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STUDY OF THE FUNCTION OF LOCAL ACTIVITIES CENTER (CASE STUDY) THE TOWN OF SOREANG, BANDUNG REGENCY AS THE CAPITAL

Heri Permana*, Irwan Prasetyo, Zefri****

*) Students master's degree Engineering Courses and regional urban development Studies University of Krisnadwipayana.

***) Master of Engineering Studies and regional urban development University of Krisnadwipayana

ABSTRACT

In the determination of the structure of the space of the city, where the City Go on the set as the center of local activities, while development in the town of Soreang is currently faced with various challenges, including the growing increase of the population, the limited infrastructure and land over the function so that the function of the city go unnoticed as the Centre of Local Activity hasn't been able to **mengimbangi** infrastructure services that should be available to the public.

Study of the function of Local Activities Center take the case in the town of Soreang, strategy formulation to provide enhanced functionality for local Activities Center in the town of Soreang, Bandung Regency as the capital

Analysis on the utilization of space occurs over the function of the land of paddy fields, became the land of housing, industry and infrastructure analysis, as well as other cities that have not been adequate as, road; Hospitals, higher education, Terminal, and utilities, this function meyebabkan Local Service Center does not seem to meet the needs of community service facilities in the town of Soreang, devote an increasing development strategies was obtained by the Center The local town of Soreang activities in the form of infrastructure development, land use strategy and strategy of institutional development as well as the role of the community to the development of the construction of the City Go as a function of local activities.

Key Words: *Local Activities Center Of The City As The Capital Of Bandung Regency, Soreang*

I. INTRODUCTION

The development of a fairly rapidly in the area of "Metropolitan Bandung Raya", currently has an impact to the surrounding area, one of which, namely: areas of the city as the capital of Soreang, Bandung Regency as well as the geographical position of the town of Soreang which is quite close to the The city of Bandung, where in the city of Bandung Metropolitan system, serves as a center of National Activities (PKN) has made the development of greatly influenced various activities that occur in the city of Bandung that impact also to the town of soreang, as Capital Bandung Regency where Soreang set its function as Local activity centers, which serve; (Katapang, Margahayu, Ciwede, Banjaran, Majalaya, Indonesia, Rancaekek and Cilengkerang), the town of Soreang is currently faced with various challenges, among others; the average population reaches 1% from the year 2005 to 2017 gain 40,000 inhabitants, and the occurrence of urbanization as well as the movement of the average population of 90,000 people per day, the town of Soreang dikarenakan became a magnet for those trying and working. This population is not parallel with the increasing and increasing service infrastructure, while the town of Soreang, Bandung Regency Capital as in set function as Street Vendors (Local Events), it should have County-level services that can serve the needs of the surrounding community; Katapang, Margahayu, Ciwede, Banjaran, Majalaya, Indonesia, Rancaekek and Cilengkerang)

As a center of local activities Government should always do Bandung Regency repair and add infrastructure to support the development of both the provision of infrastructure, institutional development that need synchronization between SKPD and community who contributed in the development of the town of Soreang.

This research aims at; Analyzing the development of Land Use, infrastructure development, Institutional Roles and Analyzing strategy the development of the town of Soreang in Local activity centers as the capital of Bandung Regency

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

A. General Overview The Town Of Soreang

The town of Soreang is located at coordinates 9216600 BT – BT 9227800 and 775400 785000 LS-LS (UTM wgs 84). Administratively, the town of Soreang include 2 Kecamatan (Subdistrict Soreang Subdistrict and Katapang) and an administration + 4123.14 ha. The administrative limits of the town of Soreang is as follows:

- North: Sub Margahayu
- South: villages and rural roof tiles Cukang Cikoneng Subdistrict Ciwede
- Eastern Subdistrict: subdistricts on Canguang and Pamengpeuk
- West: Sub Kutawaringin

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Population Analysis

Based on the analysis of population growth the City Go, during the period of the year 2005 until the year 2017 population growth the City Go experience growth of 0.93% per year. Largest population growth in the year 2008 amounted to 23, 70% experienced a decrease in population growth in the year 2009 be a 9.87% in because of extraction with West Bandung Regency.

