Identification on Urban Planning Alteration Due to Regional Otonomous in Cimahi

R Adibowo¹, K Mahardika²
¹Departemen Ilmu Pemerintahan, Universitas Komputer Indonesia, Indonesia
²Departemen Perencanaan Wilayah Kota, Universitas Komputer Indonesia, Indonesia

Email: *rino.adibowo@email.unikom.ac.id

Abstract. The purpose of planning a city is to harmonize public and individual interests. The city planned to properly allocate land effectively and efficiently. Urban planning is the art of predicting change, drawing on the strengths of physical, social, economic, and political aspects in determining a particular sector or location. In other words, the purpose of urban planning is to increase the harmony and comfort of the physical environment or to fulfill the satisfaction and happiness of its inhabitants. Based on the results of the discussion, that changes that occurred in the city of Cimahi before and after regional autonomy can be seen from the Regional Regulation (Perda) No. 4 of 2012 concerning Spatial Planning for the City of Cimahi. That is because there is a lot of physical development (infrastructure) in the city of Cimahi, such as the Retail Business District, department stores, smartshops, office buildings, clubs, hotels, economic, civil, political headquarters, and traditional markets that are connected with modern and other existing modern infrastructure in Cimahi. The implementated of regional regulations can provide a definite step for the municipal government of Cimahi in carrying out the performance of its government. This is because the government has an important role to identify changes in the existing spatial structure on urban planning alteration due to regional otonomous in cimahi.

1. Introduction
In general, the condition of a city is actually a space for residents to move, work, and carry out economic activities, government, and others. In terms of geographical city, it is interpreted as a system of life networks characterized by high population density and colored by heterogeneous economic strata and materialistic patterns. It can also be interpreted as a cultural landscape caused by natural and non-natural elements with symptoms of population concentration, which is quite large with a life style that is heterogeneous and materialistic.[1] The urban spatial structure is an illustration of the system of service centers for internal city activities and city infrastructure networks until the end of the planning period, which was developed to integrate urban areas and serve the functions of existing / planned activities in urban areas on a city scale, which is a unity of regional systems. The plan for city space structure includes: plans for developing urban service centers, and plans for urban infrastructure systems [1, 2].

In anticipating the dynamics that occur in the city, all forms of plans with the aim of developing and optimizing city functions are translated into the form of spatial structure plans at the national, provincial or district / city level. The city space structure plan must be arranged in the form of a set of government policies / regulations so that it can be a guide for local governments to carry out planning and development [2, 3].
Since 2000s until now, cities in Indonesia have entered the era of regional autonomy where each city government can organize its own planning and development which is supervised by the province and the central government. If viewed from this, there will be a change in the pattern of urban spatial planning in the period before regional autonomy (1990s) and after regional autonomy (2000s to 2015). The pattern of changes in the structure of space will definitely affect the identity of a city, for example, Bandung with its identity as a city of trade and services as well as the center of government in West Java Province. The pattern of change that occurs may not be in accordance with what happens with the patterns of urban spatial structure that are theoretically based on theories from abroad so that it is considered inappropriate as a reference for planning cities in Indonesia [2]. Changes that occurred in the city of Cimahi before and after regional autonomy can be seen from the existence of Regional Regulations (Perda) Number 4 of 2012 concerning the Cimahi City Spatial Plan. These changes are marked by the many physical developments in the city of Cimahi such as Retail Business Districts, department stores, smart shops, office buildings, clubs, and hotels. Headquarter of economics, civic, political, traditional markets that are modern and integrated with other modern infrastructure. There is in the city of Cimahi [4, 5]. The purpose of this research is to use it for the government in designing and implementing policies. Therefore, research needs to be done to see the pattern of changes in the structure of urban space in Indonesia. This research was conducted to identify patterns of changes in the structure of urban space in Cimahi City, in the period before and after regional autonomy. The city of Cimahi was chosen to be studied by considering the location of the city which is quite strategically close to the capital of West Java province and the identity of the city of Cimahi which experienced changes in the period before and after regional autonomy. It is expected that this research can enrich urban planning teaching material.

2. Method
In this study, we used the following methods:
1. Approach Method
The approach method used is a comparative normative approach, which is a study that emphasizes research to compare one object of research with other research objects that are reviewed from library materials or secondary data, including:
a. Legal data and related policies, namely:
   1. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 2015 concerning Regional Government;
   2. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning;
   3. Cimahi Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2013 concerning Cimahi Spatial Planning;
   4. Cimahi Regional Regulation Number 32 Year 2003 concerning Cimahi Spatial Planning; and
   5. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 2015 concerning Second Amendment to Law Number 23 Year 2014 concerning Regional Government;
   6. Other related policies and regional regulations.
b. Demographic, social, economic and environmental profile data in Cimahi.

