



International Journal of Design

Universitas Komputer Indonesia

Journal homepage: <https://ojs.unikom.ac.id/index.php/injudes>



Planning for Relocation Area of Street Food Vendor in Bandung City

L Warlina *, M Yusuf **, S S Ramadhani***, G I Ohoitimur****

Departemen Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota, Universitas Komputer Indonesia, Indonesia

E-mail: **mahendrayusuf211@mahasiswa.unikom.ac.id

ABSTRACTS

This research aims to plan a food center area to control street vendors in the Bandung city square. The method used in this research was a descriptive qualitative method by describing the research object that was examined. The developer's method was assisted by Geographic Information System (GIS) in applying the map of the research object's area. The results of this study are the planning design of the food center areas. A designed place for buying and selling activities between street vendors and buyers can be better organized. The proposed design can accommodate street vendors and prevent problems such as traffic jams and obstacles for pedestrians. Moreover, it is expected that the accommodation made for street vendors can provide space for selling activities and be one of the food centers in Bandung.

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 19 May 2021

Revised 18 June 2021

Accepted 23 June 2021

Available online 25 June 2021

Keywords:

Planning design,

Geographic Information System,

Food center area

1. INTRODUCTION

An urban area is a place that is concentrated in human settlements in various economic and social activities and has a significant role in people's lives. On the one hand, the population's high economic, social needs and the need for space to increase the population's activities are high, causing in a high demand for space to support informal sector activities (Widjajanti, R. 2016). The formal sector's limitation to accommodate the working-age population, especially from the less educated people, makes the population look for alternative employment from the informal sector. Work opportunities in the informal sector are an option because of the formal sector's limited employment opportunities. The informal sector can reduce the possibility of social unrest as a result of scarce employment opportunities. The informal sector community of street vendors is a reality of the city's economy and needs to receive adequate attention in the development process. It is undeniable that the existence of street vendors often causes problems in city development. For example, it raises environmental cleanliness, traffic clutter, relatively large economic potential, and community conflict. However, street vendors significantly contribute to the community's economy, especially when employment is low. Street vendors need to be handled in an integrated manner involving all parties concerned, humane, and oriented towards empowering street vendors' community (Adha, H. N., et al., 2016) (Azhari, M. B., et al., 2018).

One of the areas targeted by street vendors is in the center of Bandung. Bandung City is the Capital of West Java Province with a very strategic location in

terms of communication, economy, and transportation. These conditions make Bandung develop into a service city and one of Indonesia's largest shopping centers and the destination migrants from various regions on the island of Java and outside Java (Ramadhan, A., 2015). Based on West Java BPS data, Bandung is 16,729.65 Ha with a population-based on the Regional Socio-Economic Survey (Suseda) in 2011 reaching 2,420,146 people (male population 1,226,956 inhabitants and women 1,194,192 inhabitants). The average population density of Bandung City is 14,190.41 people or km². This figure determines the Population Growth Rate of 1.72%. Bandung is also inseparable from the problem of street vendors (Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Jawa Barat., 2011). Based on data from the Office of Cooperative SMEs and Trade Industry, the number of street vendors in Bandung reached 20,326 street vendors spread across 30 districts. From the results of brief observations, the presence of street vendors in the city of Bandung is mostly found on the road's side, in front of the market or shopping complex, even in city parks (green open spaces).

The spatial planning process often does not consider the existence and need of space for street vendors in its planning products. The available city spaces are only focused on the interests of formal activities and functions. The street vendors can cause a decrease in the city environment's quality and cause new problems such as traffic jams and disruption of activities for pedestrians and others. The street vendors commonly open their booths in shops, nearby worship places, offices, or schools. Space patterns in the distribution of agglomerated street vendors' activities are based on several types of trade

groups. The street vendors need to be accommodated space for selling activities according to their types. The street vendor can trigger other impacts to themselves (Mramba, N., et al., 2015). The control of street vendors on Jl. Soekarno-Hatta or Jl. Sudirman was inadequate because the implemented technique was not based on the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). The lack of parking space and human resources (HR) in supervising and controlling the street vendor causes uncontrolled buyers and sellers. Therefore, it is necessary to have more human resources in supervision and control duty (Hermawati, R., & Paskarina, C., 2017). Urban problems regarding the informal sector related to street vendors should have received more serious attention. With these conditions, the selling activity can cause various issues such as congestion and dirty environment due to littering garbage. Therefore, it is necessary to plan a space to settle for street vendors in conducting buying and selling activities. Street vendors' presence is considered to cause the area far from what is expected and reduce the aesthetic value it.