B. Analysis of land use change analysis of land use area Results in both the year 2008 compared

To the year 2017 land use research done by using methods super impose with the arc gis Version 10.1. The following land use where the town of Soreang land with an area of 4123 Ha, On the development of the City Go to the continuous changing land use this looks at land use data for the year 2008 rice fields covering an area of 1742.37 Ha, into an area

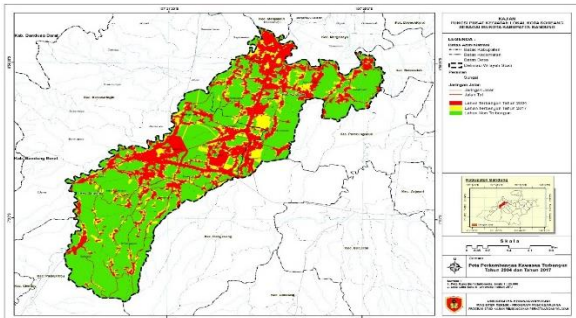
Table 1. recap of changes in land use

NO	The TOWN of SOREANG	LAND USE (HA)		LAND USE CHANGE (HA)	ket
		2008	2017		
1	Garden	494.33	420.477.3	77,3	reduced
2	Settlement	724.62	1222.32	479.75	increased
3	Trade/service	124.6	136.51	11.91	increased
4	Rice	1742.37	1603.1	- 139.27	reduced
5	Land	19.8	0.18	19.62	reduced
6	Moor/Fields	65.82	0	0	fixed
7	Government	22.7	29.50	6.9	increased

Source: 2018 analysis results

1603.1 Ha in the year 2015, there was a lowering of 139.27 Ha. While the settlement year 2008 covering 724.62 Ha, Ha 1222.32 be in 2015 going to the expansion of settlements, and extents 479.75 Ha. The reduced area of land use, besides the rice fields into housing also became a trading and services. Change this land seemed an increase in area caused by waking up the good development serves as a home and as a place of business.

Figure 1. change of land use 2008 to the year 2017



C. Analysis Of The Terminal

The current Terminal in accordance with the conditions and criteria where in KepMenhub No. 31 year 1995, enter in the typology of the terminal type C that is, where the Terminal Go to function serve public vehicles for transport of the city or rural transit. See its development later and in the determination of the Spatial Plan of the region of Bandung Regency terminal will Go on to develop into type B, function serving public transport for transport between towns in the Province

Figure 2. land use year 2008

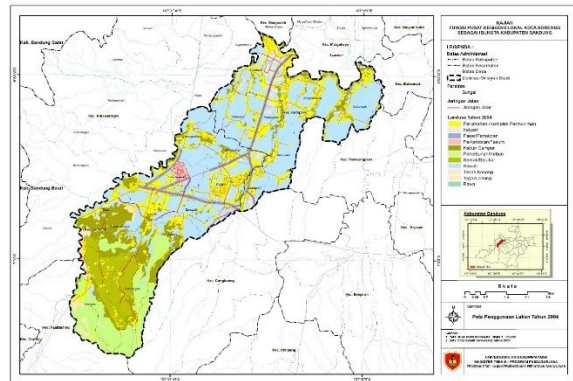
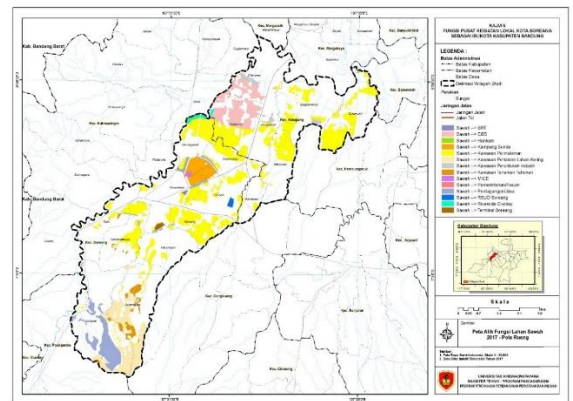


Figure 3. land use year 2017



D. Analysis of the way

The proportion of road conditions good reach 37.48% but in 2012 the condition decreased to 30.78%. good condition, medium, broken and damaged.

