

Communal Space in the Settlement of Cibuntu Sentra Area, Bandung City

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ABSTRACT : Cibuntu area is a residential area in the city of Bandung that already existed in the colonial era of the Dutch government before independent Indonesia which was partially inhabited by natives and as the settlement of Cibuntu began to be suspended in China and immigrants from the city inhabiting Cibuntu in Bandung became wrong one area with a diverse population. However, in 1937 there was an immigrant from which he founded a small, tofu-producing factory in the Cibuntu area of Bandung. Even though it is a small-scale home industry, the factory is the first and the beginning of the identity of the Cibuntu area as a center for tofu production. But with the time and time of Cibuntu region with limited space the settlement was getting more crowded. This research is intended to provide data and facts that occurred in the Cibuntu area of Bandung. The researcher aims to describe or evaluate what is in the field such as activities, characteristics, relationships, conversations, differences that exist in the field so that this research is not manipulated only to analyze facts / facts that exist in Cibuntu settlements

Keywords : Communal Space, Settlement

INTRODUCTION

Slums are part of a city that is often found in developing countries. In general, the existence of the slum area is caused by the gap between income in the city and the village, so that the villagers go to the city to look for work. These rural communities in low-income cities. This is because the industry is to reduce costs to a minimum, so many use workers who are paid below the minimum wage. With this minimal cost of living, workers find it difficult to get shelter, so they are forced to live in illegal urban land that has substandard quality of housing. In addition, in general the economic situation of developing countries is uncertain, resulting in residents in the Cibuntu region increasing significantly from year to year.

Since the beginning of the development of the city of Bandung, Cibuntu land, which is now often referred to as the Cibuntu village, is a village which is mostly owned by indigenous people in Indonesia, most of whom are laborers in factories made by Chinese people. After that, during the independence of Indonesia, this area grew into a dense area and the status of ownership of the land had been divided, even some of it had been sold to others. Thus, in the period after independence from 1980 until now, the Cibuntu village area grew increasingly denser, where land ownership was also divided between individuals, local governments, and developers and there was also land that had been granted by the land owner and functioned for public facilities as a result of revitalizing the Cibuntu region. Buildings in the Cibuntu village area have violated predetermined conditions, then this area also has unfavorable physical environmental conditions.

The Cibuntu area of Bandung City is a residential area located in the Warung muncang sub-district of Bandung Kulon, Bandung. High occupancy density, inadequate physical environment conditions, and inadequate facilities and infrastructure are various problems found in the Cibuntu village area.

In addition, the location between houses of citizens who coincide with each other there is also a road underneath the drainage.

However, with all kinds of deficiencies that exist in the Cibuntu village, this area has potential that can be developed such as a strategic location in the city and adjacent to the road that blends between the center of Bandung and Cimahi and West Bandung. Besides that it is an area that connects Bandung city and Bandung regency.

Therefore, with the various potentials that exist in the Cibuntu region it needs to be developed so that it can indirectly improve the quality of life of the people who live there. The quality of human life is very closely related to the quality of the environment in which it lives, so it is important to look at the community welfare strategies that have been implemented in the Cibuntu village area.

With the identification of the problems above, the purpose of this study is to provide an overview of the problems and issues that occur along the residential areas and Communal spaces in the Cibuntu area.

While the purpose of this study is to know the impact of changes in the situation and condusion that occurs in an area that is built with a variety of problem-solving efforts that exist, especially in the development of the area that will provide facilities and facilities that will improve the quality of life of people living in residential areas Cibuntu.

Settlement is part of a residential environment that consists of more than one housing unit that has infrastructure, facilities, public utilities, and has other supporting activities in urban or rural areas. Slums are settlements that are not suitable for habitation because of building irregularities, high levels of building density, and the quality of buildings and facilities and infrastructure that do not meet the requirements.

Housing and settlement are two things that we cannot separate and are closely related to economic activities, industrialization and development. Settlement can be interpreted as housing or a collection of houses with all the elements and activities related to those in the settlement.

Settlement is often called housing and or vice versa. Settlement comes from the word housing in English which means housing and the word human settlement which means settlement. Housing gives the impression of a house or a collection of houses along with their environmental infrastructure and facilities. Housing focuses on physical or inanimate objects, namely houses and land settlements.

Whereas settlement gives the impression of settlers or groups of settlers and their attitudes and behavior in the environment, so that the settlement focuses on something that is not physical or inanimate objects, namely humans (Komarudin, 1997). Thus housing and settlement are two things that can not be separated and are very closely related, in essence complementary.

