Towards a sustainable urban policy: between the Island City and the New Town

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Abstract. By the end of 2019, the Government is working to finalize the 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), where one of the agendas is a discussion of Indonesia's urban policies for the next five years. Such urban policies transform the previous themes on liveable cities, green cities, and smart cities into more resilient and sustainable urban policies. Author raises two main issues that need to be highlighted in the next five years, given Indonesia's position as an archipelagic country along with the regional resilience's and climate change phenomenon, other thing is the desire to equalize development throughout Indonesia by relocating the country's capital off Java. The challenge of urban policies in Indonesia for the next five years is in addition to creating a resilient and sustainable city, as well as how to build an island-based city as a manifestation of Indonesia's geographical conditions which include large and small islands in a more integrated planning and development as well as emphasizing development with relocating the nation's capital outside Java Island.

Keywords: Sustainable development, island city, new town, urban policy, city planning

1. Introduction

The challenge of developing cities in Indonesia in the next five years cannot be separated from the phenomenon of global trends which is then taken into consideration in formulating plans for the upcoming Indonesia 2045 (Prijambodo, 2019) adapted from the global megatrend 2045. In general terms, the 10 megatrends which will have an impact on the development of cities in Indonesia, can be explained as follows:

- Global demographics. World population to 9.45 billion (Asia 55%). Global demographic trends drive urbanization, migration, and aging populations. The population will increasingly grow and develop in urban areas on seven major islands including the creation of new town to provide sufficient settlement and have the potential to grow and develop in small islands because Indonesia is an archipelago.
- World urbanization. The world's population who lives in urban areas reaches 65% with 95% of the increase occurring in emerging economies. Various kinds of urban problems will emerge because of the increasing density and expansion of urban areas, as well as in a form of new town so that it requires solutions to basic urban problems related to infrastructure, housing provision, and employment.
- The role of emerging economies. Developing country output is 71% of the total world output with Asia as the main driver (54%). The challenge for cities in Indonesia is to encourage the
creation of a creative industry based on local commodities and to provide a trickling down effect to the surrounding area, including trickling down of development to the coasts and small islands because of Indonesia as an archipelagic country. Another thing is the phenomenon of making new technology-based cities as a spinoff of existing global technology which must be anticipated from the point of view of both the location and the human resources.

- International trade. Global trade is growing at 3.4% per year. Developing countries are becoming the axis of world trade and investment with a growth of 6% per year. Each city with international access in the form of an airport or seaport can be a major part of this international trade. However, because Indonesia is an archipelago consisting of island clusters, it is possible that international trade can also be supported by the role of small, scattered islands and their transformation to the new towns. This in turn requires better urban and maritime governance.

- International finance. The dominance of world currencies has shifted from US dollars to multi-currencies. The financial assets of emerging economies are estimated to exceed developed countries. Indonesia has many resources, both natural and human resources, the challenge for Indonesia is how to encourage the development of competency of human resources living in cities with the development of their urban economic activities, and how these urban communities along with rural communities can develop rural areas while maintaining environmental sustainability and food security by prioritizing the use of local products.

- Geopolitical change. The increased role of China, a vulnerability in the Middle East region, as well as new classes and certain groups. Along with the emergence of disruption era, there will be a role for young people/generation to become new potential in creating creativity and innovation that can support the local economy. The challenge for Indonesia is to collaborate with creative youth groups both in urban and rural areas to create a new Indonesia. This can be supported by the role of the government in facilitating it through education and equal distribution of the availability of ICT infrastructure, a part of it is the challenge is to provide equitable availability of ICT infrastructure on small islands.

- Climate change. Global warming is getting bigger (extreme events and long-term climate change). Global temperatures increased from 3-3.5°C without any effort to reduce emissions. Indonesia as an archipelago country and ring of fire will have a high vulnerability so that anticipation needs to be prepared early, including in preparing resilience’s of coastal areas and small islands. Meanwhile, annual disasters (such as floods) and unusual conditions (such as a pandemic) can change people’s behaviour, including the way they live, allowing for a shift in their place of residence to a new, safer place to live. Here there is a challenge to anticipate the development of new towns as a fulfilment of housing and on the other hand the need to maintain food security.

