THE ROLE OF SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY ON DEVELOPING SUSTAINABLE CITY  
(A CASE STUDY ON KAMPOENG BOGOR IN BOGOR CITY)  
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ABSTRACT  
The fasting growth of Jakarta (the capital city of Indonesia) has been causing a massive urban sprawl effect to the regions surrounding it which is namely known as The Jabodetabek (Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi) Metropolitan Area. One of the regions affected with the phenomena is Bogor City where is located in South of Jabodetabek. Besides causing the economic agglomeration, urban sprawl also deals with the converge process of the face of regions within Jabodetabek. The core identity of cities, including Bogor City which was planned as a Garden City by Thomas Karsten in 1920, are getting loosen because of this rapid process. In addition, urban sprawl happened in this area have been conversing the green land use area which has indeed a complex environmental, economic, and social function. This study has three objectives: (1) analyzing The City of Bogor history and development, (2) identifying the role of Kampoeng Bogor in Bogor City. The government of Bogor City seemly doesn't attract to the issue above as much as a community named Kampoeng Bogor (The Village of Bogor). The challenge of shifting government to governance doesn’t work either. Based on seeing the potential advantages of Bogor City, this community has been trying to creating Bogor City more liveable. Their effort to raise social integration, environmental thinking, and maintaining city identity through education, exhibition, social works, and building networks has making themselves as sustainable community.

INTRODUCTION  
Background Study  
The massive urbanization has caused increasing of land need along with the growth of population and its social economics activities; later it will create urban sprawl phenomena. The un-control development growth has made many green open space conversed into built-up area which is then functioned as settlement, commercial, industrial uses. 

The 21st century is the century of Asia1, but unfortunately in Asia and other countries, urban planning is the part of the problem itself2. Urban planning has been done not to plan for better future, but for the present. In a more specific saying, cities are still the core of environmental problems. These problems are correlated with how cities see economic accumulation as the most important thing; although there are social and

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1 Dutt et al. 2004  
2 Benhart. 2004  

The Role of Sustainable Community on Developing Sustainable City  
(A Case Study on Kampoeng Bogor In Bogor City)
ecological matters which should not be forgotten. The biggest challenges faced by cities are population, urban-rural linkage, infrastructure, heritage, and environment\(^3\).

The negative impacts of un-control urbanization in many developed countries have tackled by creating and implementing policy which tries to make cities more liveable. One of the mainstems is a green urbanism movement. This concept sees that the growth of cities must environmental friendly and create liveability for its citizen.

In Indonesia’s context, the most urbanization phenomena occurred is in Jabodetabek (Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi) Metropolitan Area. The fast development of Jakarta as the capital city of Indonesia has influenced the development in its hinterland regions. One of the most urbanization affected regions in Bogor City. In 1975, the air of Bogor City was freshly felt for its citizen. The liveability of Bogor City has changed since 1985 when many small public transport and housing were developed. The past condition of Bogor City which was represented beautiful, fresh, comfortable condition has been disappeared; more than that, the identity of Bogor City is getting loosen.

**Objectives**

This study has three objectives: (1) analyzing Bogor City history and development, (2) identifying the role of Kampoeng Bogor.

**THE DEVELOPMENT OF BOGOR CITY**

**The Java Inner Cities Planning**

The Java’s inner cities were developed by Colonial Dutch Government to create places which could give comfortable rest atmosphere. Because of that, there are now several cities in Indonesia known for its architectural colonial building remains and greenery remainders like Bandung, Malang, and Bogor. Those cities were developed (or maybe created) to give European people -who had no chance to life in big comfortable houses in their own country- place to stay comfortably. The inner cities then were developed from settlements connected by *de Groote Postweg* (the Big Mail way) which was first developed by Daendels starting from 1811. The inner cities were also connected with the development of railway which was first opened in 1867.

This development could be occurred because of the Queen Wihelmina’s policy of Ethic Politics in 1901. This policy had emerged decentralization policy in the Dutch colonies including Indonesia (Dutch-Indies). The decentralization had made many regions manage themselves to tackle urban problems. In Indonesia, decentralization was supported by Law of Decentralization 1903. In 1903-1940 periods, there were 18 cities and 70 regencies emerged with Batavia (Jakarta) as the first city created in this period.

The man behind the big cities planning development was an architect named Thomas Karsten. Several cities planned by Karsten are Semarang, Bandung, Batavia (Jakarta), Magelang, Malang, Buitenzorg (Bogor), Madiun, Cheribon (Cirebon), Meester Cornelis (Karawang), Yogyakarta, Surakarta, and Purwokerto.

