

Analysis Of Spatial Management in Regional Development Planning (Case Study: Medan City)

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ABSTRACT

Spatial planning is an area pattern created or built based on planning, aiming to develop a sustainable spatial design. This study aims to analyze the spatial way of Medan City and its relation to regional development planning. This study uses an empirical juridical method using data from government agencies and literature studies. The results of this study include Medan City spatial planning is regulated in Medan City Regional Regulation No. 13 of 2011 concerning Medan City's regional spatial plan for 2011-2031 and Medan City's Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2015 regarding detailed spatial planning and Medan City zoning regulations for 2015-2035. Spatial planning depends on structural components and space utilization patterns arranged in spatial planning. Spatial planning in Medan City cannot be equated with other cities. The future spatial planning policy is a public policy that must be transparent and fair and accommodate the interests of various levels of society so that the community's involvement as development actors in the planning, utilization, and control of space is necessary. Spatial management in the city of Medan must combine structural and non-structural so that the city's objectives will achieve spatial planning.

INTRODUCTION

Currently, major cities in Indonesia are experiencing very significant population growth. Population growth will affect the development of a region and will cause several complex problems, one of which is regional or spatial planning. (Lisdiyono, 2016) stated that spatial planning is one of the crucial problems that occur in urban areas. (Pratama et al., 2022) noted that all cities in Indonesia face spatial problems, especially reducing environmental and public space in society. Spatial planning problems occur because spatial planning does not pay attention to aspects that have been regulated in regional spatial planning, which will lead to inconsistencies in development (Nurliah & Tajuddin, 2021). According to (Pratama et al., 2022), the implementation of spatial planning includes various aspects, including regulation, guidance, performance, and

supervision, so that spatial planning will be well organized and will not cause new problems.

(Andiana & Hendrakusumah, 2015) Argues that spatial planning is essential because the human need for space as a medium grows and develops into a significant and fundamental point and needs to be considered, individually and in groups (generally). Spatial management and development must be carried out comprehensively to accommodate various aspects of human life (Widiastuti, 2019). According to (Dewi et al., 2021), The city is an area that tends to experience very rapid development from year to year, which encourages the development of spatial use that needs to be responded to wisely and sustainably. Spatial planning is a social process that does not only focus on physical development but must involve humans to get better life opportunities.

Based on Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, spatial planning is a system of spatial planning processes, space utilization, and control. Layout tools are a form of spatial structure and spatial pattern. Spatial planning is an area's pattern created or built based on planning. According to (Salim, 2017), Spatial management of a place, related to zoning compliance, is considered vital because it is one of the determinants of the location of various activities with similar functions and structures in the residential environment by taking into account specific characteristics. A region's compliance with zoning is contained in regional regulations concerning Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW) and Detailed City Planning (RDTK). In fact, until now, spatial planning, especially in big cities in Indonesia, is still seen as fulfilling development growth and tends to be oriented towards efforts to achieve economic growth targets and specific regional development targets (Lisdiyono, 2016).

(Napitupulu et al., 2016) suggested that spatial planning consists of three interrelated activities: spatial planning, space utilization, and controlling space utilization. This activity must be related to and summarized in a regional development plan as a reference for implementing sustainable development planning in the territory of Indonesia. Until now, national planning and development are not in line with the effects occurring in the regions. National development and planning tend to direct each area (district/city) to implement general rules.

