



**KAJIAN ASPEK
KEMASYARAKATAN DI DALAM
PENGEMBANGAN
INFRASTRUKTUR INDONESIA**



Universitas Indonesia



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1.1 Economic growth, urbanization and regional development

- (1) *Higher rate of economic growth:* Among the world's different regions, East Asian region is well known for its rapid and sustained economic growth. Table 1 shows the long-term GDP per capita trend measured in international dollars (based on the purchasing power parity) and annual economic growth rate averaged over 1985-2004. To increase the GDP per capita from about \$1,200 level to \$5,000 level, US took 86 years but Japan, Taiwan, Korea and Thailand took only 57, 21, 19 and 29 years respectively, squeezing the required time significantly. Similar is the pattern also for the \$5,000 to 10,000 segments. The higher economic growth of most East Asian countries in recent decades is clearly reflected by the average annual growth rate figures shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Historical trend of economic growth

Countries	Long-term GDP trend* (PPP, International 1990\$)			Average growth rate (1985-2004) ^b
	GDP/capita (Calendar Year)			
US	1,257 (1820)	5,079 (1906)	10,116 (1951)	3.3 %
UK	1,250 (1706)	5,288 (1915)	10,049 (1967)	2.7 %
Japan	1,297 (1906)	5,129 (1963)	10,040 (1971)	2.4 %
Taiwan	1,270 (1956)	5,020 (1977)	10,522 (1991)	
Korea	1,252 (1964)	5,007 (1983)	10,238 (1993)	6.8 %
Thailand	1,205 (1963)	5,290 (1992)	6,383 (2001)	6.1 %
Indonesia	1,235 (1971)	3,256 (2001)		5.2 %
Philippines	1,254 (1953)	2,412 (2001)		2.6 %

a: data source, Maddison (2003)
b: data source, World Bank (2006)

- (2) *Rapid urbanization and growth of primate Mega-cities:* The trend of high economic growth is accompanied by the concomitant trend of rapid urbanization. Over the period of 25 years from 1980 to 2004, East Asian region recorded an average annual urban population growth rate of 4.03 percent against the world average of 2.4 percent (World Bank 2006). The urban growth is however more concentrated in the capital cities resulting in rapid emergence of primate megacities in the region. In 1950, there were only 3 cities from East Asia in the list of 20 largest cities in the world; by 2005, there are 7 cities in the list, namely, Tokyo, Shanghai, Jakarta, Osaka-Kobe, Beijing, Metro Manila and Seoul. And there are many candidate cities to be included in the list in near future, such as Bangkok. The megacities development, on one hand, is posing a challenge of managing large-scale urbanization not experienced before by these countries and, on the other hand, is further widening inter-regional disparity- an important policy issue in most East Asian countries.