- Technology. The trend of technological change is dominated by ICT, biotechnology and genetic engineering, wearable devices, renewable energy, automation, and artificial intelligence. Technology options are widely available in the market, the challenge of Indonesia is simply utilizing it or creating technological devices that suit local needs, especially about the creation of new and renewable energy and technology to improve regional connectivity in achieving equitable development, especially for coastal areas and small islands.

- Competition for natural resources. The increasing role of the Asian economy and the population in Africa encourages the struggle for natural resources. Advances in technology increase the efficiency of natural resource use. It is time to start shifting from a country based on the use of natural resources to a country based on innovation, especially innovation that is in accordance with Indonesia’s geographical conditions to increase resilience. Again, young groups/generation in urban areas can be the spearhead of creativity and innovation, then transmits those ideas to encourage creativity and innovation in other areas, such as agricultural areas, as well as coastal areas and small islands.

- Middle class. The number of middle- and upper-income classes is more than 84 percent (8.1 billion) which is dominated by Asia and Latin America. It must be admitted that the middle-
and upper-income groups in Indonesia mostly live-in urban areas, but the challenge is how this group can shift to other areas in order to promote a balance development, especially shifting to rural areas as well as coastal areas and small islands.

Later, the Ministry of National Planning Board or the Bappenas (Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional) reformulated the global megatrend that had been adapted into the pillars of Indonesia’s 2045 development with a focus on four themes. Along with the perspective on island cities, and new town, the pillars of Indonesia’s development can serve as a framework in detailing the agenda for island cities and new town topics in Indonesia. These pillars are a). Superior people, culture, and mastery of science and technology in characterizing island cities and new town; b). Developed and sustainable economy, as a guide in creating economic activities; c). Equitable and inclusive development, as a guide to carry out development for all; and d). The creation of a democratic, strong, and clean country, as a guide to carry out good urban governance and providing living labs as well as pilot projects.

Meanwhile, in relation to urban policy formulation for the next five years, the Urban Center of the Regional Infrastructure Development Agency of the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing or PUPR (PUPR=Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat) stated that at least 14 (fourteen) urban issues deserve to be considered in urban policy development for the next five years, namely:

- Urban areas in Indonesia have unique characteristics when compared to one another. One of the potentials of urban areas in Indonesia is the geographical location of Indonesia as an archipelago located between the Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean and is passed by the Indonesian Archipelago Sea Channel (ALKI=Alur Laut Kepulauan Indonesia)
- Limited access to basic urban public service infrastructure such as clean water and sanitation as indicated by service outcomes: 58% of urban households without access to clean water; 28% of the urban population do not have proper sanitation facilities; Only 1% of urban residents are served by a sewage system and only 12 cities have large sewerage networks; and two and a half million housing units are still below standard.
- Urbanization is still viewed from the negative side and has not been able to obtain optimal benefits from urbanization. For example, in 2015 21.8% of the world’s urban population living in slum areas (UN-Habitat, World Cities Report, 2016).
- From the perspective of infrastructure provision, the most fundamental urban problem is the disparity of cities and their service areas. The development of the main city as a growth pole does not have a positive effect on the surrounding cities, but rather causes the potential and resources to be exploited in the surrounding cities (backwash effect). So, the second city is increasingly left behind, far behind the main city.
- Urbanization is occurring rapidly and uncontrollably because of economic growth and increased development investment. Urban areas other than autonomous cities that have not been managed optimally by the district government, often grow unplanned by private developers.
- Climate change that has disastrous impacts on cities, such as floods, inundation, tidal flooding, increased micro-climate in cities, drought and water shortages, and extreme events. Given the threat and risk of climate disasters, the need for adaptive cities is important.
- Urban development constraints are due to the geographical position of cities in Indonesia which are in the ring of fire area with active volcanoes up to 130 mountains. Cities on the south coast of Java-Bali-Nusa Tenggara, west coast of Sumatra, are the cities closest to the threat of volcanic disasters. Also, Indonesia is located at the meeting point of the world’s four tectonic plates which causes a high incidence of earthquakes. The support of urban infrastructure to create a city that is resilient to disasters, such as disaster evacuation spaces and routes, earthquake-resistant houses, river embankments that serve as cold lava flow pathways, and so on, is very important.
- A decrease in the quality of the urban environment, due to uncontrolled development and exceeding the carrying capacity and capacity of space, which in turn has an impact on natural damage. Disasters in urban areas, such as floods, landslides, and decreased quality standards of soil, water, and air, are bad impacts resulting from uncontrolled development that exceeds the
carrying capacity and capacity of space. Uncontrolled development has also resulted in a decrease in the level of service infrastructure in serving basic urban needs such as the need for movement, environmental sanitation, and energy.