2.1 Research Specifications
The research conducted is a mixed-research method, which combines qualitative and quantitative approaches in terms of methodology (such as in the data collection stage), and a mixed model study integrates two approaches in all stages of the research process (Abbas, 2010: Vi).ii).

2.2 Data Collection Techniques
In this study, data collection techniques were carried out through two stages, namely:
1. Research desk study (desk study research), in this case the researcher collects data and information through examination and analysis of data and information that uses secondary data, both in the form of company internal / external documents, related laws and regulations, reports, statistical data, literature studies, maps and so on.
2. Field research (field research), in this case only as supporting data in research to support and complete library studies, by conducting structured interviews (guided interviews) with relevant parties.

2.3 Data Analysis
All data obtained were analysed quantitatively and qualitatively descriptive. In this case the analysis is carried out by paying attention to changes in the structure of city space and land use through overlay analysis (mapping) and for policy and institutional analysis through qualitative descriptive analysis.

2.4 Research Location
The location of the study was carried out in Cimahi City Bappeda, West Java Province.

3. Results and Discussion
The Cimahi City area has an area of 40.2 km² spread in three sub-districts, namely the sub-districts of South Cimahi, North Cimahi, and Central Cimahi. Among the three sub-districts, South Cimahi is the largest area, covering an area of 16.9 km² with a population of 254,365 people, and the smallest area is Central Cimahi, which is 10.0 km² with a population of 170,916 people. Overall in 2016 Cimahi City had a population of 586,580 people. The density of Cimahi City in 2016 was 14,592 people / km², where the Central Cimahi sub-district had the highest population density compared to the other two sub-districts, reaching 17,092 people / km². This happens due to the high mobility of the population because the population is more concentrated in the urban center of Cimahi with its diversity.[4, 5, 6]

The comparison of male and female population in Cimahi City is 101.66. This means that for every 100 women there are around 101 men. In this case the Central Cimahi sub-district has the largest male and female population ratio, 106.16.[6]

The city of Cimahi also has a legal basis in arranging its city area which has been realized through the existence of Regional Regulations (Perda) Number 4 of 2012 concerning the Cimahi City Spatial Plan. The implementation of the Perda is part of the implementation and development of regional autonomy, because it is expected that with the existence of the Perda the Cimahi City Government as part of the policy implementing actors is able to make a spatial plan located in the Cimahi City area [4, 5].

Before the enactment of regional autonomy in the city of Cimahi, arrangements regarding the city structure still depended on the central government, both in terms of government policy / regulation, policy formulation, policy implementation / implementation, and policy evaluation, of course, still depends on decisions or policies from the central government. In addition, it is also certainly correlated with the budget for implementing regional development which is still centralized or centralized. This certainly greatly influences the condition of the city of Cimahi in the pre-regional autonomy period, because it cannot take decisions or policies in a fast way that must wait from the central government.

Before the implementation of regional autonomy, Cimahi City did not experience rapid changes both in infrastructure and human resources, the condition of the city tended to be static both in terms of government policies, government functions as policy implementers, government functions as executors of development and community empowerment. This is due to the impact of the centralistic system imposed by the central government which has resulted in the condition of the region, especially the city of Cimahi, not experiencing a dynamic change. The city is the center of the economic, social, cultural, educational, and government area, the condition of the city should be able to synergize with these aspects because the city is not only a residential area / modern settlement but the city can also be a multi-functional area.

Based on field observations, there are changes in the city of Cimahi after the implementation of regional autonomy; this can be seen by the changing status of the city of Cimahi. The change in the status of the city of Cimahi was originally an administrative city part of the city of Bandung, but after the existence of regional autonomy the city of Cimahi underwent a change. The city of Cimahi grew up as an independent city, a city that has advanced insight, and experienced many rapid changes.
Cimahi City is no longer part of the shadow of Bandung city, but the implementation of regional autonomy is able to make the city of Cimahi as a city that is habitable, modern, independent and has its own government which will certainly provide many changes both from governance and urban spatial structure in cimahi.

Changes in the cimahi city space structure after regional autonomy can be seen with the presence of Polycentric City, the development of the city which resulted in inefficient service by one service center. Larger cities require more than one service center, the amount of which depends on the total population of the city. The CBD service function is taken over by a new service center called sub-city center (regional center) or central part of the city area. Meanwhile, the CBD has gradually changed from a retail service center (retail) to a commercial office activity complex whose power of service coverage can cover only the city area, but the area around the city which is also called the city influence area.

