

Planning Strategi Spasial

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Planning Strategy Spatial Plan for the Province of Central Kalimantan

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Abstract

The background of this research is that since the stipulation of Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2015 concerning the RTRW of Central Kalimantan Province until now the implementation has not been as expected, this can be seen through the problems that occur starting from the determination of the area into an office area, settlement and for investment purposes in the construction stage in the forest area. Meanwhile, the purpose of this study is to analyze and find out the RTRW planning for Central Kalimantan Province which has not yet been optimally implemented, analyze and find out the inhibiting factors for Central Kalimantan Provincial RTRW planning and formulate the Central Kalimantan Provincial RTRW planning strategy. The focus of this research is to analyze the RTRW planning strategy of Central Kalimantan Province, and to formulate the RTRW planning strategy used by Central Kalimantan Province. This research uses qualitative research with descriptive method. The results show that there are two things that affect the regional spatial planning process, namely First, micro factors related to development both from the manager's point of view and from the provider's point of view, including technical, managerial management), Financial (finance), Economics, Environmental impact, Social and security. Second, macro factors, namely the government's problem to see the relationship between projects and government programs as a whole, which consists of the suitability of the location and regional economic development strategies. Third, Central Kalimantan the provincial RTRW planning strategy uses ASOCA's Internal and External Factors Strategy Analysis which results in other Agility to produce a more optimal RTRW planning strategy through the ASC Rahma Strategy. ASC Rahma's strategy is through a synoptic planning approach which consists of the first synoptic planning, procurement of forest areas based on the outline of regional needs, the second synoptic planning, encouraging RDTR to be immediately established as an operational implementation of investment activities on a micro scale, the third synoptic planning, supervising preparation of the RTRW so that it can be accepted by the community. All stakeholders, and the fourth synoptic planner, ensures that the RTRW planning does not experience difficulties in its implementation in the field.

Keywords

strategy; planning; spatial



I. Introduction

The territory of the Republic of Indonesia consists of the national territory as a unitary province and district/city territory, each of which is a spatial sub-system according to administrative boundaries. At the macro level, economic development activities include

various development activities including various development activities ranging from the construction of the housing sector, industry, transportation, trade and others. The above development activities certainly require land and space as a place to accommodate the said activities. This means that it is closely related to environmental problems in which the development activities take place. Land use by any development activity will at least change the color of the new environment, resulting in changes in environmental sustainability, which if not done carefully and wisely will lead to a decline in environmental quality, damage and even destroy the life of certain habitats in the ecosystem concerned.

Seeing the conditions mentioned above, development in Indonesia, especially in certain urban areas must have a spatial planning or concept, which used to be called a master plan, where the concept serves as a direction and guideline in implementing development, so that the problems that will arise are arising from the results of development will be minimized. Spatial planning issues, both in macro and micro scope, are now getting serious attention. It is a fact that the population and needs are increasing, both qualitatively and quantitatively. Likewise, increasingly advanced technology is directed as an effort to provide facilities to meet increasing human needs, but on the other hand, basically the available space or land is still the same as before. In addition to land limitations, spatial planning issues are getting more complicated because Indonesia's current economic condition is growing rapidly. And these conditions need to be watched out for, especially those related to business actors in the use and utilization of increasingly large spaces. Spatial management becomes more important when the pressure on the use of space becomes greater because in addition to rapid economic conditions it is also caused by population growth, which has an impact on the growth of housing and settlement areas, Ridwan and Sodik (2016: 21).

The regional space of Central Kalimantan Province is part of the space of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia so that in its management it is necessary to maintain the sustainability of the quality of space for the realization of general welfare and social justice in accordance with Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. part of the effort to organize spatial planning whose management authority lies with the Central Kalimantan provincial government is a direction for the use of space carried out by the regional government, the community, and the business world by referring to sustainable and environmentally sound regional development. The spatial planning of the province is to realize the spatial arrangement of the Central Kalimantan region based on agriculture which is oriented towards agribusiness and agroindustry, as well as an energy barn and a food barn while still considering the carrying capacity and capacity of the environment.