- Urban social problems, such as high levels of urban poverty, which have an impact on the low level of public health, low levels of education, the spread of open unemployment, the development of slum settlements, high levels of crime, which accumulatively characterize the low quality of life in urban areas. The strong urban magnet is a factor attracting high immigration from rural areas, resulting in an explosion in the population in urban areas. Meanwhile, employment opportunities are limited, the supply of city facilities and utility services is limited, resulting in the emergence of urban social problems.

- Lack of integrated planning for marine transportation infrastructure development, management of marine resources, and development of coastal cities with their closest centres. Often the development of coastal cities does not pay attention to their function and role as nodes of the marine transportation macro system and marine resource management system but tends to be oriented towards the development of mainland cities.

- Weak urban governance, where local governments are unable to monitor area conditions, cannot handle the maintenance of infrastructure and do not have budget mechanisms that guarantee services. In addition, the lack of optimal synergy between the government and regional governments is also a challenge in urban infrastructure development. The elements of urban infrastructure that are related to the macro system and only related to the internal system in urban areas require different management patterns.

- In carrying out its duties and functions, the Centre for Urban Area Development will face several risks (frequency/possibility of occurrence and impact) which may impede the successful achievement of its duties and functions. Facing this problem, the Urban Area Development Centre will organize a Government Internal Control System (SPIP=Sistem Pengendalian Internal Pemerintah) in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of PUPR Number 20 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of SPIP at the Ministry of PUPR.

- The implementation of urban infrastructure development/development is facing the problem of limited funding originating from the APBN (Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara=National Budget). Therefore, innovation and creativity in development funding originating from non-APBN is needed.

- Regulation and institutions. Currently, there is no specific law regarding urban areas that covers multisector urban problems. In addition, the current national urban policy has no legal force, and the government regulation on Urban Area and Urban Service Standard are still in progress (have not been completed).

2. Research Question
Considering the trend of general urban problems, urban growth at the national level and global force, as well as adaptation to SDGs mainstreaming, and the continuation of research roadmaps on theme cities in the Indonesian context, which are closely related to the coast and islands, as well as national priorities regarding the creation of new towns and managing existing varieties of cities, then the research questions of this paper include: what is the direction of development of island cities and new towns for the next five years as an integrated part of urban agenda in the national mid-term development plan?

3. Purpose of The Study
The reasons in developing paper’s objective are mainly connected to the increasing number and density of the population living in urban areas, along with the need to provide sufficient work force, cooperates with economic sectors development including the emergence of new technologies, and in return it will give impacts on urban spatial planning with its geographical diversity in national framework. On the other side, there are government’s initiative in promoting urban solutions regarding providing more jobs and reducing regional inequality at the same time, by debottlenecking related regulations. So, this
paper’s objective is to provide new insights related to the urban planning response in the context of Indonesia, especially regarding new town and island cities.

4. Research Methods
A research method for this paper constructs by implementing qualitative research which is mainly focus on secondary data, in particular digging and analyzing information from studies, research, and other planning documents done by the Bappenas as well as the PUPR (the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing).

