ABSTRACT

The government is currently implementing programs to increase the higher education performance by way of access distribution and expansion, quality improvement; and relevance and competitiveness enhancement. It was expected that the number of students will reach up to 4.5 million and APK grade will increase up to 18% in 2009 (Strategic Planning of National Education Department by year 2005-2009). Recently there are 80 higher education institutions in Surabaya. Their existence will surely be creating impacts on surrounding areas. Such as alteration of existing building function; change in economic structure, and escalating of traffic volume as a result of increasing number of students living there.

The research aims to determine the impact of higher education existence in Surabaya on surrounding areas. The research scope employs eight higher educations in Surabaya namely Universitas Airlangga (UNAIR), Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember (ITS), Universitas Negeri Surabaya (UNESA), Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Sunan Ampel, Universitas 17 Agustus (UNTAG), Universitas Pembangunan Nasional (UPN) Veteran, Universitas Surabaya (UBAYA) and Universitas Kristen (UK) PETRA. Analysis Hierarchy Process (AHP) was employed to identify the impact components on surrounding areas. Leopold Matrices was utilised to evaluate the impact of higher education existence to its surrounding areas.

Five space components has been identified particularly number of population, land use, residential building use, residential infrastructure, and traffic volume. Meanwhile the specific impacts of 8 higher institutions on their surrounding areas are explained as follows: a) UNAIR created impacts by way of increasing traffic volume, existing land use conversion, and increasing demand of residential infrastructure; b) ITS created impacts by way of increasing traffic volume, existing land use conversion, alteration of existing residential building function, and increasing demand of residential infrastructure; c) UNESA created impacts by way of increasing traffic volume; d) IAIN Sunan Ampel created impacts by way of increasing traffic volume, alteration of existing residential building function, and increasing demand of residential infrastructure; e) UNTAG created impacts by way of increasing traffic volume and increasing demand residential infrastructure; f) UPN Veteran created impacts by way of increasing demand of residential infrastructure; g) UBAYA created impacts by way of increasing traffic volume, existing land use conversion, and increasing demand of residential infrastructure; h) UK PETRA created impacts by way of increasing traffic volume, existing land use conversion, alteration of existing residential building function, and increasing demand of residential infrastructure.

Key words: impact, higher education, surrounding area
Halaman Ini Sengaja Dikosongkan