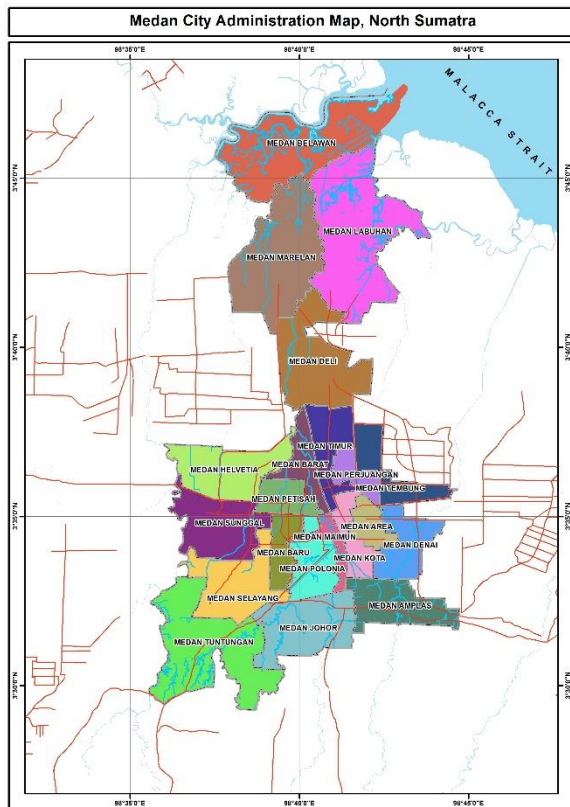
In contrast, regional development tends to lead to specific policies with the objectives to be achieved by each region (Andiana & Hendrakusumah, 2015). These policies can occur because districts/cities have the authority regulated in the regional autonomy law. (Despica, 2017) stated that enacting the provincial autonomy law has given legitimacy to hand over control in implementing spatial planning to the regions. The consequences of this condition include providing possibilities for many

districts/cities that only think about their interests without synergies in spatial planning and management.

Currently, the system and pattern of relations between the central government and regional governments (provincial and district/city) in the field of spatial management are the same as the management of other policies, namely the transfer of affairs from the central government to regional governments (autonomy) to administer and manage their respective territories (Hamja et al., 2021). (Napitupulu et al., 2016) argues that spatial planning is a form of public policy formulation that must synergize and relate one policy to another so that spatial management will not cause new problems in population growth. One of the efforts to be made for sustainable and sustainable spatial management is to balance the use of natural resources and the environment (Nurhayati., 2015). In the management of spatial planning, the concept of how spatial planning should be carried out in accordance with its principles, so that the objectives of spatial planning will be achieved (Salim, 2017). One of the cities that are experiencing spatial problems is the city of Medan. Medan City is one of the cities that is experiencing very rapid development as an area of economic growth. This research will examine spatial management in Medan City and its relation to regional development planning.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted in the city of Medan. Administratively, Medan City is located between 3°30'- 3°43'N 98°35'- 98°44'E. Medan City has an area of about 265.10 km² (BPS, 2022). For more details, the research location can be seen in Figure 1 below.



This research uses the Juridical Empirical approach, namely conducting assessments and processing research data by looking at the implementation aspects of policies implemented by local governments. This research also takes library data. Materials This research will examine and analyze the data suitability with the research objectives and test the truth/untruth from different perspectives. This study's population and sample were from Medan City's administrative areas. This research consists of secondary data, namely data that is already available from relevant agencies and the results of previous researchers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Spatial Management in Development

Indonesia is an archipelagic country consisting of many islands surrounded by oceans that spread from Sabang to Merauke. With such a large area, Indonesia has many cities spread across each island. However, urban planning in Indonesia still has to get serious handling because lately, newspapers and media are increasingly

reporting about floods, congestion, air pollution, poverty, and society or the environment in urban areas such as Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung, and other big cities. The problem is the impact of human actions that act without planning or thinking about the future implications for the community and the surrounding environment. In addition, various urban problems arise due to unclear urban spatial planning and the inconsistency of policymakers in implementing development planning. If humans lack awareness of the importance of urban spatial planning, how will the fate of the country's development be in the future. Even though the government or regional governments have made various written regulations and appeals to the public regarding environmental regulations in social life, regional development and development carried out by the government in providing infrastructure and services can have implications for increasing the demand for land in cities (Ritongan, 2022).