E. Electric Analysis

Electrical infrastructure development up to the year 2008 recorded 99.43% of the city's community Go already teraliri of electricity. The remaining approximately 0.57% haven't served by electricity.

F. Analysis of educational facilities

For school participation Numbers level SD 86% in 2007 continued to increase into 99.58% in 2015. This level of participation describe secondary indicate the increase in the number of learners in line with the development of the town of Soreang, Bandung Regency as the capital.

Table 2. Road Network Performance

NO.	DESCRIPTION)	OF ROAD LENGTH (KM)					
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2017
1	Good Condition	459.89	295.10	317.72	395.56	355.57	587.41
2	Lightly Damaged Conditions	359.65	438.42	316.22	2207.49	235.19	303.89
3	Moderately Damaged Conditions	246.27	301.85	274.06	338.96	319.01	237.73
4	Heavy Damage Condition	161.23	191.66	246.55	213.35	245.58	171.47
5	Total Road Length	1,227.04	1,227.03	1,154.55	1,155.35	1,155.35	1300,57
	Good Condition (%)	37.48	24.05	27.52	34.24	30.78	50.8
	Mild Damaged Conditions (%)	29.31	35.73	27.39	17.96	20.36	13.9
	Moderately Damaged Conditions (%)	20.07	24.60	23.74	29.34	27.61	20.5
	Severe Damaged Conditions (%)	13.14	15.62	21.35	18.47	21.26	14.8

Source: 2018 analysis results

1. The role of Community development in the meeting participation

At the meeting the construction classification choose sometimes amounted to 6 respondents or about 20 percent, while frequently participated in meetings of the development of 15 respondents or about 47 percent, and its participation is rarely on the development meetings 10 respondents or approximately 33 percent. In this case the participation of the community in meeting the development of dominance is often

2. The role of community participation in filing development ideas

Participation can be seen in the form of proposed the idea of development in the implementation of development, most respondents is that respondents are often participation .

Table 3. Level of Electricity Services

No.	Soreang City	Amount	Residents of the House	Electricity User		Level Service	
				PLN	Non PLN	%	Ket
1	Katapang	130,012	27,540	27,465	36	99,73	High
2	Soreang	119,112	26,470	26,367	61 99	61	High
	Soreang City	249,124					

Source: 2018 analysis results

3. The Role of Community Participation in Maintaining Development Outcomes

In terms of participation in the rare form of maintaining the development results of the most respondents by 53%, this is an

activity that needs to exist in terms of time and readiness of the community, where the community has a busy schedule and work.

4. The Role of Community Participation in contributing Energy

Respondents whose participation is sometimes 8 respondents or about 27%, there is also participation often reaching 20 respondents or around 66%, and participation rarely reaches 2 respondents or around 7%.k

Table 4. Community Participation in development

No	Community Participation	Respondent	% Percentage
1	Rarely	10	33
2	Sometimes	6	20
3	Often	14	47
	Amount of	30	100

Source: 2018 analysis results

5. The Role of the Community in Contributing Material to Development

The participation is sometimes 18 respondents or around 70%, there are also some participation often reaches 10 respondents or around 25%, and participation rarely reaches 2 respondents or around 5%. In this case, community participation is sometimes in the form of discordant material for village development, at most respondents.

6. Institutional Analysis

Community level institutions in the development of Soreang City have not yet been formed, there are development institutions at the village level in the form of village development institutions that contain elements of the village apparatus and community leaders who have an interest in the development of Soreang City

Table 5. Community Participation in Proposing Development

No	Community Participation	Respondent	% Percentage
1	Rarely	4	13
2	Sometimes	14	47
3	Often	12	40
	Amount of	30	100

Source: 2018 analysis results

Table 6. Society participation In Maintaining Development Results

No	Community Participation	Respondent	% Percentage
1	Rarely	16	53
2	Sometimes	4	13
3	Often	10	34
	Amount of	30	100

