

Comprehensive Planning in Urban and Regional Planning

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ABSTRACT

The application in regional spatial planning can also be interpreted as the final result to be achieved. The purpose of spatial planning is to create a national territory space that is comfortable, safe, productive, and sustainable. Various efforts have been tried so that the planning and implementation of development can be carried out in an integrated manner between sections or between regions. One of the planning applications that will be carried out is an integrated work system on top of the planning known as comprehensive planning. Comprehensive planning is a planning system whose application prioritizes the needs, goals, and interests of other parts. In relation to the interpretation of a comprehensive planning area, there are three kinds of regional scales, namely National Region, Regional Region, and also Local Region. The planning model based on the comprehensive planning theory as described above is more focused on regional development in the form of urban forms. Until now, the approach to regional and city planning in Indonesia, especially the preparation of spatial planning, is dominated by physical rational comprehensive planning based on the flow of thought of policy analysis or known by another name, namely policy analysis. Where this plan describes the responsibilities of an institution that is oriented to the public sphere.

Keywords: Planning, Regional Spatial, Comprehensive Planning, Development

INTRODUCTION

Planning is defined as a continuous and continuous process of making decisions or preferences in using resources to the maximum extent possible to achieve certain goals in the future (Conyers & Hills, 1984). Planning describes the use of natural resources in achieving future goals by emphasizing a process (Yulyana, 2015; Efendi et al., 2021). Planning is defined as a process of making decisions for the future by utilizing resources (Handoko, 1998).

Regional planning is a development planning process that is intended to apply changes that lead to a better direction of growth for a public community, government, and environment in a certain area by using/utilizing various existing resources and must have an orientation that is comprehensive, complete and always adheres to the principle of priority for the common good (Barlian et al., 2021).

In the application of regional spatial planning, it can be interpreted as the final result to be achieved, namely spatial planning. The implementation of spatial planning aims to create a comfortable, safe, productive, and sustainable national territory space (Priyanta, 2018). Not only that, spatial planning is expected to be able to streamline development and minimize conflicts of interest in the use of space and minimize the consequences of disasters that will arise such as floods, landslides, as well as a reduction in the quality of the environment and population, especially in urban areas due to incompatibility of land use with spatial planning.

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency No. 21/2021 concerning "the Implementation of Controlling Spatial Utilization and Supervision of Spatial Planning" explains that spatial planning is a form of spatial structure and spatial patterns. The regional spatial Plan abbreviated as RTRW is the result of unitary spatial planning in the region which is all related components where the boundaries and systems have been determined based on administrative aspects. Various cases of development today arise as a result of the planning and implementation of sectoral development (Wrihatnolo & Dwijowijoto, 2006). Therefore, various efforts have been tried so that the planning and implementation of development can be carried out in an integrated manner between sections or between regions. One of the efforts that have been made is by implementing an integrated work system in the application of planning. This work system is known as comprehensive planning. This comprehensive planning is a planning system whose application looks at the needs, goals, and interests of other parts. In this case, the implementation of the planning system includes two things, namely the existing system related to the planning organization itself and the system concerning the planned area. Based on the inspiration of this system, what is currently known emerges with the existence of this comprehensive regional planning. Planning greatly affects the environment and vice versa, the environment is also one of the components to support planning (Baja, 2012).

Planning in Indonesia itself is still a lot that overrides environmental functions (Saputra, 2013). On the other hand, a damaged environment can cause the extinction of the main life, namely non-human species. By integrating planning and multispecies knowledge so as to ensure the continuity of life in the present and for the future. with a damaged environment that can cause the extinction of the main life, namely non-human species. By integrating planning and multispecies knowledge so as to ensure the continuity of life in the present and for the future. with a damaged environment that can cause the extinction of the main life, namely non-human species. By integrating planning and multispecies knowledge so as to ensure the continuity of life in the present and for the future.

FINDINGS

About the definition of the notion of territory, comprehensive planning, there are 3 kinds of regional scales, namely: 1) National Territory is an area that is limited by administrative and political boundaries of a country, in which there are various regional or provincial areas, and as well as districts or cities; 2) Regional area which is a national sub-region that is limited by certain administrative units or based on physical boundaries contained in certain areas. This area can be in the form of a development area consisting of several regencies/cities or limited to an administrative area at the same level as the provincial level; and 3) Local Areas are also referred to as sub-national scales (regional areas), where the boundaries of the local area are the boundaries of administrative units or physical units. Therefore, regions on this scale generally only cover a small area, generally based on an administrative unit that is easier to work with (Sutaryono et al., 2020).

The local area that is always described is an administrative area at the regencies/cities level (Ewendia & Firmansyah, 2021).). In the current context, many planning areas have been developed on a more specific local scale, such as village areas, adat, and planning areas that have been regulated in spatial planning policies. Regional planning always involves three types of aspects of life, namely socio-cultural aspects, economic aspects, and physical aspects (Putra, 2017; Mutmainah & Putra, 2018). This is because each regional planning on a different regional scale is always tied to these three aspects of life. In the implementation of spatial planning, the State gives authority to the government and local governments in the implementation of spatial planning for the welfare of the people (Priastono, 2018). The authority of the government and local governments in the implementation of spatial planning is based on the scope of the region as its

authority. The full authority granted to the Government in the implementation of spatial planning covers the following aspects: 1) regulation, guidance, and supervision of the implementation of spatial planning for national, provincial, and regencies/cities areas, and on the implementation of spatial planning for national, provincial and district strategic regencies/cities; 2) the application of national spatial planning; 3) implementation of spatial planning activities for national strategic areas, and 4) cooperation in spatial planning between countries and facilitation in the field of cooperation regarding spatial planning between provinces.