The geographical position of Central Kalimantan Province is at the position of 0°45' North Latitude - 3°30' South Latitude and 110°45' - 115°51' East Longitude. Central Kalimantan is one of the provinces that is crossed by the equator and has the largest area on the island of Kalimantan or about 8.01 percent of the total land area of Indonesia (Central Kalimantan Province Statistics, 2020). Within the area of the administrative area, there is an area of spatial use function planning, the administrative boundaries of Central Kalimantan Province consist of the north of East Kalimantan Province and West Kalimantan Province, south of the Java Sea, west of West Kalimantan Province, and east of East Kalimantan Province. and South Kalimantan Province.

In accordance with the 2007 Spatial Planning Law and the 1999 Forestry Law, the Provincial Government and the Ministry of Forestry must agree on the extent and status of forest areas. In 2013, the President issued Presidential Instruction No. 8 of 2013 which regulates the acceleration of the spatial planning process in provinces where the process has not yet been completed. This Presidential Instruction states that the problematic land will be classified as a Holding Zone so as to allow the completion of spatial plans on other lands that

are not problematic. Holding Zone is the utilization of non-forest activities within the forest area (Outline/Holding Zone), while the Outline is the delineation of the plan for the use of forest areas for development purposes outside of forestry activities which is depicted on the spatial plan map of the RTRWP.

Two decisions of the Constitutional Court have affected the future of the forest area as well as the availability of land for development. The decision of the Constitutional Court Number 45 of 2011 amends the Forestry Law so that the designation of forest areas must go through the process of determining boundaries. In the decision of the Constitutional Court Number 35 of 2012 stipulating the recognition of customary rights in forest areas and these customary areas must be removed from forest areas. These two decisions have broad implications where the province's territory can be allocated for several functions, including implications for development planning.

So far, the Central Kalimantan provincial government has tried to perfect the spatial plan, in 1982 all land in the province became forest area but with the issuance of the 1999 Regional Autonomy Law, the Governor reviewed to allocate 10.4 million hectares as forest area and 5.3 million hectares for other use areas. Then in 2003 district and provincial governments were encouraged to issue permits 3 Presidential Instruction No. RI. 8 of 2013 concerning the Completion of Provincial and Regency/Municipal Spatial Plans for the use of agricultural land with the 2003 version of the spatial plan.

However, there has been legal uncertainty that has dragged on until now due to the existence of an area that is considered by the Ministry of Forestry as a forest area. The province of Central Kalimantan is currently working on issuing a regulation that will finalize the spatial plan in the consensus area while delaying the issuance of permits in the Holding Zone area. Holding Zone is the utilization of non-forest activities within the forest area (Outline/Holding Zone), while the Outline is the delineation of the plan for the use of forest areas for development purposes outside of forestry activities which is depicted on the spatial plan map of the RTRWP. This Holding Zone area covers an area of 3.4 - 4.5 million hectares, or 25% of the total area of the province, with this condition being one of the causes of the failure to place the national capital in Central Kalimantan.

The ratification of the spatial plan needs to be carried out to strengthen the legal certainty of public and private sector businesses. The clarity of land status in this province will also reduce risks for investors so that the investment climate will improve. Agreements between the central and local governments will greatly assist efforts to protect forest assets, at least in areas that are agreed to as part of the forest area. Spatial plans, although not yet officially issued, will offer opportunities to secure community rights, including customary rights, protect forest areas and use degraded land for development.

Efforts to harmonize and increase transparency in the licensing process could lead economic development to low-carbon degraded lands, while conserving ecosystems of high conservation value, such as watersheds and peat domes. Land resources can be effectively guided using the Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS). Law Number 32 Year 2009 requires KLHS as an important part of the development plan and spatial planning process. The implementation of SEA opens up opportunities to promote public participation in decision making and the inclusion of sustainability principles in development plans. The KLHS has not yet been implemented in Central Kalimantan, but is a top priority in the completion of the next RPJMD.