Source: 2018 analysis results

Table 7. Community Participation in Contributing Development Materials

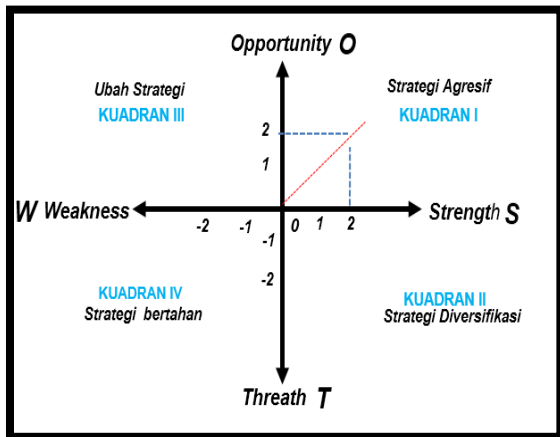
No	Community Participation	Respondent	% Percentage
1	Rarely	2	5
2	Sometimes	18	70
3	Often	10	25
	Amount of	30	100

Source: 2018 analysis results

Table 8. Community Participation in Contributing Energy

No	Community Participation	Respondent	% Perce
1	Rarely	2	7
2	Sometimes	8	27
3	Often	20	66
	Amount of	30	100

Source: 2018 analysis results



G. Analysis of Soreang City Development Strategy as a Local Activity Center

The results of the analysis depict strategic positions based on the analysis of External Strategic Factors (EFAS) and Internal Strategic Factors (IFAS) of Soreang City in Quadrant I that support Aggressive or Developmental strategies, SWOT Diagram Results

1. Strategies in infrastructure development

- a. Preparing higher education facilities to be able to accommodate high school graduates in Soreang City
- b. Adding Polyclinical Facilities at the Soreang City Regional General Hospital so that adequate health services for the community can be fulfilled

Table 9. Strategy Matrix

Study Of The Function Of Local Activities Center (Case Study) The Town Of Soreang, Bandung Regency As The Capital

<p>EXTERNAL EFE</p> <hr style="border: 1px solid black;"/> <p>INTERNAL IFS</p>	<p>POWER (S)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good road performance 50.8% • Construction of Pasirkoja - Soreang Toll Road Towards Soreang City • Community participation in each stage of development • crossed by the transportation system to Bandung Selatan 	<p>WEAKNESS (W)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not having a higher education facility • Lack of Polyclinic in Soreang City Hospital • involvement of major and limited time at each stage of development activities • Terminals that have inadequate supporting facilities
<p>OPPORTUNITIES (O)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High School Level Participation in Upper Level is 41.66% • Health accreditation to improve health services • Ease of accessibility with the TOL connecting to Soreang City makes it easy for public vehicles to reach Soreang City. 	<p>STRATEGY (S-O)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of City Scale Development Institutions to coordinate the implementation of the development of Soreang City to be more integrated in each stage of development • Community participation in the field of development and involvement in each stage of development 	<p>STRATEGY (W-O)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare higher education facilities to be able to accommodate high school graduates in the city of Soreang with the function as a Local Activity Center • Increasing the Status of the Soreang City Regional General Hospital so that Polyclinic Health services for the community can be fulfilled
<p>THREATS (T)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increased land use in Soreang City and Land and Function Transfers • Many students who cannot continue their tertiary education • Management resources and time-consuming processes • Public vehicles are not accommodated inside the terminal, and stop anywhere • changes in land use 	<p>STRATEGY (S-T)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of damaged road infrastructure to provide ease of movement and mobility • Development of infrastructure (quantity and quality) of Soreang Sbg Job Capital City, Bandung 	<p>STRATEGY (W-T)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restricting the conversion of agricultural land to housing development and trade in services in the city of Soreang because of the limited land area and is expected to cause environmental impacts for Soreang City such as floods and inundations.