This study aims to control the unsupervised street vendors by organizing a food center space for them. The research method used was a descriptive qualitative method based on the literature studies results and helped apply the Geographic Information System (GIS). The study results found that accommodating space for street vendors around Bandung makes the street vendor more directed, easily monitored, and neatly arranged. It is also expected to become a new culinary tourism destination for domestic and foreign tourists.

2. METHOD

The research method used was a qualitative descriptive method based on literature study. The study used Geographic Information System (GIS) software to map the object area under study. The following figure is the justification for selecting the location of Bandung objects (See Figure 1).

Based on Figure 1, it is found that the location of the planning of the food center is precisely on the east with an area of 424 m² and relatively flat topographical conditions.



Fig. 1. Site Location

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The center of Bandung city is in Bandung city square, located in Jl. Asia Africa. Historically, the Bandung city square area was used as the seat of the government of the city of Bandung, which was formerly in Dayeuh Kolot. The upper-class society at the time was the Dutch East Indies on Jl. Braga. There is a trade and shopping area in the west, one of the shopping centers for the surrounding community on the courthouse and Jl. Kepatihan. The area developed as a shopping center is located on Jl. Banceuy and Jl. ABC in the north. Moreover, in the eastern part of the Bandung city square, there are several historic buildings. In 1980 - 2000, this area had Palaguna shopping center and Miramar, which became an icon for the

downtown area of Bandung until 2014 (Grenada, C., & Rahman, A. Z., 2017). The following Figure 2 is a map of land use in the Bandung City square.

Based on Figure 2, the potential in the city square area of Bandung is the center of Bandung city and the area of religious tourism, trade, and services and a place for people to visit the city of Bandung. Therefore, it cannot be separated from the problems that arise vehicle and pedestrian congestion. One of the reasons for these problems is the street vendors staying on the sidewalk. Street vendors are informal which is done by a group of people with middle to lower economic levels.



Fig. 2. Land Use Maps

Street vendors are often found in big cities. In spatial planning, an area usually does not pay attention to the existence of street vendors. Besides, street vendors sell individual goods or services between traders and buyers. Street vendors often use public areas such as sidewalks, roadways, parks, drainage channels, and riverbanks. These street vendors are temporary or not permanent so that they can move places (Gibbins, S. L., 2016).

Street vendors are closely related to commercial and tourism activities to find many street vendors in Bandung City

Square. Bandung City Government realizes that street vendors can cause new traffic jams and environmental cleanliness. Street vendors have no place for the informal sector or sales, such as traditional markets that cannot accommodate business sellers. They conduct sales activities in public areas such as parks, shelters, or public transportation forbidden. The Bandung city government has issued a Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2011 concerning Regulation and Development of Street Vendors in Bandung and implementing regulations have issued Mayor Regulation No. 888 concerning 2012 concerning plans to implement Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2011 (Permatasari, A., 2015). This regulation aims to regulate and foster street vendors in the city of Bandung, especially in the area of the city square of Bandung. Their existence can provide more optimal benefits for the city of Bandung while anticipating problems that occur. This regulation is expected to be one way to create a safe, clean and orderly city of Bandung.

In overcoming street vendors' problems, the government must follow regulations related to street vendors' regulation and control in Bandung by planning a food center area to help informal workers or street vendors around the city center (Roever, S., & Skinner, C. 2016) (Singgih, I. K., 2020). The government needs to provide the space to carry out activities and control peddlers' streets, control street vendors, minimize the emergence of new problems, and make food center areas a culinary tourism destination in the Bandung city square.

1. Location conditions
- Location: East of Jl. Alun-Alun

- Land Area: 424 m²
 - Topography: Relatively flat
 - Climate: Tropical
2. Location Boundaries
- North: Jl. Asia Afrika
 - West: Bandung City Square
 - East: Jl. Homan
 - South: Jl. Dalem Kaum

The division of zones in the design of the food center consists of three zones. Each existing zone consists of several segments. The zones and segments in this region are explained as follows.