Regarding the logical framework of thinking, Swanson and Chermark (2013: 20-22) divide theories into three types, namely:

- a. Grand Theories with characteristics have broad boundaries and are used in various disciplines, and are related to philosophical orientations. This parent theory discusses

something that is fundamental, relates to the nature of what is discussed, and is tested in various places and times so that it is universal.

- b. Middle Range Theories with characteristics that are more specific, tend to be categorical, explain the relationship that occurs in predicting use values within domain boundaries and are applied to certain situations. This middle level theory has usually been tested and applied in various places and times but still requires a series of tests to enter the category of parent theory.
- c. Local Theories are very specific and bound to the context while the context itself is part of the theory. This theory is developed by taking local cases with limited testing, so its use is still limited. To be able to rise to the parent theory requires testing in space and time that is long and different. In realizing the things that have become the research objectives, the conceptual framework of this research contains theories related to research problems that can be used as a line of thought as well as a guide to theories related to the research focus, namely the RTRW planning strategy of Central Kalimantan Province.

To support the strategy made, the researcher uses ASOCA analysis, which stands for ability, strength, opportunities, culture and agility. This ASOCA analysis adds elements of culture (culture) and agility (intelligence) as important elements in finding problem-solving strategies, and making decisions, and can be developed to keep up with changes, times and needs. The reason the researcher uses ASOCA technical analysis is because there are elements of culture (culture) this is very suitable for use in Indonesia, especially in the Province of Central Kalimantan, with its people who have various ethnic groups, cultures, customs and different languages.

II. Research Methods

Research design is a plan and structure of an investigation that is structured in such a way that the researcher will be able to obtain answers to his research questions. In this study, the researcher used a qualitative research design with a descriptive method. According to Effendy (2015: 28) qualitative research methods have procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of speech or writing and the behavior of the people observed. Carl and Louis (2003: 23-24) in traditional qualitative research study the scope of subjective experience and data limitations to measure unlimited variables. The qualitative paradigm is the best way to learn about a person's subjective experience of asking questions and listening carefully to what he has to say. Furthermore, Carl and Louis (2003: 25) explain that qualitative research has the potential to avoid differences in interpretation because it assumes difference rather than uniformity as the norm of behavior. Qualitative research has the potential to avoid different interpretations because it assumes difference rather than uniformity as the norm of behavior. The qualitative approach starts from the natural object of observation which is a descriptive detail of the phenomenon being studied. Natural observations which are descriptive details of the phenomena being studied. This research was conducted using a qualitative approach (Kriyantono in Hendra, 2019).

Cresswell (2013: 4) also says that qualitative research is methods to explore and understand the meaning that a number of individuals or groups of people consider to be derived from social and humanitarian problems. This qualitative research process involves important efforts such as asking questions and procedures for collecting specific data and participants, analyzing data inductively from specific themes to general themes and interpreting the meaning of the data. Some of these meanings are expressed directly in language, and many are received and delivered only indirectly through words and deeds (Nurdiyana, 2018).

Meanwhile, according to Yin in Daraba (2017: 8)3 qualitative research is a form of mainstream research in many academic and professional fields. And Dahyar Daraba (2014) also stated that the licensing bureaucracy has not been running efficiently and effectively, so that various problems are still found in its services. Milles and Hubberman (1994: 10-11) put some emphasis on presenting the interpretation of data in the first qualitative approach, data reduction, which refers to the stages of the selective process, focusing, simplification, abstraction and transforming into writing. Data reduction is the action of researchers framing and determining data collection within the scope of case conceptualization. Data reduction has the form as a result of selection, through conclusions or paraphrases or in a larger pattern. The second is displaying data, a form of analytical action to interpret data by displaying a data. The various forms displayed conclude the analysis by going through matrices, images, graphs and networks. Third, drawing conclusions and verification, is an analytical process in interpreting the meaning of the data where it has been thought about how the initial data was collected to determine something that can be interpreted and accounted for. Drawing conclusions come from the data collected until the data collection is complete which includes recording regularities, various patterns, explanations, possible configurations, causal relationships and propositions. While verification is connecting the previous writing or data to build an argument. Furthermore, verification becomes a means to elaborate with long arguments and previews among related ones to develop an "intersubjective consensus" or an extension of efforts to find linkages between answers on available data or data with one another.

