



## Regulation Implementation of The Regional Spatial Planning for Majalengka District in 2011-2031

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ABSTRACT	ARTICLE INFO
<p>Regional spatial planning is one of the most important parts of a city development process because regional spatial planning is an effort to determine the direction or vision of the city. The implementation of Regional Regulation No. 11 of 2011 concerning Spatial Plans for Majalengka Regency for 2011-2031 is no longer in line with the initial goal of realizing Majalengka Regency as a productive, competitive and sustainable agribusiness, tourism and industrial area. Therefore, researchers conducted research by examining the implementation of Regional Regulation No. 11 of 2011 concerning Spatial Planning for the Majalengka Regency Region for 2011-2031 which regulates spatial planning for the Majalengka district area. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method and data collection techniques using observation, interviews, and documentation. The results obtained from the research are that the implementation of this Regional Regulation is not carried out properly because it is no longer appropriate and needs to be revised. Overall, this review provides a reference point regarding the application of regional regulations for further research by identifying the implications of these regulations which can be seen from the aspect of community participation in showing their enthusiasm for the issuance of these regional regulations.</p> <p>© 2021 Jurnal Civicus</p>	<p><b>Article History:</b> <i>Submitted/Received 22 Mar 2021</i> <i>First Revised 20 May 2021</i> <i>Accepted 02 Jun 2021</i> <i>First Available online 26 Jun 2021</i> <i>Publication Date 26 Jun 2021</i></p> <hr/> <p><b>Keyword:</b> <i>Participations,</i> <i>Spatial Planning,</i> <i>Tourism.</i></p>

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Cities in essence can develop and grow on the basis of planning or without an urban plan (Nugroho, 2009). If a city has gone through a mature planning stage, then the level of development and growth is more directed and can be controlled as well as possible (Darussalam, 2020). Therefore, planning and management of regional spatial planning are needed to realize an expected area. The problems that exist and appear on the surface cannot be separated from spatial planning (Sinaga, 2020).

In Indonesia itself, it is currently facing the problem of limited regional space, while the need for space is increasing every time (Perdana, 2019). For this reason, a wise national-scale spatial management or management approach is needed to maximize the quality of life in a sustainable environment, which is now known as the spatial planning approach. Furthermore, the emergence of general authority is a step used by the government to resolve public issues that exist in society (Yunus & Rezki, 2020). This authority is a structured action and has the intention to achieve a certain goal, namely the public interest. This is because the essence of government authority and policies is based on the needs of the community as the priority party. The achievement of the objectives of this public policy can be seen in the welfare of the community space itself.

Majalengka Regency as one of the Provincial Strategic Areas (KSP) areas in West Java has potential tourism resources to be developed. This is evidenced by data on visits to tourist attraction objects in the Majalengka district from 20 July to 26 July 2020.

**Table 1.** Visit Data of Tourism Attraction Objects

Day	Number of Visits
Monday	1.184
Tuesday	1.289
Wednesday	1.146
Thursday	1.033
Friday	1.015
Saturday	2.983
Sunday	4.342
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.992</b>
Rata <sup>2</sup> Weekday	1.133
Rata <sup>2</sup> Weekend	3.663

Source: Disparbud Majalengka, 2020

The regional government of Majalengka Regency supports the development and development of regional tourism through Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2011 concerning the Spatial Planning for the Majalengka Regency Area for 2011-2031. The aim of implementing spatial planning in Majalengka Regency is to make Majalengka Regency a tourism, agribusiness area, productive, competitive, and gradual industry.

The success rate of the implementation of Regional Regulation is closely related to the role of the government and the local community ([Rifani & Jalaludin, 2019](#)). The government needs to formulate appropriate development plans and strategies so that they can run more effectively from a funding and results perspective. Communities need to work together with the government to support the implementation of plans so that development results meet expectations ([Obot & Setyawan, 2019](#)). Broad community participation is one of the many main keys whose role is quite important in achieving development success.

## 2. METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach. The theoretical basis as a research method is descriptive, descriptive research is an attempt to present a detailed description of a special situation, social setting, or relationship ([Mulyadi, 2012](#)). The research location is located at the Bappedalitbang and Disparbud agencies in Majalengka Regency as well as several tourist locations, namely Majalengka, namely Jatiwangi Art Factory, and Muara Jaya Waterfall. The research participants consisted of 1) the Head of the Infrastructure and Regional Development Planning Agency; 2) the Head of the Tourism Area Development Section of Disparbud; and 3) the community. Data collection techniques used include observation, interviews, and documentation studies.