Source: 2018 analysis results

2. Strategies in land use

Restricting the conversion of agricultural land to housing development and trade in services in the city of Soreang due to the limited land area of Soreng City and the estimated impact on the environment of Soreang City such as flooding and inundation

Table 10. External Strategic Factors

EXTERNAL STRATEGIC FACTOR FACTORS	WEIGHT	RATING	WEIGHT SCORE
OPPORTUNITIES (O)			
• High School Level Participation in Upper Level is 41.66%.	0,3	2	0,6
• Health accreditation to improve health services	0,2	3	0,6
• Ease of accessibility with the TOL connecting to Soreang City makes it easy for public vehicles to reach Soreang City.	0,4	1	0,4
• Many investments enter Soreang City	0,1	4	0,4
AMOUNT O	1		2
THREATS (T)			
• Many students who cannot accelerate college education	0,3	-2	-0,6
• Management resources and time-consuming processes	0,4	-1	-0,4
• Public vehicles are not accommodated inside the terminal, and stop anywhere	0,2	-3	-0,6
• Increased land use in Soreang City and Land Function Change and changes in land use	0,1	-4	-0,4
TOTAL T	1		-2
TOTAL	2		0

Source: 2018 analysis results

Table 11. Internal Strategic Factors

INTERNAL IFS	WEIGHT	RATING	WEIGHT SCORE
STRENGTH (S)			
• Soreang Urban has a strategic geographical location in the Metropolitan PKN Bandung	0,1	4	0,4
• Good road performance 50.8%	0,2	3	0,6
• Construction of Pasirkoja - Soreang Toll Road Towards Soreang City	0,4	1	0,4
• Community participation in each stage of development	0,3	2	0,6
AMOUNT S	1		2
WEAKNESS (W)			
• RSUD Kota Malamang type C	0,4	-1	-0,4
• The absence of higher education and vocational facilities that can accommodate high school graduates	0,3	-2	-0,6
• Occurrence of Land Transfer Function in the use of paddy fields into housing and economic social facilities	0,1	-4	0,4
• Calcification of type C terminals	0,2	-3	-0,6
TOTAL W	1		-2
TOTAL	2		0

Source: 2018 analysis results

3. Strategies in Institution:

- Establishment of Non-Governmental Organizations in each stage of development, both in the coordination phase and in the implementation phase.

4. Strategies in Community Participation:

- Implementation and development and maintenance of development results

IV. CONCLUSION

A. Infrastructure

There are still many infrastructure conditions that are not yet in accordance with the conditions of development of Soreang City as a Local Activity Center such as;

1. Road infrastructures that are performing severely damaged have not experienced many improvements where in 2008 road conditions were severely damaged at 13.14%, increasing to 14.8% in 2017.
2. the condition of the Soreang City terminal is not in accordance with the development of the City
3. Soreang as a Local Activity Center because it is still a typology C which only serves Soreang City public transportation and villages around Soreang City.
4. Health facilities in the form of a Type C Regional General Hospital are still lacking in polylinic facilities in serving public health in Soreang City
5. The High School Participation Rate is 41.66%, many high school graduates continue their education out of the city of Soreang, because in Soreang City there is no College facility yet.

B. Land Use Change

Where rice fields were reduced by an area of 1742.37 Ha, which was originally in 2008 covering an area of 1742.37 Ha to an area of 1603.1 Ha. This change also occurred in an increase in housing area of 479.75 hectares, where in 2008 residential land was 724.62 hectares to 1222.32 hectares in 2017. The change was in line with the number of development permits in the city and the trend of changes in land approaching the center Soreang City, especially in the trade and residential areas of the central city of Soreang.

C. Institutional

There is no development institution specifically for Development Institutions at the community level where currently the development institutions are handled directly by the relevant agencies that have authority in the development of Soreang City as a Function of Local Activity Centers.

D. Community participation

The participation of the community both in the participation of the initial stage and the development and maintenance stage is quite high, from the sense of the community's desire that the development of the city can be enjoyed by the community.

E. RECOMMENDATION

1. Recommended User Changes Land

Limiting changes in use, especially land use that is not in accordance with the allocation of space.

2. Infrastructure Recommendations

- a. Type C General Hospital needs to be upgraded to type B,
- b. Preparation of higher education facilities, such as; University and Academy to be able to accommodate high school graduates
- c. With the connection of the Bandung Soreang Toll Road, the existing terminal needs to be upgraded to type B.

3. The involvement of community participation

Must be carried out transparently so that the image of the community so far towards development both from the results and financing does not seem negative

4. Institutional development in the Local Activity

Center of Soreang City as the Capital of Bandung Regency needs to be established so that the focus of the development of Soreang City as a

function of the Local Activity Center can be realized.

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