Based on this, the reason why researchers chose qualitative research was because they wanted to reveal social phenomena that occurred regarding the planning of the Central Kalimantan RTRWP and understand the problems that occurred. Qualitative research in this case is to explain and understand the problems and phenomena that occur in the planning of the Central Kalimantan RTRWP, and analyze the data which is then interpreted into the meaning of the data. By understanding social phenomena that occur in the field and asking questions to policy makers and policy implementers who are expected to solve problems and provide solutions to a problem that occurs in the RTRWP planning.

Besides, this research uses descriptive method, according to Strauss and Corbin (1998: 16-19)5 descriptive method is a way to communicate through depiction using sentences to convey ideas such as objects, people and places.

III. Discussion

3.1 RTRW Planning Analysis of Central Kalimantan Province

Based on Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, the Central Government gives authority to the Central Kalimantan Provincial government in terms of spatial planning. The Regional Head as the Representative of the Central Government in the Region based on the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of 2010 concerning Procedures for the Implementation of the Duties and Authorities and Financial Position of the Governor as the Representative of the Government in the Province Region based on article 4 paragraph (e) that in terms of spatial planning the Governor is obliged to evaluate draft regional regulations concerning Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budgets, regional taxes, regional levies, and regency/city spatial planning. The plan for the revision of the regional spatial layout of the Province of Central Kalimantan, where the regional spatial plan (RTRW) document as a product of spatial planning, is essentially a general policy package for regional development. Where the spatial plan is the result of planning the structural form and the pattern of space utilization.

The regional spatial plan for the Province of Central Kalimantan as part of the effort to organize spatial planning whose management authority lies with the Central Kalimantan Provincial government is a directive for the use of space carried out by the regional government, the community, and the business world guided by sustainable and environmentally sound regional development.

Provincial spatial planning is a way to realize Central Kalimantan regional space based on spatial structure and regional spatial patterns. Regional spatial planning based on the agricultural sector oriented to agribusiness and agro-industry as a form of energy storage and food storage to support environmental capacity. In accordance with the Spatial Planning Law Number 26 of 2007 and the Law on Forestry Number 41 of 1999, in this case the Provincial Government and the Ministry of Forestry must agree on the area and status of the forest area. On the other hand, Presidential Instruction Number 8 of 2013 which regulates the acceleration of the spatial planning process in the province whose process has not been completed where this Presidential Instruction states that problem lands will be classified as Holding Zones so that it is possible to complete spatial plans on other lands that are not problematic.

Decision of the Constitutional Court Number 45 of 2011 which amends the Forestry Law so that the designation of forest areas must go through the process of determining boundaries. On the other hand, the Decree of the Constitutional Court Number 35 of 2012 which regulates the recognition of customary rights in forest areas where this customary area must be removed from the forest area. These two decisions also have broad implications where the province's territory can be allocated for several functions, including implications for development planning.