This research data collection technique was through

- (i) Direct observation of the location and was guided by research observations that had been planned systematically about how the implementation of Regional Regulation No. 11 of 2011 concerning the 2011-2031 Majalengka Regency Regional Spatial Plan in an effort to increase citizen participation to support tourism in Majalengka Regency.
- (ii) Interviews, researchers used semi-structured interviews (in-depth interviews) using an interview guide whose subject matter was then the questions were developed in tandem or while asking questions after the informant answered so that an interactive interview occurred between the researcher and the informant.
- (iii) Documentation, archives related to the Implementation of Regional Regulation No. 11 of 2011 and RIPPARKAB archives from the Department of Tourism and Culture, and data from Majalengka community organizations/communities.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1 Implementation of Regional Regulation No. 11 of 2011 concerning Spatial Planning for the Majalengka Regency Area

The initial research was carried out at the Bappedalitbang location in Majalengka Regency.



**Figure 1.** Bappedalitbang office Majalengka Regency  
Source: Bappedalitbang Kab. Majalengka

Data collection techniques in this study were observation, interviews, and documentation. The conversation in the interview/interview was carried out by two parties with the provision that the interviewer asked questions, while the interviewee gave answers to the questions submitted. The informants in this interview were the Head of the Infrastructure and Regional Development Planning Agency of Majalengka Regency, the Head of the Majalengka Regency Tourism Area Development Section, and the people of Majalengka Regency.

Head of Infrastructure and Territory of Bappedalitbang Kab. Majalengka revealed that the drafting of this Perda began in 2008 by a team from the Regional Spatial Planning Coordinating Board. The team is chaired by the Regional Secretary with members consisting of various Regional Apparatus Organizations or related agencies.

The regulations made aim to make Kab. Majalengka as a productive, competitive and sustainable agribusiness, tourism and industrial area. After being formed in 2011, this regional regulation has gone through the socialization stage to the community, especially for managers of tourist attractions. However, the socialization process has not been running for a long time.

Overall, the implementation of the Perda is still not according to plan. There are several tourist attractions planned in the Perda, which are currently no longer operating. These obstacles are caused by several factors, as disclosed Setyawan maps are information media to be used as a tool to assist decision making (Setyawan et al., 2018). Mapping areas that are no longer valid will complicate the RTRW policy process. Furthermore, unsustainable development due to changes in regional heads, the characteristics of major regional heads who have a special desire for urban development affect the development structure and the surrounding area, policy revision requirements that are considered too burdensome, and budgets that are not yet optimal.

Overcoming these obstacles, the government overcomes them with an evaluation to find out the extent of irregularities and deficiencies in the RTRW. Additionally validate the map by the Geospatial Information Agency.

Head of Tourism Area Development Section, Department of Tourism and Culture, Kab. Majalengka added, the regional regulation has not run optimally because there are no regulations that support the realization of spatial development, especially in tourist areas. Even so, Perda No. 11 of 2011 is used as a guideline for the Regency Tourism Development Master Plan.

In carrying out the regional regulation, Disparbud continues to strive to develop tourism, both those that have been listed and those that have not been included in the regional spatial plan. Disparbud actively promotes tourist attractions in Kab. Majalengka with the help of the community, one of which is the Explore Majalengka community. The community is a form of community participation in the implementation of regional regulations.



**Figure 2.** Social Media Explore Majalengka

Source: Instagram Explore Majalengka

In addition, the community participates in maintaining and managing tourist attractions, one of which is Jatiwangi Art Factory and Muara Jaya Waterfall. Tourism development also helps the community's economy and attracts investors to open businesses around tourist attractions.

Regional Regulation No. 11 of 2011 needs to be evaluated by adjusting to current actual conditions, so that tourism development goals can be maximized. It is also necessary to hold a dialogue with the community to find out the needs, desires and problems that occur regarding development issues, as well as re-socialize this regional regulation so that community participation will also increase.

### 3.2 Implementation of Regional Regulation No. 11 of 2011

In the tourism sector, tourism development in Majalengka Regency is considered very good. There are around 108 natural tourism objects, 39 cultural tourism objects, and 39 artificial tourism objects. However, in general, the RTRW Perda Policy is considered not optimal enough in planning an area.

Conditions on the ground are very far from the original plan, so this Perda requires review or revision again in order to find alternative solutions to problems, and dynamic city changes can proceed as planned. This regional regulation needs to be supported by special regulations so that tourism development can be optimized. In addition, it is necessary to carry out ongoing coaching so that the potential for community participation can be properly maximized.

Perda RT RW as a cross-sectoral program that involves several institutions and the public requires a communication process to understand their respective duties. The effectiveness of policy implementation can be realized if policy makers understand the tasks being carried out.

Disparbud staff's lack of understanding in answering questions related to the implementation of regional regulations indicates that the communication process between implementers is still lacking. In public policy, for policies to be implemented effectively, what is the standard objective must be understood by the individuals (implementors) who are responsible for achieving the standards and objectives of the policy, therefore the standards and objectives must be communicated to implementers. Communication within the framework of conveying information to policy implementers regarding standards and objectives must be consistent and uniform from various sources of information ([Sahupala, 2020](#)).