According to Roger Trancik, 1986 the development of the region can be seen from two aspects, namely from the development in quantity and quality. The relationship between these two aspects is actually very close and on a macro scale is rather complex because each one influences each other so that the development of an area should not be seen separately from its environment. Theoretically known three forms of basic development in the region, namely: horizontal development, vertical development, and interstitial development.

a. Horizontal development is a form of development of the region that leads to the outside, meaning that the area increases while the height and quantity of land built (coverage) remain the same. Developments often occur on the edge of the City, where land is still cheaper and near the highway that leads to the City (where there is a lot of crowds).

b. Horizontal development is a form of development of the region that leads to the outside, meaning that the area increases while the height and quantity of land built (coverage) remain the same. Developments often occur on the edge of the City, where land is still cheaper and near the highway that leads to the City (where there is a lot of crowds).

c. Interstitial development is the development of a region that leads inward, meaning that the area and the height of the building average remains the same while the quantity of land built (coverage) increases. Developments of this form often occur in the center of the City where the area is already restricted and can only be compacted.

METHODS

This research illustrates, summarizes the various conditions of the situation, or various social reality phenomena that exist in society. The purpose of this descriptive qualitative research is aimed at describing or describing what facts are in the field such as forms, activities, characteristics, changes, relationships, similarities and differences that are around so that in this study manipulation is not only done in accordance with reality or what conditions is.

This qualitative approach uses a qualitative type. According to Creswell (2010), a case study is a qualitative strategy in which the researcher examines a program, event, activity, process, or one or more individuals and activities, so researchers must collect detailed information using a variety of collection procedures data over a certain period of time.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Cibuntu area of Bandung City is a residential area located in the Warung muncang sub-district of the Bandung city of Bandung in the kulon. High occupancy density, inadequate physical environment conditions, and inadequate facilities and infrastructure are various problems found in the Cibuntu village area.

Settlement is part of a residential environment that consists of more than one housing unit that has infrastructure, facilities, public utilities, and has other supporting activities in urban or rural areas. Slums are settlements that are not suitable for habitation because of irregularity in buildings, high levels of building density, and the quality of buildings and facilities and infrastructure that do not meet the following requirements:

1. Building irregularity
2. High building density
3. Building quality does not meet requirements
4. The quality of facilities and infrastructure does not meet the requirements.
5. Indiscriminate disposal of industrial waste



Figure 6. Access to the Cibuntu settlement



Figure 7. Cibuntu settlement corridor

Access to Cibuntu settlement on the morning of traffic jams here is very congested because of the existence of an illegal market and disobeying government regulations as many traders sell alongside the road and visitors fill the road.



Figure 5. The road used as a communal space

Settlements in the Cibuntu area usually have no terraces or land to park motorbike motorbikes so they park their motorbike vehicles alongside improper roads so that they disrupt activities in the Cibuntu settlements.

Communal space functions for weddings, children's play, thanksgiving, watching together, muludan, competitions and others. From the results and research data it is very easy to find houses that are still unfit for habitation and are in places that are not supposed to be built by the people there so that the area looks like Settlement - Slums are a symptom of:

1. Inequality of villages and cities, resulting in urbanization of the Unskilled Labor
2. Lack of MBR access to adequate & affordable space / land / houses (rent / ownership)
3. Inability to provide basic infrastructure Misunderstanding / non-compliance with standards
4. Weak Clean & Healthy Behavior
5. Weak law enforcement For long-term omission

Problems and issues that occur and are obtained in the area of Cibuntu and its surroundings are

1. A dense residential environment with irregular building conditions
2. Building facade is not uniform and the distance between buildings is narrow
3. Fire-prone.
4. There are non-permanent and unsuitable houses.
5. Sewage sewerage united with Environmental drainage.
6. Cibuntu settlement environment is next to the factory.
7. Cibuntu is an area prone to flooding due to overflow of sewage runoff from the Central Bandung Region.
8. Waste facilities and infrastructure are still minimal, drainage channels & empty land become waste dumps
9. Waste water facilities and infrastructure are still minimal, the primary drainage channel is a place for household waste water (black water & gray water).
10. Low public awareness about clean and healthy living behavior.

CONCLUSION

The development of the Cibuntu region as one of the dense settlements in Bandung. Especially the issues and problems that develop among the surrounding community can be developed so as to provide comfort in the lives of the people in the Cibuntu region.

The potential of the Cibuntu region is also one of the gateways of the city area from out of town areas such as Bandung Regency, Cimahi City, and West Bandung Regency. However, inadequate infrastructure facilities and supporting facilities such as roads filled with street vendors, poor parking spaces and sidewalks as well as poor drainage systems and narrowing of residential land in the Cibuntu region and the lack of open spaces for socializing make this area very less comfortable lived by the surrounding community and the community that crosses the area.

The lack of awareness of some residents to protect the environment in the Cibuntu area also makes it one of the densest settlements in the city of Bandung.

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