So far, the Central Kalimantan provincial government has been trying to perfect its regional spatial plan, in 1982 all land in the province became forest area but with the issuance of the 1999 Regional Autonomy Law, the Governor reviewed to allocate 10.4 million hectares as forest area and 5,3 million hectares for other use areas (APL). Then in 2003 district and provincial governments were encouraged to issue agricultural land use permits with the 2003 version of the spatial plan. However, legal uncertainty has persisted until now due to the existence of areas that are considered by the Ministry of Forestry as forest areas. This also encourages the Central Kalimantan provincial government to always aggressively approach the center in terms of encouraging a change in the status of the area in Central Kalimantan for the benefit of the wider community by encouraging changes or revisions to the spatial layout of Central Kalimantan. this is supported by a statement from the Head of the Central Kalimantan Provincial Forestry Service which states that:

The conditions at that time were Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning (UUPR) which mandated that all levels of government administration, from national, provincial, district/city were required to prepare a Spatial Plan (RTR). Central Kalimantan at that time until 2012 was one of the provinces that had not yet completed Spatial Planning, one of which was the lack of harmony between forestry spatial planning and Central Kalimantan Province spatial planning. This means that until now Central Kalimantan is still a forest area. The implication of the lack of harmony between forestry spatial planning and Central Kalimantan Province spatial planning is the occurrence of conflicts in the use of space, where there is an unprocedural use of forest areas for plantations within forest areas in Central Kalimantan Province which is estimated at 3.9 million hectares.

3.2 Analysis of the Causes of RTRW Planning for Central Kalimantan Province is not Optimal

In research on the causes of the RTRW planning of Central Kalimantan Province is not optimal, namely research analysis using Glasson's theory (1974: 5), that in regional planning involves a series of actions aimed at solving future problems. It is considered suitable to find out the extent of the Central Kalimantan Provincial Spatial Planning by doing:

a. The Identification of the Problem

The existence of forests has the potential to fulfill social, economic and social interests environment through its management and utilization activities. With the management and utilization of forest resources activities can contribute to the welfare of forest village communities. Large natural resources certainly need to be managed properly and responsibly to ensure the sustainability of generational development. Forests are very rich with various potentials, ranging from forest wood products, non-timber forest products, to environmental services. The forest area in Central Kalimantan based on the 1982 TGHK reached 15,320,100 hectares and the forest area of Central Kalimantan Province based on the Decree of the Minister of Forestry No. SK.529/Menhut-II/2012 reaches 15,320,100 hectares (source: Central Kalimantan Provincial Forestry Service data) with a population of around 2,220,818.00 people (BPS, 2010-2020). Most of the forest area is surrounded by rural areas. The large population has increased population pressure and forest area encroachment, especially in rural areas around the forest. It has been a tradition for hundreds of years, forests are a source of life for the people who live in and around them.

On the other hand, Law No. 22 of 1999 and Law No. 32 of 2004 on Regional Government, have provided wider opportunities for local governments to be more innovative in development in their respective regions. Thus, there are opportunities for residents to participate in the development process. Law Number 26 of 2007 Articles 60-66 concerning spatial planning has mandated the need for human/community involvement in spatial planning activities. The same thing was also expressed by the Directorate of Planning, Use and Formation of Forest Management Areas (Directorate General of Forestry Planning and Environmental Management) that: Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 68 of 2010 concerning Forms and Procedures for Community Roles in Spatial Planning in Article 2 which reads " the community plays a role in spatial planning, space utilization, and controlling space utilization in accordance with the rights and obligations specified in the legislation Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 2019 concerning Procedures for the Role of the Community in Spatial Planning in the Region in Article 2 which reads "Regional apparatus carries out spatial planning in the region by involving the role of the community" and Article 3 which reads "The role of the community as referred to in Article 2 is carried out in the form of submitting input and cooperation in regional spatial planning. Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning and Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 2009 concerning the National Spatial Planning Coordinating Board in Article 1 of Presidential Decree 4 of 2009 which mandates to establish a National Spatial Planning Coordinating Board, hereinafter referred to in this Presidential Decree as BKPRN. Furthermore, in Article 2 BKPRN is directly under and responsible directly to the President. BKPRN in its duties and functions is contained in several points, and some of these points are the preparation of national spatial planning policies, the preparation of legislation in the field of spatial planning, including standards, procedures, and criteria and synchronization of the General Plan and the Detailed Regional Spatial Plan with the laws and regulations, including the National Spatial Plan and its detailed plans.