Karsten’s planning principles was mainly influenced by the condition happened in Europe particularly on *cultuurstelsel* politics (politics of agriculture) to fulfill the need of industrial activities in Europe and Garden City concept by Ebeneres Howard. Karsten had a concept named as cultural pedagogy which is defined that a good city must combine general social and spiritual meaning. It addressed architecture practices to contribute into the culture of emancipation which could give a better city environment quality.

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\(^3\) Dutt and Noble. 2004
He rejected the fragmented settlement city concept based on ethnics and prior to divide it based on economic classes. Karsten began to plan Bogor in 1920 after *wijkenstelsels* (Law of Ethnic Zone) was removed in 1915.

**The Colonial Bogor Planning**

Although historically Bogor City was born from Pakuan Kingdom; but in a modern city perspective, Bogor City was first modern created in year 1745-1968. The modernity process was indicated with the Buitenzorg Vila development in 1745 which is now known as the the Bogor Palace (initiated by Governor-General Baron van Imhoff). The word ‘buitenzorg’ came from Dutch language which means ‘free from care’, as a comfortable green rest place from all activities in Batavia (now is Jakarta, the capital city of Indonesia). This name was clearly made to function Bogor as a place far from busy activities.

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*Picture 1 Bogor Palace⁴*

*Picture 2 Bogor Botanical Garden⁵*

⁴ Source: http://farm4.static.flickr.com/3534/3734856326_f7e4da9095.jpg
⁵ Source: http://www.flickr.com/photos/donny_putra/856794191/

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The Role of Sustainable Community on Developing Sustainable City

*(A Case Study on Kampoeng Bogor In Bogor City)*
Before 1745, Bogor was not an independent organized settlements and tent to function as a supporting area for Batavia. The first organized area of old Bogor was emerged after Lieutenant Tanoe Djiwa opened the Pajajaran forest for agricultural activities in 1687 which was named as Kampoeng Baroe (New Village). This Kampoeng Baroe consisted of 9 kampoeng (villages) as Parakan Pandjang, Parung Koedjang, Panaragan, Bantar Djati, Sempoer, Baranang Siang, Paroeng Banteng, and Cimahpar with Kampoeng Baroe as its centre. In year 1745, there were 9 kampoeng (Tjisaroera, Pondok Gede, Tjiawi, Tjomas, Tjitdjeroek, Sindang Barang, Balaoboer, Darmaga, and Kampoeng Baroe) merged into one governance named as ‘Regentschap Kampoeng Baroe’ which was later named as ‘Regentschap Buitenzorg’.

The city spatial planning character was much influenced by the land selling activities in Van Imhoff period. Van Imhoff bought an area of Kampoeng Baroe land (New Village) which is then named by van Imhoff as Buitenzorg. The lands surrounding the Bogor Palace in Daendels period (1811-1816) were became private lands which were sold or rented. This private owned system was not supported by local nobility system which was usually occurred in the other places in Indonesia.

The Bogor city centre was concentrated with 3 main ethnicities: European, Chinese, and local residents. The European settlements zone was characterized by government building and its facilities (civic centre), upper class houses, and other public facilities. This zone had the widest land area in spite of its fewest amount of inhabitant. The development of Bogor Botanical Garden as a centre for botanical researches had triggered the emerging of many agriculture and forestry research institutes.

The role of Chinese people in developing cities in Indonesia was quite huge because they played as distributors in the economic and social system. Beside that, the city space structure developed by the Chinese was already developed in a modern way. It was strongly related with the structural system developed by the colonial government. The China town is located in Handelstraat (street of commerce) which is now known as Surya Kencana street which characterized by store-house building. The Chinese residents were fragmented based on economic classes.

The local residents didn’t have any concentration zone like the European and Chinese. But, because of the absentee of local nobility and authority in the private zone, the colonial government could develop this area freely without any local resistances.

In this stage, Bogor City is known as “garden city”; Bogor City had Botanical Garden as its centre and became the second biggest botanical garden in that time. Bogor City was also known as centre of botany sciences which had made many European botany scientists came to Bogor City.

**Bogor and its Position in Jabodetabek Metropolitan Area**

Jakarta, as the capital city of Indonesia, has become the most dynamic region in Indonesia and its hegemony has caused massive development in its surrounding regions. Since 1977, the provincial government of Jakarta had determined Bogor, Tangerang, Bekasi as its buffer regions. After that, the regions surrounding Jakarta had been becoming more developed than before. Catching the spill-over effect of activities and advantages in Jakarta, the surrounding regions was then mostly developed as settlements supported by education, health, commercial facilities. Some regions, particularly Bekasi Regency, had developed as industrial zone.