The central government developed the first national spatial plan, delineating protected areas for protected areas and cultivation for development. Federal spatial programs are designed for the long term, for 25 - 50 years. The provincial spatial plan is then developed based on the national spatial plan. Local spatial plans are set for 15 years. A regional strategic district spatial plan is then generated from this plan, designed to be a five-year short-term plan. Spatial plans of all levels of government are revised every five years. Spatial plans are usually changed to adjust regional functions according to their physical conditions. Spatial plans are generally modified to accommodate regional tasks according to their physical needs. A spatial planning system structure allocates a large amount of decision-making authority to provincial and district governments to carry out spatial planning functions in their regions, including district-level authorizations to issue permits for land use activities. In addition, as mandated by Law number 32 of 2009, the Strategic Environmental Assessment ensures that

sustainable development principles are integrated into every government spatial plan. If it has not been done for the spatial program, it cannot be signed by the Minister of Home Affairs. Including district-level authorizations to allocate permits for land use activities. In addition, as mandated by Law number 32 of 2009, the Strategic Environmental Assessment ensures that sustainable development principles are integrated into every government spatial plan. If the spatial project has not been carried out, it may not be signed by the Minister of Home Affairs. Including district-level authorizations to allocate permits for land use activities. In addition, as mandated by Law number 32 of 2009, the Strategic Environmental Assessment ensures that sustainable development principles are integrated into every government spatial plan. If the spatial project has not been carried out, it may not be signed by the Minister of Home Affairs.

Spatial planning with an emphasis on "organization" is the arrangement of rooms in an area/region to create conditions that are beneficial from an economic, socio-cultural, and political point of view, beneficial for the development of the community in that area. Spatial planning with an emphasis on "organization" is expected to develop the following functions: a. regulate the administration of the allotment, use, supply, and maintenance of space and the assets contained therein; b. determine and regulate the legal relationship between people and play, and c. determine and regulate legal relations between people regarding legal actions concerning the area. The spatial layout with an emphasis on "space" is a container in three dimensions: height, width, and depth concerning the earth, water (rivers, lakes, and the sea), and all the wealth contained therein, as well as the air and space above it in an integrated manner, so that its designation, use, and management achieves the most significant benefit for the prosperity of the people in the Republic of Indonesia. From this description, it can be stated simply that the

function of spatial planning is essentially a means for the utilization and preservation of the relatively concrete/accurate procedures of natural resources and the environment by carrying out several parts, namely the realization of the desires and needs of the general public in the utilization of natural resources. Nature in its environment embodies and elaborates government (and local government) policies. And its management achieves the maximum benefit for the prosperity of the people in the Republic of Indonesia. From this description, it can be stated simply that the function of spatial planning is essentially a means for the utilization and preservation of the relatively concrete/accurate procedures of natural resources and the environment by carrying out several parts, namely the realization of the desires and needs of the general public in the utilization of natural resources. Nature in its environment embodies and elaborates government (and local government) policies. And its management achieves the maximum benefit for the prosperity of the people in the Republic of Indonesia. From this description, it can be stated simply that the function of spatial planning is essentially a means for the utilization and preservation of the relatively concrete/accurate procedures of natural resources and the environment by carrying out several parts, namely the realization of the desires and needs of the general public in the utilization of natural resources. Nature in its environment embodies and elaborates government (and local government) policies.

These spatial planning rules must be applied and realized in every regional spatial planning process so that it is expected to be able to learn practical and efficient use of space and ability to support sustainable environmental management, there is no waste in the use of space, and does not cause a decline – space quality.

The importance of awareness of the harmony between environmental sustainability and development is closely related to the concept of proper spatial

planning. In general, big cities experience a lot of spatial problems, not only because the city has been built and grows naturally from the start, but the town is experiencing faster growth, which is usually consistently quicker than the spatial planning concept that was promulgated because of the rapid pace of development in urban areas. The number of people who increases yearly will result in a dense population in an area which will impact the need for housing.

Condition of Spatial Planning in Medan City

Medan City spatial planning is regulated in Medan City Regional Regulation No. 13 of 2011 concerning Medan City's regional spatial plan for 2011-2031 and Medan City's Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2015 regarding detailed spatial planning and Medan City zoning regulations for 2015-2035. According to (Tarigan et al., 2017) the city of Medan is an important part of the metropolitan spatial area of Mebidangro (Medan, Binjai, Deli Serdang, dan Karo).