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b. The Formulation of General Goals and More Specific and Measurable Objectives Relating to the Problem

Basically, spatial planning consists of 3 (three) interrelated activities, namely spatial planning, spatial use and control of space utilization through the product of a spatial plan in the form of a Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) which hierarchically consists of a National Spatial Plan. (RTRWN), Provincial Spatial Planning (RTRWP), and Regency/City Spatial Planning (Regency/City RTRW). The three spatial plans must be summarized in a development plan as a reference in the implementation of sustainable development planning. As the main law in the implementation of spatial planning, this Spatial Planning Law is expected to be able to realize a spatial plan that can optimize and integrate various development sector activities.

Central Kalimantan Province development planning is a process to determine future policies that involve various elements of stakeholders in order to utilize and allocate existing resources within a certain period of time to achieve development priorities. The Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) is an elaboration of the vision, mission, and program of the regional head which contains the objectives, targets, strategies, policy directions, regional development and regional finance, as well as regional and cross regional apparatus programs accompanied by a funding framework that is indicative for a period of 5 (five) years which is prepared by referring to the Regional Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPD), Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW) and National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN).

Development plans usually focus on achieving economic growth, so they are less concerned with/in touch with social and environmental elements associated with green growth. Development plans can be very useful when used in conjunction with spatial plans, inter-sectoral strategies, and environmental strategic studies to create a comprehensive green growth planning framework. The same thing was conveyed by the Regional Secretary of Central Kalimantan Province who stated that: "Green Economic Growth is an economic development approach that considers economic aspects, environmental quality, and social values. In particular, the goal of Green Growth is to Ensuring sustainable economic growth in the long term; Building resilience in the face of unexpected future economic, social and environmental shocks; and Appreciating and maintaining environmental assets that support economic growth.

As a large forest area or area, in order to keep the forest area or area green and sustainable, one of the real forms and commitments of the government to the community in maintaining the forest is to issue Central Kalimantan Provincial Regulation Number 1 of 2010 concerning Amendments to Central Kalimantan Provincial Regulation Number 16 of 2008 concerning Dayak Customary Institutions in Central Kalimantan, and Central Kalimantan Governor Regulation Number 4 of 2012 concerning Amendments to Governor Regulation Number 13 of 2009 concerning Customary Land and Customary Rights on Land in Central Kalimantan Province . Where in sustainable forest management by prioritizing local customs. Where the existence of the Regional Regulation and the Governor's Regulation concerning Customary Institutions and Customary Land can provide juridical guidelines in efforts to protect culture and customary land in Central Kalimantan Province in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations in force in Indonesia.

In the Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJM) of Central Kalimantan Province 2016-2021 which was established with the aim of providing direction and guidance for all stakeholders, both the central government, local governments, communities, and the business world in building mutual understanding, agreement and commitment in order to realize the vision and mission of the Central Kalimantan Provincial Government in a sustainable manner. The realization of the Central Kalimantan Province development vision for the 2016-

2021 medium term is pursued through a regional development mission. Mission is a commitment to carry out the main agendas that determine the success of achieving the development vision. In line with the regional development plan of Central Kalimantan Province contained in the Central Kalimantan Provincial Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) 2016-2021, where in the mission of the RPJMD the first point focuses on strengthening the spatial planning of the province and the seventh point is management environment and natural resources, are closely related to the management of indigenous peoples in Central Kalimantan. Over the next five years, it is assumed that the various development programs and activities formulated in the Central Kalimantan Provincial RPJMD 2016-2021 will be implemented consistently by local government agencies, supported by the active role of all stakeholders and community participation.

