is the uneven distribution of students, mainly due to the dominance of students from specific regions. Facing this situation, Undip is committed to increasing the participation of students from other regions. This effort focuses on geographical diversification and pays attention to community groups with high academic potential but are economically limited. In order to achieve the goal of equalizing and expanding access to education, Undip plans to develop a campus outside Semarang. This campus will serve as a place for education and improvement of student competencies but still integrate with the main campus with public accountability and equal quality principles.

These equity measures align with the campus' policy of limiting studentification activities. This policy intends to increase the potential of students from surrounding areas who can contribute while also preventing students from other regions from migrating due to the presence of branch campuses outside Semarang. Undip strives to create an educational environment that involves all parties equally, inclusively, and sustainably. It follows one of Undip's missions: to realize a dynamic and environmentally sound Metropolitan City. The focus of this mission is to optimize the use of spatial planning and improve regional infrastructure that is well-planned, harmonious, balanced, and fair. All of these efforts still pay attention to environmentally sound and sustainable development principles.

The research results show that a joint policy is needed from the Central Java Provincial Government, Semarang City Government, and university policies to implement restrictions on studentification activities. This step prevents potential negative impacts such as high population density, a more crowded atmosphere, chaos, congestion, noise, and potential disruption to local customary culture. Based on this joint policy, it is expected to be able to create a Higher Education Area that has a positive impact on revitalization, especially in the Tembalang area.

CONCLUSION

Higher education is considered a significant long-term investment for the development of a region. Higher education areas, such as Tembalang, Semarang, and

Central Java, often attract many residents, especially students from various regions. This phenomenon creates what is referred to as a studentification process, essentially an increase in the number of students in an area. Under observation, studentification is believed to impact regional revitalization and development positively. However, potential problems arise when the studentification process is excessive, leading to high population density. Negative impacts that may arise involve a more crowded atmosphere, issues of squalor, traffic congestion, noise, and potential disruption to local indigenous cultures.

A joint police force needs to address these potential problems from the Central Java Provincial Government, Semarang City Government, and the universities' policies in the area. Restrictions on studentification activities are necessary to maintain a balance between the benefits of higher education development and preserving the quality of life of local communities. These measures will help mitigate the potential negative impacts of studentification, ensuring that higher education growth makes a positive and sustainable contribution to overall regional development.

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