5. Result and Discussion
There are several points that needs to be discussed towards the urban policy that relate New Town and Island City. The first point is about National Urban Policy Draft, second is about National Urban Problem Grouping, third is about Island City, and the last one is about New Town.

5.1. National Urban Policy Draft
The Directorate for Cities, Housing and Settlements of the Bappenas has prepared a draft urban policy that will serve as a reference for the development of cities in Indonesia in the next five years. In contrast to the emphasis on governance in the previous five years which more encourages the creation of three urban development themes, namely livable cities, green cities, and smart cities, in the next five years, urban policies will be developed more comprehensively as an elaboration of the theme of National Mid Term Development Plan or RPJMN (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional) IV. 2020-2024, namely: realizing an independent, advanced, just, and prosperous Indonesian society through accelerating development in various fields with a strong economic structure based on competitive advantages, supported by quality and competitive human resources. Therefore, the Bappenas will formulate a draft urban policy for the next five years with the hope that it can become a strategic and anticipatory reference/guideline for all stakeholders in implementing sustainable urban development and optimizing the potential for urbanization in Indonesia to improve people’s welfare. Furthermore, in the context of a broader regulatory framework, national urban policies become an umbrella for sustainable urban management. In particular, the national urban policy serves as a bridge for spatial documents (National Spatial Planning-RTRWN) and other development planning documents such as the Long-Term Development Plan and the Medium-Term Development Plan.

For the next five years, the national urban policy framework is structured on three sides, namely: efforts to increase inclusiveness (along with mainstreaming the global sustainable development goals, particularly goal 11 on inclusive and sustainable cities), creating competitiveness, and green development. The implementation framework will be based on a smart approach in terms of developing regulations, institutions, and financing. Based on these three sides (inclusive which is identical to the social side; competitiveness which is identical to the economic side, and green which is identical to the environmental side), five urban policy missions are developed, which are:

A balanced and just urban system, especially emphasizes the efforts:

- Strengthening national/metropolitan activity centres that are globally competitive.
- Developing well-connected medium cities, large cities, and metropolitan areas outside Java.
- Developing a new national centre of government.
- Develop rural-urban linkages that are not exploitative and mutually beneficial.
- Imposing a firm urban growth boundary.

Liveable, inclusive, and cultured, especially emphasizing efforts to:

- Encourage the realization of a suitable residential area for all.
- Improve access to transport systems and urban mobility for all.
- Promote the provision of basic social services for all.
- Promote the improvement of a safe and peaceful urban environment.
- Promote the protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage.
• Developing a responsible city culture

Be progressive and prosperous, especially emphasizing efforts:
• Encouraging increased economic productivity, decent work fields, and opportunities for livelihoods in urban areas.
• Encouraging the creation of conducive conditions and urban space for business growth and investment.
• Encouraging the empowerment of the informal economy sector

Green and Resilient, especially emphasizing efforts to:
• Providing and utilizing renewable and sustainable energy.
• Encourage the provision of public spaces and green open spaces.
• Promote sustainable use of natural resources and control of environmental pollution.
• Promote the resilience of cities against climate change and disaster risks.

Urban planning that is transparent, accountable, smart, and integrated, especially emphasizing efforts to:
• Developing integrated urban regulation body
• Develop an innovative and sustainable development funding framework.
• Increase the capacity of urban institutions at the national and regional levels.
• Make smart use of the development of knowledge and technology.