The results obtained are expected to be the foundation for the sustainability of the implementation of regional development programs in Central Kalimantan Province for the next period. Meanwhile, the most prominent strategic issues of the Central Kalimantan RPJMD 2016-2021 are the acceleration of resolving forest area problems in the Central Kalimantan RTRWP and realizing Good Governance as a whole. Based on the mission of the Central Kalimantan Provincial RPJMD which emphasizes the consolidation of Central Kalimantan's spatial planning for the next 5 years, the Central Kalimantan provincial government has included the program of activities in the priority scale in order to achieve equitable development. On the other hand, in the preparation of the RPJMD based on the Central Kalimantan RTRWP, it must be in line with the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) of Central Kalimantan Province, this is intended so that the alignment of development planning for the next five years is in accordance with the regional spatial planning plan.

Sectoral development must be carried out in a harmonious and balanced manner with a regional development approach by taking into account selected or strategic areas based on integrated planning, control, and evaluation of development programs that take into account the conditions and potential as well as the use of space in accordance with the authority of the regional government. Where in the achievement of targets, development programs and activities in the strategic plans of Regional Apparatuses, they are aligned with the achievement of development targets, programs and activities set out in the strategic plans of Ministries or Non-Ministerial Government Institutions to achieve national development targets. Furthermore, Renstra PD is used as material for the preparation of the draft Regional Government Work Plan (RKPD). So that in development planning that is harmoniously and in balance with the regional development approach by taking into account the selected or strategic areas based on the planning can be achieved.

IV. Conclusion

In research on the causes of the RTRW planning of Central Kalimantan Province is not optimal, namely research analysis using Glasson's theory (1974: 5), that in regional planning involves a series of actions aimed at solving future problems. This is considered suitable to determine the extent of the Central Kalimantan Province RTRW planning by carrying out: a) The Identification of the problem, from this analysis obtained data that the process of allotment and function of forest areas is still in the process of being reviewed, while the area of forest areas and water conservation areas is still under review. ,7%. This indicates that the forest area in Central Kalimantan is still very dominant so that other land allotments are still very minimal; b) The formulation of general goals and more specific and measurable objectives relating to the problem, from this analysis obtained data that there are still many forest areas that are developing changes in forest area functions that have not been processed

or proposed in this case are still categorized as nil / no activities amounting to 42.85% of the total existing activities; c) The identification of possible constraints, from this analysis obtained data that the Paduserasi on the designation of forest areas in the form of TGHK (Tata Guna Hutan Agreement) still leaves an outline of about 30% of the area of Central Kalimantan Province; d) Projection of the future situation, from this analysis obtained data that the area of delineation (determination of an area or area as an orientation for development guidelines in the surrounding area) the use of forest areas for development purposes outside of forestry activities is 4,591,527 ha or about 29% of area of Central Kalimantan Province. e) The generation and evaluation of alternative course of action, and the production of a preferred plan, which in generic form may include any policy statement or strategy as well as a definitive plan. a priority and a definitive plan is through the determination of protected areas and the determination of regulated cultivation areas.

The factors that hinder the planning of the Provincial RTRW are two things that affect the regional spatial planning process, namely First, the micro factor is related to development both from the manager's point of view and from the provider's point of view, including Technical, Managerial (management), Financial (finance), Economics, Environmental Impact, Social and Security. Second, macro factors, namely the government's problem to see the link between the project and the overall government program (macro) which consists of the suitability of the location and the regional economic development strategy. The Central Kalimantan RTRW planning strategy from the ASOCA strategy was developed into the ASC Rahma Strategy resulting in a synoptic planning approach consisting of the first synoptic planning, forest area acquisition based on the outline of regional needs, the second synoptic planning, encouraging RDTR to be immediately established as an operational implementation of investment activities on a micro scale, The third synoptic planning, overseeing the preparation of the RTRW so that it can be accepted by all stakeholders, and the fourth synoptic planning, ensuring that the RTRW planning does not experience difficulties in its implementation in the field.

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