The government's authority in implementing national spatial planning includes national spatial planning, utilization of national territory space, and controlling the utilization of national territory space. Furthermore, the government's authority in implementing the spatial planning of the national strategic area includes the determination of the national strategic area, spatial planning for national strategic areas, utilization of national strategic area space, and controlling the use of space in the national strategic area. About local government, The authority of the provincial government in the implementation of spatial planning includes 1) regulation, guidance, and supervision of the implementation of spatial planning for the provinces, as well as for regencies/cities, and the implementation of spatial planning for strategic areas of provinces and regencies/cities; 2) implementation of provincial spatial planning; 3) implementation of provincial strategic area spatial planning; and 4) cooperation in spatial planning between provinces and also facilitation of cooperation in spatial planning between regencies/cities.

The authority of the provincial government in implementing provincial spatial planning includes 1) provincial spatial planning; 2) utilization of provincial space; and 3) controlling the use of provincial space. In preparing the spatial strategic area of the province, the provincial government shall determination of provincial strategic areas, provincial strategic area spatial planning, utilization of provincial strategic area space, and control of the spatial use of the provincial strategic area. The implementation of spatial use and control of the spatial use of the provincial strategic area can be carried out by the regencies/cities' regional government through co-administration tasks. At the regencies/cities level, the regencies/cities' government has the authority in the aspects of 1) regulation, guidance, and supervision of the implementation of spatial planning for the regencies/cities as well as strategic areas for the regencies/cities; 2) application of regency/municipal spatial arrangement; 3) implementation of spatial planning for strategic regencies/cities areas; and 4) cooperation in spatial planning between districts/cities. The authority of the regencies/cities' government in implementing the spatial planning of the regencies/cities includes regencies/cities' spatial planning, utilization of regencies/cities' regional space, control and utilization of regencies/cities' regional space. About the implementation of the arrangement of spatial areas, in strategic areas of regencies/cities' determination of strategic areas of districts/cities, regencies/cities' strategic spatial planning, utilization of regencies/cities' strategic area space, and control of spatial utilization of regency/city strategic areas control and utilization of regency/city regional space.

DISCUSSIONS

Planning based on comprehensive planning theory as described above aims at the development of urban physical areas (Tjahjati, 2011). In Indonesia, until now the regional and city planning approaches in spatial planning are still dominated by physical rational comprehensive planning based on the flow of thought in policy analysis. Planning in this approach describes the responsibilities of an agency more.

The classic case in comprehensive planning is the limited information and limited ability of planners to deal with environmental problems, so alternative approaches are sought, for example by reducing the planning area, for example, integrated area planning, or by focusing on certain components, for example in Indonesia, which is the infrastructure focus through the Integrated City Infrastructure Development Program (P3KT) project and the poverty focus through the Urban Poverty Alleviation Project (P2KP). Finally, this kind of program is accommodated in the National Program for Community Empowerment (PNPM) which is one of the poverty reduction programs. Before joining other programs, namely the District Development Program (KDP) and Urban Poverty Reduction Program (P2KP), PNPM Mandiri acted as the main pillar in tackling poverty alleviation programs. In subsequent years, those who joined PNPM Mandiri were P2DTK, PPIP, PUAP, PISEW, and Tourism (Ridwan and Putra, 2017).

Recently, in Indonesia, with greater concern for the problem of poverty, advocacy planning, and equity planning have begun to be implemented by showing partiality to the weak. Planning is also not limited to material planning, but also gives greater weight to socio-economic aspects (Rustiadi, E., 2018).

Incremental planning represents a strong rival to traditional comprehensive planning. This represents a fundamental transformation in planning theory. In the past, planning was based on comprehensive architecture and urban design, until now it has led to a marginal analysis of pragmatic economic and political policies (Tjahjati, 2011). Efforts to arrange space are carried out as an action to concentrate development activities as well as anticipatory actions against unorganized regional growth (Reja, 2021).

Technically, spatial planning is divided into urban spatial planning and regional spatial planning. These two types of spatial planning have their type of typology according to the needs of the resident community (Syahwara, 2015). Cities dwellers tend to need public facilities and infrastructure that lead to economic activity with all the supporting structures such as learning centers, offices, industry, entertainment, and health facilities. On the other hand, the preparation of regional space is focused on regional development based on agricultural activities with various public facilities and infrastructure for the public interest with a rural typology.

CONCLUSIONS

In describing the current condition (existing condition) and the case experienced, it is necessary to collect information first (primary and secondary data) in the form of a reflection of the current situation and identification of problems (either short, medium, or long term). There is the establishment of a universal vision, mission, and goals. Identify the barriers and obstacles that have existed at this time or are expected to be experienced in the future. Projection of various adrift variables, both those that can be controlled or those that are beyond the control of the planner. Setting targets that are expected to be achieved within a certain time (in the form of measurable goals). Looking for and evaluating various alternatives to achieve these goals by taking into account the limited funds and the available creation aspects. Selection of the best alternative, including deciding the various supporting activities to be carried out. Determination of the position of the various activities to be carried out. Structuring policies and strategies so that activities in each position run as expected.

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