5.2. National Urban Problem Grouping
While in the introduction there are at least 14 general urban problems, on the other hand there are several global issues that deserve to be considered in enriching general urban problems in Indonesia, so that general urban problems in Indonesia can be simplified. There are some other facts that are worth considering, such as:
• Indonesia has abundant potential but has several problems such as poverty, gender disparities, financial literacy that need to be improved.
• About sustainable development, there are challenges to transforming into a green nuanced development (transformation from brown to green development).
• Energy infrastructure is an integral part of the issue of integrated infrastructure development in Indonesia.
• The presence of digital technology is important to pay attention to in the development of cities in Indonesia considering this is in line with urbanization and penetration of the internet, social media, and the use of gadgets. Also, it is important to encourage technological literacy more positively to increase the competitiveness of cities.
• Public consumption patterns can show new phenomena regarding the infrastructure needs of facilities and utilities of its citizens. It appears that the technology and public health sides are important factors towards sustainable and equitable development.
• In the context of the digital era, it is important to pay attention to the internet behavior of residents (the majority in urban areas) as one of the potentials to guard the development process of cities.
• Various phenomena of ranking cities. How to make a city competitive in getting a job; how to anticipate Indonesian cities that have the opportunity to become cosmopolitan cities; how Indonesia can reflect from other countries to make cities more livable; welcoming the Indonesian megatrend 2045, how Indonesia encourages the presence of creative milieu; it is necessary to develop the branding of cities in the context of global social landmarks, because Indonesia is still unknown; the importance of developing the uniqueness and activities of cities in Indonesia in a more positive manner so that they are more global; how to make Indonesian
cities have a greater contribution to GRDP (service sector and towards a digital nuanced sector); the phenomenon of the cheapest city and the most expensive city in the world as a choice of tourist visits as well as the readiness of Indonesian cities to become tourist destination cities and their (negative) impacts;

Based on the description above, the problems of cities in Indonesia can be grouped again more systematically to make it easier to identify and map problems as well as to find innovative solutions, so that later the role of the Government and other stakeholders will be clearer. The grouping can be simplified into six, with a detailed discussion of each of these groups:

The identity and peculiarities of the city.
- City authenticity. identify and map the uniqueness of a city, which can be based on an integrated physical, social, cultural, or economic basis.
- Development themes. Identifying urban development themes will be driven by performance and branding.
- Scale of development. Identify and map urban development scales: large-metro, medium/medium, small, and rural-urban linkages.

Urban governance and financing.
- Defining functions and authorities. Identify and map functions and authorities related to urban management and financing.
- Completion of regulations and institutions. Identify and map regulations and institutions especially those that need to be completed.
- Innovation financing. Identify and map what financing innovations have the potential to promote sustainable and equitable cities.

Physical and urban infrastructure.
- Infrastructure recalibration. Identify and map the types and characteristics of urban infrastructure for both local and regional / national / global contexts.
- Improved multi access. Identify and map multi-access needs to reduce inequality and promote the creation of sustainable and equitable cities.
- Improve infrastructure integration. Identify and map the operation, operation, control, and financing of infrastructure in an integrated plan.

Inequality and the urban economy.
- City economic base. identify and map the economic bases of each city in a consistent and sustainable manner, and which economic bases will be transformed.
- City economic innovation. what innovations can be made in response to urban needs and issues/problems, as well as issues of disruption, big data, and artificial intelligence?
- City economic integration. identify and map and analyze the integration between the economic base of the city with the city's economic innovations as its supporters.

Social and demographic.
- Typical characteristics of urban communities. identify and map the uniqueness of a city, which can be based on an integrated physical, social, cultural, or economic basis.
- Modernization and social impact. Identify the progress/progress of modernization on cities in Indonesia, including its social impacts.
- The emergence of creative milieu. Identify and map the emergence of the creative milieu in response to the 2045 megatrend, as well as the era of disruption, big data, and artificial intelligence.

Environment and climate change.
- Climate change. Identify and map climate change characteristics of cities in Indonesia.
- Urban geographic position (ring of fire). Identify and map and analyze the resilience and pattern of sustainability and intelligence in an equitable manner of cities based on their level of disaster vulnerability.
- Decreasing environmental quality. Identify and map the factors of environmental degradation and the innovation of their solutions.

5.3. Island Cities

The term island city does not yet have a specific definition in the field of regional and urban planning, but when viewed from the term island itself, Merriam Webster's online dictionary can be defined as: a piece of land surrounded by water and smaller than a continent; Something that resembles an island especially in an isolated or surrounded position; groups or isolated areas (https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/island).