This is the condition of the city of Cimahi which experienced changes in the structure of the city space after regional autonomy. The city structure is not just a modern area, but its function has changed significantly after the implementation of regional autonomy in the city of Cimahi. The implementation of regional autonomy has a very broad impact on the growth of the city of Cimahi itself, because the enactment of regional autonomy can make the city of Cimahi more flexible in carrying out the functions of government, budget (APBD), service, development, community empowerment and in urban planning.

The Cimahi Administrative City with a total area of 4,025.73 Ha, which is part of North Bandung Regency as referred to in Law Number 14 Year 1950 concerning Formation of Regency Areas within the West Java Province, has shown rapid development, especially in the field of implementation of development and increase in population, which in 1990 amounted to 290,202 people and in 2000 increased to 352,005 people with an average growth of 2.12% per year. This results in increasing the burden of work and the volume of work in the administration of government, implementation of development, and community services.

Therefore, it is very necessary to increase in the field of government administration, implementation of development, and community services in order to improve the standard of living and welfare of the people in the Administrative City of Cimahi Regency Bandung, as stipulated in Regional Regulation No. 29 of 1975 concerning the establishment of the City of Administrative Cimahi.

While the status of Cimahi City after the Regional Autonomy experienced many changes. These changes can be seen from the presence of new laws / regulations regarding the status of Cimahi City after the era of regional autonomy. Cimahi City Regulation Number 4 of 2013 concerning Cimahi City Spatial Planning for 2012-2032. Based on changes to the regulation / policy, Cimahi City is no longer an Administrative City, but has become an independent and rapidly developing city.

The development of Cimahi City after the existence of regional autonomy, namely by markedly increasing population growth in the area of Cimahi City. In addition to the increasingly densely populated population, it is marked by the increasingly rapid development in the field of infrastructure both the road (the main road of Cimahi City) which connects the area around Cimahi City with Bandung City, Bandung Regency, and West Bandung Regency and several provincial and national road accesses.

Economically, Cimahi City was able to grow as a new economic area capable of being separated from the shadows as an Administrative City (before the era of regional autonomy). The economy of Cimahi City is able to grow rapidly as a Satellite City Region or as a Buffer City of the West Java Capital, namely the City of Bandung. The rapidly growing industrial estates, both small scale and large scale ones, also affected the condition of Cimahi City which turned into a destination area for job seekers both in the formal and informal sectors. Besides that, it can also be seen through the Regional Original Income (PAD) of Cimahi City experiencing significant changes. The number of new sectors as part of the development of the industry in Cimahi City, it is able to make the City of Cimahi as a new area more independently.

Not only economically, many other fields have experienced rapid changes, such as the increasing number of education areas in Cimahi City such as school buildings ranging from elementary schools,
secondary schools (junior and senior high schools) and advances in education shown by increasingly aware of the Cimahi City community towards education.

Based on the changes that took place in the city of Cimahi which were affected by changes in regional regulations after the era of regional autonomy, these things could influence the direction of the development of urban spatial structures and the identity of Cimahi City.

The urban cultivation area consists of:

a. Downtown or Central Business District (CBD);
b. Military Area;
c. Industrial Estate and Warehousing 1;
d. Trade and Service Corridor;
e. Industrial Estate and Warehousing 2;
f. Water Recreation Area;
g. Housing Area;
h. Facilities and others.

The City Center area, which is characterized by the city's main service center, with an area of approximately 100 hectares, is located in the Villages of Cimahi, Setiamanah, and Karangmekar.

Activities and allotment of space in this downtown area include:

a. Government offices;
b. Regional and city scale trade and services;
c. The main open space of the city (the square);
d. Public utilities and social facilities at city and regional scale;
e. Housing / urban settlement.

Plans for the distribution of City Sub-Regions (SWK) are determined with consideration of physical constraints, administrative boundaries, regional characteristics, environmental carrying capacity, estimates of city development and anticipation of problems encountered.

The plan for the distribution of SWK as referred to in paragraph (1) is determined as follows:

a. SWK A, covering Cipageran Village, Citeureup Village, Cimahi Village and part of Padasuka Village, with regional development especially for housing, offices, trade and services and tourism area development;
b. SWK B, covering Cibabat and Pasirkaliki Villages, with regional development especially for housing, offices, trade and services as well as higher education;
c. SWK C, covers Karang Mekar Village, Central Cigugur Sub-District and Cibeureum Village and part of Baros Village, with regional development especially for housing, offices, military, trade and services, industry and telematics-based creative industries;
d. SWK D, covering Melong Village, Main Village, and parts of Leuwigajah Village, with regional development especially for housing, trade and industrial services; and
e. SWK E, covers Cibeber Village, Padasuka Village, Setiamanah Village, Leuwigajah Village and Baros Village, with regional development mainly for housing, industry, trade and services, military, higher education, and tourism.