Nowadays Jabodetabek Metropolitan Area consists of 8 administrative regions which are included in 3 provinces. The first province is Jakarta as the centre of this Metropolitan Area. The second province is West Java in which Depok City, Bogor City, Bogor Regency, Bekasi City, and Bekasi Regency are located. The third province is
Banten in which Tangerang City and Tangerang Regency are located. Bogor City itself, in spatial location perspective, is located in the far south of Jakarta Metropolitan Area.

As can be seen in Picture that the first developed regions in Jabodetabek Metropolitan Area is Jakarta and Bogor City (1972) which is shown by the red colour area meant as settlements.

![Picture 3 the Land Use Change of Jabodetabek Metropolitan Area 1972-2005](image)

Jakarta was (and is being) the main development machine of growth in Jakarta Metropolitan Area. As we can see in Picture 3 above, the red little spot in the far south is Bogor City. This can be meant that the first urbanized (or developed) regions in Jabodetabek Metropolitan Area are Jakarta and Bogor City. The urban sprawl happened in Jakarta has been becoming bigger than Bogor City and then has been spreading to all direction except the north (because it was limited by sea – North Javanese Sea). Since 1990-2000, the spreading of built up area between Jakarta and Bogor City has become interconnected which is usually named as the conurbation phenomena. From this spatial pattern perspective, it can be hypothesized that the development of Bogor City has been much influenced by the development of Jakarta rather Bogor City itself.

The interaction between Bogor City and Jakarta has been greater since the infrastructure development which had made the people and goods mobility better. Specifically, the development of Bogor City had increased after the development of Jagorawi (Jakarta, Bogor, Ciawi) freeway in 1980 as we can see in Picture 4.

As we know, the development of public transport in Indonesia had never put as the main priority policy. The impact is that the transportation policy had been always served the private transports such as private cars and motorbikes. The same situation happened in Jabodetabek Metropolitan Area where the transportation connected Jakarta and Bogor City had developed to serve private transportation. The fact that there are buses connecting Jakarta-Bogor City through Jagorawi freeway can't be seen as a supported public transportation policy because the management of these buses has tent to be liberated by the buses owners. There has been lack of control of the terminal

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6 Source: Center for Regional System Analysis, Planning and Development (CRESTPENT), Bogor Agricultural University
condition and buses quality in Bogor City by the government which could make middle-high class citizen use the public transportation rather than their cars. This condition is also happened for railway transportation (Picture 5) although it was already well developed before the development of good road between Jakarta and Bogor City. The road has the biggest impact to land use change in Indonesia; in the case of Jabodetabek Metropolitan Area, it has caused a massive development.

![Jagorawi Freeway](http://www.flickr.com/photos/7644933@N03/2366012250)

![Economic Class Bogor-Jakarta Electricity Train](http://www.flickr.com/photos/29642764@N04/3366955051)

### THE ROLE OF KAMPOENG BOGOR FOR SUSTAINABLE CITY

The biggest challenge for all urbanized cities in the world is to achieve sustainability. There is not an easy way to define what a sustainable city is. The term of

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1. Source: http://www.flickr.com/photos/7644933@N03/2366012250
2. Source: http://www.flickr.com/photos/29642764@N04/3366955051
sustainable itself actually has been becoming more popular after the Brundtland Commission define sustainable development as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". This definition later has become the most used and known by different sectors and stakeholders. The word sustainable is mostly and simply pictured by the cohesion between social, economic, and environmental development.

United Nations City Summit Habitat Agenda (1996) states that "there is a sense of great opportunity and hope that a new world can be built, in which economic development, social development and environmental protection as interdependent and mutually reinforcing components of sustainable development can be realized through solidarity and cooperation within and between countries and through effective partnerships at all levels."

Urbanization has transformed the relationship between people and planet. Cities, built on just 2% of the world’s land surface, use about 75% of its resources and discharge similar proportions of waste. In a world in which 50% of the world’s people now live in cities – and over 80% in the world’s most industrialized countries - sustainable development must be sustainable urban development. Cities have become the focal points of these components as major consumers and distributors of goods and services. However, many cities tend to be large consumers of goods and services, while draining resources out of external regions that they depend on. As a result of increasing consumption of resources, and growing dependencies on trade, the ecological impact of cities extends beyond their geographic locations.

There are many approaches for urbanized cities to achieve sustainability, from physical to social approach. The logical framework used in this paper is that community is the key stakeholder to maintain or not-maintain its neighbourhood in a good condition. It is already a task of local government to give the best services for its citizen need. But without the role of its citizen (or we can say here as community), the services which is given by government do not mean anything. Even, in many developing countries including Indonesia, the services (or we can say as the policy) given by local government are not trying to achieve sustainability. The hypotheses of this the study is that the local government of Bogor City does not has the policy to achieve sustainability. Because of that, there is a need of community who become a role model (for all city stakeholders, including the local government) and will take the task to lead the city into sustainability.