Meanwhile, based on the same source, a city can be defined as a place that is inhabited with a larger size, in relation to population/population, more densely than rural areas; the city can be viewed from the functional side or the side of its management independence (autonomy); several other sources can help define island cities as part of an effort to describe general urban problems in Indonesia for the context of island cities in Indonesia. Some of the quotations include:

- Urban ecosystems are dynamic ecosystems that have interactions and behaviors like natural ecosystems. But unlike natural ecosystems, urban ecosystems are derivatives of natural and man-made elements that interact and are influenced not only by the natural environment but also by culture, human behaviour, politics, economy, and social organization (https://www.gdrc.org/sustdev/concepts/23-u-eco.html).
- Island ecosystem. This island ecosystem has an ecological value not only covering land but also clean water and marine ecosystems that provide natural resources. The ecological value of the island’s ecosystem is very beneficial for the inhabitants of an island in supporting their social and economic life (https://www.iucn.org/commissions/commission-ecosystem-management/our-work/cems-specialist-groups/island-ecosystems).
- Urban governance (http://www.gsdrc.org/topic-guides/urban-governance/concepts-and-debates/what-is-urban-governance/). This urban governance emphasizes how a good government considers governance not only from the city level, but from the local, regional, and national levels along with their stakeholders in deciding a plan and its financing for the creation of better urban management. In practice, urban governance involves a continuous process of negotiating or rejecting the allocation of material and social resources which involves political power. There is also a concern for decision-making that is influenced by the capacity of the government and the prevailing political system in responding to the interests of all parties to achieve inclusive urban governance.
- Small island development state (small island development state or abbreviated as SIDS). SIDS is a developing country with an area in the form of a small island, wherein its development it is strongly influenced by conditions of specific vulnerability with archipelagic nuances both from a social, economic, and environmental perspective. At the global level, SIDS is categorized as a special case under the protection of the UNCED (United Nations Conference on Environment and Development) or better known as the Earth Summit which was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil on 3-14 June 1992, and was specifically recognized in Agenda 21 (chapter 17 G).
- Settlements. This term was included because the island city is also identified as a human residence and a place for the process of how humans are settled, in which there are jobs and places to live that are interconnected to support daily activities (https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/settlement).
Based on the description above, to complete the characteristics of cities in Indonesia, the definition of an island city will sharpen the settlement and development direction of cities with two-dimensional nuances (land and ocean dimensions). For urban planning, an island city can be defined as the land surrounded by water where people come to defend their lives by forming ecosystems such as cities that must maintain harmonious relationships with natural ecosystems, considering the diversity of stakeholders and are regulated by good governance, more functional or autonomous. Due to the nature of island cities which have a coverage smaller than continents and are identical to urban characteristics in terms of population, island cities can be in the form of small cities (less than 100,000 inhabitants), medium cities (100,000-500,000 people), or large cities (500,000 inhabitants). This definition was also carried out as an effort to enrich policies regarding coastal and small islands in Indonesia (Law No.27 of 2007), in which there are no boundaries regarding island cities, but only a definition of small islands in the form of the surrounding land is in the form of oceans, where the land has an area smaller than 2,000 km² along with its integrated ecosystem.

Efforts to define the island city can be used as a first step in exploring its uniqueness and exploring the potential of the problem, identifying, and developing the concept of governance and its financing in more detail because its handling does not only cover the land dimension but also involves the ocean dimension. Likewise, with the physical characteristics and infrastructure, it can be ascertained that an island city is not only related to road infrastructure development but in the context of developing connectivity, it can also include the construction of bridges (or roads under the sea) and other infrastructure including telecommunication infrastructure developed side by side with that physical infrastructure. An island-city can also be used as a first step in detailing the problem of inequality because it contains not only natural and built ecosystems but also economic, social, and demographic aspects. Finally, with its two-dimensional character, environmental and climate change aspects are very important for island cities, because island cities are vulnerable to climate change and disasters.