1. Entrance, including segments:
 - Entrance to the food center
 - Security officer post
 - Parking area
2. The main area, including segments:
 - Blocks for street vendors
 - Manager
3. Exit path, including segments:
 - Post security officer
 - Toilet

In consideration of the location of planning, the food center is close to

Bandung city square. The location of this food center has easy access. Based on the Bandung City Spatial Plan regarding the basic coefficient of buildings and building area, the maximum location is the basic coefficient of building 50%. The area has a building coefficient of two. The land area is 424 m², so the primary building area is 212 m², the remaining area is for green open space. The total building area coefficient is two, so the building's entire floor can be built in two floors.

4. CONCLUSION

Bandung city is one of the tourist destinations, dubbed as Paris Van Java because there are several culinary tours, shopping, and nature tourism. There are many tourism potentials, especially in the Bandung city square. The Bandung city government's solution is the regulations related to street vendors' arrangement and guidance around the Bandung square with many street vendors. Besides, there is limited space for selling to accommodate the street vendors. Therefore, the authors provide a solution by planning the food center area to overcome the problems. The plan can help to create a place for street vendors. The city is better organized, clean, healthy, reducing vehicle and pedestrian congestion and making a culinary icon or a tourist business for migrants.

REFERENCES

- Adha, H. N., Yuliana, Y., & Waryono, W. 2016. *Pengelolaan Sanitasi Di Kawasan Pedagang Makanan Kaki Lima Kota Payakumbuh*. *E-Journal Home Economic And Tourism*, 11(1).
- Azhari, M. B., Handoyo, E., & Setiajid, S. 2018. *Resistensi Pedagang Kaki Lima Liar terhadap Kebijakan Pemerintah Kota Semarang*. *Unnes Political Science Journal*, 2(1), pp. 31-38.
- Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Jawa Barat. 2011. accessed on july 18, 2020.

- Gibbings, S. L. 2016. Street vending as ethical citizenship in urban Indonesia. *Anthropologica*, 58(1), pp. 77-94.
- Grenada, C., & Rahman, A. Z. 2017. Implementasi Kebijakan Penataan Dan Pembinaan Pedagang Kaki Lima Zona Merah Pada Kawasan Alun-Alun Dan Masjid Raya Kota Bandung. *Journal of Public Policy and Management Review*, 6(2), pp. 717-730.
- Hermawati, R., & Paskarina, C. 2017, November. Arranging Street Vendors: A Study on Policy Management of Street Vendors in Bandung. In *International Conference on Administrative Science (ICAS 2017)*, pp. 251-254.
- Mramba, N., Apiola, M., Sutinen, E., Haule, M., Klomsri, T., & Msami, P. 2015, June. Empowering street vendors through technology: An explorative study in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. In *2015 IEEE International Conference on Engineering, Technology and Innovation/International Technology Management Conference (ICE/ITMC)*, pp. 1-9.
- Permatasari, A. 2015. A Strategic Policy Initiative for the Post-relocation of Street Vendors: Case of Surakarta, Indonesia. *Journal of Social and Development Sciences*, 6(4), pp. 104-110.
- Ramadhan, A. 2015. Implementasi Model Zonasi Penataan Pedagang Kaki Lima di Kota Bandung. *Pandecta: Jurnal Penelitian Ilmu Hukum (Research Law Journal)*, 10(1).
- Roever, S., & Skinner, C. 2016. Street vendors and cities. *Environment and Urbanization*, 28(2), pp. 359-374.
- Singgih, I, K. 2020. Air Quality Prediction in Smart City's Information System. *International Journal of Informatics, Information System and Computer Engineering*. 1(1), smart citypp. pp. 36-47.
- Wibowo, H., Rukayah, R. S., & Suprpti, A. 2015. Persepsi Masyarakat terhadap Alun-alun Kota Bandung sebagai Ruang Terbuka Publik. *Teknik*, 36(1), pp. 10-16.
- Widjajanti, R. 2016. The space utilization by street vendors based on the location characteristics in the education area of Tembalang, Semarang. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 227, pp. 186-193.