

Spatial Policy in the Industrial Area in the Town of Semarang:

A Case Study of Spatial Area Of Simongan

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Abstract—Spatial planning is the process of and utilization of space area to control development. Spatial planning Semarang itself arranged in Semarang City Area Regulations number 14 in 2011 about the Spatial Plan of the city of Semarang in 2011-2031. The implementation of local regulations is difficult to do, as happened in the area of Simongan, district West of Semarang. This area has been defined as the area of allotment settlements, the area of trade and services, but in fact there are 12 companies that were still in the area. There is a rejection of the entrepreneurs, factory workers and the public against this policy because the policy carries influence in the social and economic fields. Therefore it needs to be done against the redensation area by engaging the public, the business community, academics and experts in spatial planning. In addition a need for regulation that technically governs spatial industrial zones in Semarang city as a base of operations.

Keywords—Policy; Implementation; Regional Planning; Industry

I. INTRODUCTION

Along with the development of the time, the demand for space is always changing and growing. Therefore it is necessary the presence of spatial planning areas to organize the utilization of space resources are tailored to support and the capacity of the environment. Spatial planning in the city of Semarang itself arranged in Semarang City Area Regulations number 14 in 2011 about the Spatial Plan of the city of Semarang in 2011-2031. Implementation of local regulations is difficult to do, such as spatial area of Simongan, district West of Semarang. On local regulations established that the area housing the Simongan designation, but in fact currently there are 11 companies that still stand in the area of Simongan namely PT. Sinar Pantja Djaja; PT. Kurnia Jati Utama Indonesia; PT. Indonesia Steel Tube Works; PT. Kimia Farma (Persero) Tbk.; PT. Alam Daya Sakti; PT. Itrasal; PT. Pantjatunggal Knitting Mill; PT. ALKA; PT. Semarang Makmur; PT. DAMAITEK; and PT. Aldian Citrasetia. and 1 transitional status company, PT. Phapros Tbk. The Government is attempting to let entrepreneurs willing to relocate its plant to the area of industrial allocation specified in Perda No. 14 Th 2011 article 10 i.e. BWK IV (Kecamatan Genuk) and X BWK (Ngaliyan, and Tugu Sub-district). In

addition, in section 119 regarding zoning regulations the industrial park mention that industrial activity remained outside industrial zones will be gradually relocated to regions which had been planned as an industrial area. Furthermore, in article 176 mentioned that permits the utilization of spaces that have been issued but are not in accordance with the change, made the most adjustments is 3 years old. If not possible then make adjustments for permits that have been issued can be cancelled. However, implementation remains difficult, employers rejected a policy by conducting a test materially to the Supreme Court. Furthermore, emerging from the rejection factory workers by doing public speaking in the Pemuda street.

II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND METHOD

This research uses qualitative research methods, the author intends to understand a phenomenon on the implementation of the policy of the spatial area of Simongan and factor that affecting the implementation of the policy. Data collection techniques used in this study i.e. interview, observation, documentation and study of the literature.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of Regional regulations Semarang No. 14 Th. 2011 is difficult to do, this is due to spatial area of simongan brings influence to the social and economic life of the community. Economy around the area of Simongan has lived, many communities that profession as a trader and drape his life from factory workers who purchase wares. the following is a picture of the activity of the economy around the Simongan :

Traders along Simongan Area



Source: Documentation by Hamidah Kurniawati, 2015

In addition, the influence of the social field that is the majority of society Wards Ngemplak Simongan working as industrial workers. Industrial workers concerned retrenchments.

Spatial area of Simongan is intended so that the environmental quality of the maintained, no pollution, waste, congestion and the water quality of the river Kaligarang that raw water is used as drinking water by PDAM Semarang city maintained its water quality. Semarang City Government expects 12 the company may relocate its plant, but up to now only one company which is now in a transitional status i.e. PT Phapros Tbk.

Semarang City Government has set the area designation of the industry in the city of Semarang and the rest of the land area of the industry designation can still accommodate 12 companies from the area of Simongan. The following is a vast land area indutsri Semarang:

Extensive Industrial Areas in Semarang

Industrial Area	Location	Land Area	Land Area Occupied	Companies in Region
BSB Area	Mijen	250 Ha	45.5 Ha	18 Business Unit
Tugu Area	Kel. Karanganyar, Kel. Randugarut, Kec. Tugu	250 Ha		59 Business Unit
Terboyo Megah Area	Kel. Terboyo Wetan, Kec. Genuk	300 Ha		58 Business Unit
Terboyo Area	Kel. Terboyo Wetan, Kec. Genuk	300 Ha		67 Business Unit
Sinar Centra Cipta (SCC) Area	Komplek Lingkar Mas Tanjung Mas, Kec. Semarang Utara	95 Ha		12 Business Unit
Industry PT Guna Melkar	Kel. Tambak Ajl, Kec. Mijen	130 Ha		61 Business Unit
LIK (Small Industry Area) Bugangan Baru	Jl. Raya Kaligawe Km 4, Kel. Muhiharjo Lor, Kec. Genuk	263 Ha		100 Business Unit
Candi Area	Jl. Gatot Subroto, Kel. Ngaliyan, Kec. Ngaliyan	300 Ha	Has build 75% of the total Area	191 Business Unit

Source: The book's map of the industrial area of Department of industry and trade of the city of Semarang

Determination of the area of Simongan as housing provision already existed for the master plan the city of Semarang in 1975 and now reaffirmed by perda RTRW Semarang. The government wants Simongan Region as an area of allotment of housing can be free of their industrial activities. Measures had been done Semarang government is holding public consultations, focus group discussions and public hearings, and then socializing, at the level of village,

district and municipal levels and government action is terminated by not issuing permits in the industrial business Simongan Region. However, it was not fruitful and appears the rejection of entrepreneurs by filing a test materially to the Supreme Court and the refusal from factory workers to do public speaking at Pemuda Street such as the one in the picture :

The refusal from factory workers to do public speaking at Pemuda Street



Source : Tribun News

Spatial area of Simongan is experiencing some problems, namely:

(a)The existence of the social and economic interests of the community that are affected by the policy so that the policy did not have the support of the community.

(b)The existence of a refusal made by target group by filing a test materially to the current Supreme Court and appeal to the Constitutional Court

(c)Entrepreneurs are having trouble funding for the relocation of the factory because the move 1 piece factory needs funds of about 30 billion dollars.

(d)The absence of a policy governing the spatial area of Simongan technically.

IV. CONCLUSION

Implementation of a policy that involves a lot of interest in it is not easy to do, besides the environmental community will also concern still lacking, on the other hand is need for cooperation from the Government, the business world and society in spatial area of Simongan so that the quality of the environment in the region can be maintained. Regarding the large number of rejection of the spatial area of Simongan this, need for redenomination against regions that involves Governments, businesses, communities, academics, experts and the spatial environment. Further need for regulations which specifically regulate the spatial area of Simongan and industrial structuring in Semarang city in order to have a base area of Simongan Setup operations in its execution.

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