5.4. New Town
Another important issue that deserves attention in the next five years, is the plan to move the national capital to East Kalimantan, as part of the new town policy contained in the 2014-2019 RPJMN. As an illustration, the following are the urban development priorities contained in the 2014-2019 RPJMN, in which there are four emphases, starting from handling large/metropolitan cities, autonomous cities, cities as growth centres, and the new town itself:

- Metropolitan development outside Java as a national activity center or PKN (PKN=Pusat Kegiatan Nasional) and investment centre (baseline 2014: 2; target 2019: 2 + 5).
- Optimization of 20 medium-sized autonomous cities outside Java as PKN / PKW (PKW=Pusat Kegiatan Wilayah or Regional Activity Centre) and a buffer for urbanization outside Java (baseline 2014: 43 cities are not yet optimal; target 2019: 20 are optimized for their roles).
- Strengthened 39 growth centers as local activity centre (PKL=Pusat Kegiatan Lokal) or regional activity centers (PKW) (no baseline; 39 strengthened growth centres).
- Construction of 10 new public cities (no baseline; 2019 target: 10 new towns).

From the literature side, the discussion of new towns cannot be separated from the scientific development of regional and urban planning, where the new town reflects efforts to increase awareness of the environment that is decreasing in urban areas as a result of human activities that hurt the environment, thus creating a decrease in the quality of life from a social, economic and cultural perspective. When the industrial revolution began to develop and then cities became slum and there was pollution because of the activities carried out by city residents, an urban problem emerged that raised the social versus environmental side. Starting from this, there was an effort to find solutions to urban environmental problems through a social reform, where in England it was known as the suggestion of college of industry inspiration driven by John Beller which then gave rise to the concept of the green city movement as a response to an industrial city driven by Ebenezer Howard in the 1800s. After the First World War, the New Townsmen movement emerged in England with Ebenezer Howard, F.J.
Osborn, C. B. Purdom, and W.G. Taylor (Hall and Ward, 1998). Based on the experience of building new towns in England, F.J. Osborn concluded that the construction of a new town must be carried out carefully, especially in terms of housing development, because there is a phenomenon of failure of new town development due to the lack of the government’s role in encouraging housing development as part of the creation of an independent city, not as an expansion city from the main city where the impression is an environmental quality improvement is not achieved. Thanks to these findings, then appeared the Barlow Royal Commission (1938) which focused on handling the population and its economic activities, at that time economic activity emphasized industrial activity (Gibberd, 1980). Another lesson learned is the importance of the governance authority for the new town so that at the end of the Second World War, a decentralization policy emerged as a complement to the new British city initiative to regulate the population and its activities/industry as well as position the new town towards the core city and region. others such as non-urban or rural areas (Osborn, and Whittick, 1977). Through this policy, the provision of housing in the context of a new town will become more proportional compared to merely providing housing for a city alone. Meanwhile, Osborn and Whittick also mentioned another issue of the nuances of developing new towns in the world related to environmental degradation, including the phenomenon of urban slum areas (Osborn and Whittick, 1977)

The literature review for new towns above can be used as a lesson for the development of new towns in Indonesia as an integral part of the urban policy agenda for the next five years. Not only related to the increasingly unification of urban areas on the island of Java, which can form a city on the island of Java. But it is also important to anticipate the growth of new towns outside Java which must be integrated with spatial structures and patterns to ensure equitable distribution and sustainable development. The fundamental issue regarding new cities outside Java is related to the theme and function of the new town which must be able to complement the existing city system, including the main city. Another thing that needs attention is the conservation of protected areas and the availability of 30% green open space. Therefore, the construction of a new town is not only related to physical development, but also to build the civilization of its people. As a consideration to be included in the national urban agenda, it is a mandatory to create an innovation ecosystem of new towns, which includes: the residents who have an open mindset and always update their knowledge in utilizing the potential of their surroundings, it is also important to understand the planning process (from national to the local level), create economic competitiveness, and promote a mastery of appropriate technology to ensure a resilient and sustainable city. This will have to solve the basic new town problems, like providing sufficient physical infrastructure, the relationship between new town and main city, to ensure the existence of appropriate buffer zone between main city and its suburban area, or even fulfillment of the food security issues.

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