The main criteria to select Kampoeng Bogor as a sustainability community are:
1. They are doing activities, not just discussion
2. They have broad perspective for their city, not only concern about one element of the city (for example just concern on river, bike, etc matters)

Kampoeng Bogor was established in 24 February 2007 in Bogor as an alternative movement for bettering Bogor City from all the current major problems facing it. Kampoeng Bogor is then rather an independent community movement than a formal organization. Every person can join to this community if she/he has the same vision and dream. The word ‘kampoeng’ is meant as village and expected to bring Bogor City to maintain its natural landscape condition, warm interaction between its citizen, and a better relationship between the citizen and its government.

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9 Herbert Girardet, Creating Sustainable Cities, Schumacher Briefing 2, Green Books, Dartington, UK, 1999
10 Herbert Girardet, Creating a Sustainable Adelaide, Department of The Premier and Cabinet, Adelaide, 2004
11 http://www.rec.org/REC/Programs/SustainableCities/What.html

The Role of Sustainable Community on Developing Sustainable City
(A Case Study on Kampoeng Bogor In Bogor City)
The vision of Kampoeng Bogor is ‘a more beautiful, liveable, saver Bogor with a shared protected community each other. This vision is then broke down into 3 missions which can be seen in Table 1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Mission</th>
<th>Program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Digging changes happened in Bogor as a reference and comparison to Bogor future development</td>
<td>Collecting Bogor development data time by time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Developing critical awareness of Bogor citizen to maintain, protect the city’s potencies which can be used to bring Bogor into better condition</td>
<td>Doing campaign for Bogor betterment through several media and events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Developing information centre as a tool to spread information about changes happened in Bogor</td>
<td>Creating book history about Bogor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Creating web based information system about Bogor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Creating comics about the development in Bogor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Arranging Bogor album photos time by time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To analyze the role of Kampoeng Bogor, this paper tries to dig the main thinking of their activities and of course their activities in achieving their mission. Kampoeng Bogor for this latest 2 year has collected information about Bogor City in the past which is then became their 1st mission. They think that the current development of Bogor City is not trying to make better in term of a better comfortable place to live. They argue that the development of Bogor City has pushed into market mechanism by catching the spill-over effect of Jakarta and gaining income from commercial activities, rather than to put sustainable city policy as the main local government policy. The biggest impact is that Bogor City is not a comfortable place anymore than the past. Because of that, Kampoeng Bogor see the past development information as a very useful tool to compare how development should be done in Bogor City. As we know that Bogor City is known as the “Rain City” because it was always raining everyday. But this condition is no longer happen in the present Bogor City due to all the local climate changes happened caused by the massive development of Bogor City and its surroundings.

It is not an easy task to collect information about Bogor City in the past. It reflects that the local government of Bogor City does not care about their city history. There is a famous Indonesian proverb which says that people who does not respect their history, they will not respect their future. Kampoeng Bogor has seek the past city information mostly in old colonial buildings, bureau of archives, and non governmental offices such as KTILV, British Library, Leiden, Tropenmuseum.

Their second mission is to develop critical awareness of Bogor citizen to maintain, protect the city’s potencies which can be used to bring Bogor into better condition. The activity which has mostly done is exhibition of old Bogor City photos in many strategic places. They argue that photo is an effective media to introduce the beauty of Bogor City in the past. It will let the people now that in the past, Bogor City was so beautify and comfortable place to stay and live. By giving that point, they hope that the citizen will be more aware about their city; awareness is the ground base of action. The difficulty faced in this exhibition in the next step to shift the citizen becoming aware and attracted to direct them for concrete betterment action.
Another activity of 2\textsuperscript{nd} mission is to show the potencies of 3 big ethnics in Bogor City: Sundanese, Chinese, Arabs. The biggest activity is the Cap Go Meh festival (Picture 6) which is a festival celebrating Chinese New Year. This ethnic activity tries to introduce citizen how colourful their city culture is. This activity can be also meant that citizen can live peacefully without conflicting each other.

![Picture 6 Cap Go Meh Festival](http://www.flickr.com/photos/adiguna/3333436156/)

The 3\textsuperscript{rd} mission is to develop information centre as a tool to spread information about changes happened in Bogor. This mission has not completely done due to all difficulties. The most concrete action is to set Kampong Bogor secretariat as the centre of information.

**CONCLUSION**

This paper is a preliminary study of sustainable community of Bogor City. From this study, we can conclude that in this early stage, Kampoeng Bogor has not tackled directly the major problems in Bogor City; they tend to create awareness of Bogor City citizen. They are trying to bigger the community who will make Bogor City better. When the sustainable community become bigger, they will make bigger impact to the sustainability of Bogor City.

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The Role of Sustainable Community on Developing Sustainable City

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