Plans for establishing service centers include plans for developing a hierarchical system of the city center, sub-city centers and environmental centers. The plan for developing a hierarchy system for the city center, sub-city center and environmental center as referred to in paragraph (1), includes:

a. PPK Alun-alun, covering the area of Cimahi Sub-District, part of Karang Mekar Village and part of Setiamanah Village as a center for services and trade at the city, office and housing scale;
b. PPK Baros, covering the area of Baros Village, part of the Main Village and part of the Leuwigajah Village as a regional service and trade center and the center for the development of telematics-based creative industries;
c. The City Service Sub-Center includes Cibeber SPPK, Cibodas SPPK, Cimindi- Cibeureum SPPK, Cihanjuang SPPK and Citeureup SPPK, which serve as trade and service centers that serve urban sub-regions, trade and service centers, creative industries, home industries, housing, tourism and defense and security areas; and
d. The Center for Environment includes the Saradan PL, PL Contong, Cisangkan PL, PL Ciputra Cipan, Cipageran Asri PL, Ciawitali PL, Babat Girang PL, Pesantren PL, Mount PL Planc, PL Mutia Park, Central Cigugur PL, Melongraya PL, PL Gempol-Kahatex, PL Cibaligo-Rusun, functions as a trade center with a scale of environmental and housing services.

Strategic Regions from the point of view of economic interests as referred to in Article 49 paragraph (1) letter c number (1), include:

- a. the Trade and Service area which includes the trading area and services of the city center and the trade area and new city center services, namely:
  1) City Center Trade and Service area located in Cimahi City Square includes Cimahi Village, Setiamanah Village and Karang Mekar Village;
  2) the New City Center for Trade and Services area located in Baros, covering the Village of Baros, the Main Village and the Cigugur Tengah Village;

- b. Industrial areas in Cimahi City include Leuwigajah Village, Main Village, and Melong Village.

Strategic Regions from the point of view of social and cultural interests as referred to in Article 49 paragraph (1) letter c number 2), include:

- a. Cireundeu village as a local cultural tour in Leuwigajah Village;
- b. Situ Ciseupan as a water tourism object in Cibeber Village;
- c. Warung Contong as an object of ecotourism and sports in Setiamanah Village;
- d. Padasuka as a sports facility (velodrome) in Padasuka Village;
- e. Jalan Kolmas Citeureup is an art village tour in Citeureup Village.

The Strategic Area from the point of view of the function and carrying capacity of the environment as referred to in Article 49 paragraph (1) letter c number 3), as a protected area includes:

- a. in the southern part of Padakasih in Cibeber Village to Cireundeu in Leuwigajah Village; and
- b. in the north from Cileuweung in Cipageran Village to Kamarung in Citeureup Village.

Based on the results of research in the field, there are findings the city of Cimahi also has a legal basis in arranging its city area which has been realized through the existence of Regional Regulations (Perda) Number 4 of 2012 concerning the Cimahi City Spatial Plan. The implementation of the Perda is part of the implementation and development of regional autonomy, because it is expected that with the existence of the Perda the Cimahi City Government as part of the policy implementing actors is able to make a spatial plan located in the Cimahi City area [4].

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4. Conclusion
Based on the results of research in the field, there are findings the city of Cimahi also has a legal basis in arranging its city area which has been realized through the existence of Regional Regulations (Perda) Number 4 of 2012 concerning the Cimahi City Spatial Plan. The implementation of the Perda is part of the implementation and development of regional autonomy, because it is expected that with the existence of the Perda the Cimahi City Government as part of the policy implementing actors is able to make a spatial plan located in the Cimahi City area.

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The Tri Dharma College includes education / teaching, research, and community service. For this reason, as a part of the Higher Education develop knowledge through research implementation, as part of the implementation of the tri dharma. Unikom's internal research is expected to help the community, so that there will be a scientific development in the university environment, and the results of lecturer and student research from universities are expected to be applied in the community.

This study examines the urban spatial structure, It is an illustration of the system of service centre for internal city activities and city infrastructure networks until the end of the planning period, which was developed to integrate urban areas and serve the functions of existing / planned activities in urban areas on a city scale, which is a unity of regional systems provincial, national, and even international. The plan for city space structure includes: plans for developing urban service centre and plans for urban infrastructure systems.

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