The regional government of Medan City, which has broad autonomy, will be the spearhead of the implementation of spatial planning. For this reason, it is hoped that the district/city regional spatial plan (RTRW) will become a reference for the mayor in implementing regional development and become one of the materials that must be accountable to the people through the DPRD for its implementation. On the other hand, the provincial government, with its limited autonomy authority, is oriented towards spatial regulation across districts/cities, infrastructure networks, systems of cities, and the environment. The governor, as the head of the region, can play a role in integrating space utilization activities between the provincial government and the regional/municipal spatial planning in the context of regional autonomy district/city orders, taking into account the factors of regional development strategy, regional uniqueness and shared vision in regional development (Sumahdumin, 2001). The

DPRD can also use the Provincial RTRW as a control tool for regional heads to implement regional development based on spatial planning. According to (Sagala et al., 2013), in the development of spatial planning for Medan City, a combination of structural and non-structural actions such as institutional innovation and governance can regulate spatial conditions to create better planning.

The era of globalization, characterized by rapid changes in information and technology, investment, and population movement, demands optimal spatial planning without neglecting the interests of the community and environmental conditions. Spatial planning policy in the future is a public policy that must be transparent, fair, and accommodating to the interests of various levels of society, so that community involvement as development actors in planning, utilization, and control of space is necessary. Law Number 24 of 1992 concerning Spatial Planning explains that spatial planning activities aim to create integration in the use of natural and artificial resources by paying attention to human resources. To realize the integration of various resources, as an implication, the spatial planning process needs to consider aspects concerning the various authorities between multiple levels of government on the said resources. Regional spatial planning products are no longer seen as static but are expected to be flexible and flexible in anticipating community developments and dynamics. However, spatial planning must also remain firm and clear in its principles. The result of laws and regulations is closely related to regional spatial planning, future demands, challenges, obstacles faced in spatial planning, and thoughts on spatial planning for provinces and districts/cities in the era of autonomy.

The management of regional spatial planning between provinces and regencies/municipalities is closely related to the authority granted following the applicable laws and regulations. Regions

with cross-regional references are more concerned with maintaining and facilitating the synchronization of spatial use between districts/cities. Utilization of space within the district/city is a portion of the respective district/city concerned. m use space and its financing based on a spatial plan (article 15 of Law No. 24 of 1992).

For this reason, the handling of spatial planning is very dependent on the structural components and space utilization patterns regulated in spatial planning. Spatial planning in Medan City cannot be equated with other cities. This can be seen from the use and ownership (absolute embodiment of the use of space), which should be a public good that has turned into a traded commodity. The difficulty of handling land ownership will be one of the obstacles to the implementation of spatial management.

The land consolidation method or ready-to-build plots (kasiba) would need to be applied optimally in spatial management in the region. In addition, the optimization of state-owned lands should be maintained. The application of incentives and disincentives in the use of space is an inseparable series of spatial planning activities. The determination of the incentive policy is intended to provide a stimulus to the use of space in line with the objectives of spatial planning. Meanwhile, the disincentive policy aims to limit growth or reduce activities that are not in line with the spatial plan. One form of this process can be carried out in space management permits. The licensing mechanism needs to be regulated in such a way according to the characteristics and components of each regional spatial planning plan. The next thing that is quite crucial is to align the program to activities between overall development and space utilization. The alignment of this program is essential to form a space that follows the spatial pattern and structure agreed upon with the stakeholders.

CONCLUSION

Spatial management depends on the structural components and patterns of space utilization regulated in spatial planning. Spatial planning in Medan City cannot be equated with other cities. Spatial planning policy in the future is a public policy that must be transparent, fair, and accommodating to the interests of various levels of society, so that community involvement as development actors in planning, utilization, and control of space is essential.

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