Community coordination is quite good, seen from community participation in providing suggestions, responses, or information for tourism development in Majalengka. Community participation in development activities is an implementation of awareness of the importance of development ([Ahmadi & Rachmiatie, 2019](#)).

This condition of awareness arises based on the conditions that occur in the field, both caused by the human being himself and other supporting factors. This condition requires encouragement from various parties, especially the local government in order to increase public awareness in supporting regional tourism.

Socialization of the Regional Regulations on RTRW, which is currently minimally carried out, needs to be actively implemented again. Socialization is a technique that is carried out so that policy objectives can be realized. With socialization it will improve coordination between the government and the community, the realized Perda will increase public trust in the government.

One of the reasons for implementing this RTRW policy is that it is not going well is that the capacity of human resources (HR) is still lacking. Many implementers still do not understand this policy. Even though the implementor's understanding of the regulations is a crucial thing that will affect the process of implementing these regulations. One of the solutions to improve tourism management knowledge for implementers of this policy is to carry out technical guidance. In line with Rohida it is necessary to implement a skills improvement program (up-skilling) or skills renewal (reskilling) for human resources based on need ([Rohida, 2018](#)).

Apart from human resources, limited budgetary resources affect the success of policy implementation. Limited funds cause the quality of services provided to be not optimal and result in a reduced disposition of policy actors. In this case, one of the obstacles to the implementation of the RTRW Regional Regulation is that the budget allocation has not been optimal, resulting in limited facilities for carrying out policies.



**Figure 3.** Tourist Attraction Facilities

Source: Muara Jaya Curug Tourism Object Majalengka Regency

One measure of the success of a policy is the character/characteristics of the implementer, also called disposition. Tachjan in Lail suggests that dispositions are related to character/behaviour and also commitments that must exist in the policy implementer (Lail et al., 2020). The implementer's attitude towards the implementation of the RTRW regional regulation is quite good. In carrying out their duties, the implementer routinely carries out monitoring to monitor the implementation of the RTRW Regional Regulation.

In accordance with what was stated by Darmawan that institutional performance is the result of an individual performance process, in the form of real behavior shown by an employee when carrying out his functions, roles and duties (Darmawan, 2015). One of the things that must exist in the policy implementor is an attitude of responsibility. According to Darmawan Responsibility is a concept related to one's professional standards. State administrators are considered responsible if the perpetrators have high professional standards or technical competence (Darmawan, 2015).

Subjective responsibility is rooted in the individual nature of the subject apparatus (internal control) which puts forward ethical and human values, which are summarized in fairness, equality and fairness in providing services to the public and other administrative tasks. Therefore, subjective responsibility can also be interpreted as having a sense of responsibility and having sufficient ability and skills (able to do or professionalism) in carrying out the duties, functions and responsibilities given to him.

Disposition is not only owned by policy makers, but also in the community as the main executor of the policy. Community participation in the implementation of this policy is considered good enough. Various participations are carried out by the community to support the success of tourism development, starting from being directly involved with the management of tourist objects, participating in socialization, and promoting Majalengka tourism.



**Figure 4.** Participation of Local Residents in Making Art from Clay  
Source: Jatiwangi Art Factory Tourism Object

Apart from that, another policy success factor is the bureaucratic structure. Edward III (1980) in Winarno argues that even though the policy will fail if the bureaucratic structure is weak. Faturrahman states that the bureaucratic structure contains various aspects including organizational structure, division of authority, relations between organizational units in the organization concerned, and organizational relations with outside organizations and so on (Faturrahman, 2016).

From the aspect of bureaucratic structure, there is a clear division of authority structure and tasks in implementing the RTRW policy. The preparation and review of the RTRW policy is carried out by the BKPRD team which consists of related OPDs and is guided by applicable laws. However, until now there is still no regulation that supports the implementation of the RTRW Regional Regulation, especially in the tourism sector and development

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

The implementation of Regional Regulation No. 11 of 2011 concerning Spatial Planning for Majalengka Regency for 2011-2031 is no longer aligned and must be revised so that the spatial planning development plan is in accordance with the initial goal of realizing Majalengka Regency as a productive, competitive, agribusiness, tourism and industrial area. and sustainable.



The implementation of the RTRW Perda policy in Majalengka Regency still encounters various obstacles such as communication coordination that is not optimal, human resources that are not yet qualified, budget resources that are not allocated properly, and maps that must be re-validated by the Geospatial Information Agency. Even though it is constrained by various things, it does not reduce the participation of the people of Majalengka Regency in supporting Majalengka tourism. The government as the policy maker and implementer seeks to overcome existing obstacles by conducting evaluations, validating maps, and allocating the best possible budget.

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