



Capability of Dynamic Governance Aspects of Thinking Across: Case Studies in Building and Environmental Planning in Strategic Areas

Marjoni Rachman¹, Marsuq¹

¹ Public Administration, Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Samarinda, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: Marjoni Rachman



Article Info

Article history:

Received 3 June 2020

Received in revised form 10 June 2020

Accepted 15 June 2020

Keywords:

Dynamic Governance
Thinking Across
Building Planning
Environment

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the capability of Dynamic Governance aspects of thinking across the Building and Environmental Planning in the Kutai Timur Regency Strategic Area (RTBL KSK). This research method uses qualitative research with descriptive research type. Data collection is done by: Interview, Observation, and Documentation. Activities in data analysis, namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. The results of the study show aspects of thinking across the Building and Environmental Planning in the Regency Strategic Area (RTBL KSK) East Kutai show indicators that are still weak in terms of evaluation and adjustment. Adopted from the Building and Environmental Planning (RTBL) can not be separated from the concept called Urban Design (UD). Urban design is three dimensional, short term, with more emphasis on safety, aesthetics/character, and harmony with the environment. The evaluation indicators that need to be considered are land use mismatches and land-use intensity. Furthermore, the KSK RTBL is a strategic program action plan for handling the problems of settlement and infrastructure development in the field of Cipta Karya in priority areas in urban areas as an area that can contribute to minimum food security for consumption in East Kutai Regency and is directed to be developed to meet the needs of East Kutai Regency.

Introduction

Innovation at the regional policy and program level is an important part of the spatial planning, utilization, and control process, so that cities and districts guarantee inclusive, fair, and dynamic. Building and Environmental Planning in the Strategic Area of East Kutai Regency (RTBL KSK), both of which still refer to the existing city development strategy. RTBL KSK is a strategic program action plan for handling settlement problems and infrastructure development in the field of Cipta Karya in priority areas in cities. In the context of urban development, the KSK RTBL is an integrated plan for settlement and infrastructure in the field of Cipta Karya in the area. Discussion on this field will be reviewed from the concept of Dynamic governance.

Dynamic governance is generally understood as a government activity in the process of implementing public policies by adjusting to the results of an analysis of internal and external developments in the institutional environment (Siong & Geraldine, 2007). in this case defines dynamic governance as the ability of the government to continually adjust how to formulate and implement various public policies and programs so that the long-term interests of the nation can be achieved (Siong & Geraldine, 2007).

Capability of Dynamic Governance aspects of thinking across the Building and Environmental Planning. Dynamic governance occurs when previous policy choices can be adapted to current developments in an uncertain and fast-changing environment so that policies and institutions remain relevant and effective in achieving the long-term outcomes desired by the community. This is more than making a one-time change or recovering from setbacks. It is about sustainable change that is sustainable for long-term survival and prosperity. The importance of good governance and having honest and competent public sector institutions for the development of a country's economy and living standards are widely accepted. The World Bank Director for global governance, Daniel Kaufmann, states that countries that increase the effectiveness of their governance improve their standard of living, as measured by income per capita, about three times in the long run (Kraay & Kaufmann, 2002; Kaufmann et al. ., 2008). Poorly functioning public sector institutions and weak governance are the main obstacles to equitable growth and development in many developing countries. Institutional development as originally intended in the model developed by Esman (1991) does not seem to resonate. Capacity and capability development in the governmental organs in a positive sense does not occur. The government is more busy forming new institutions (Moore, 1995; Bebbington et al., 2006).

Even so, continuous development and improvement of standards life requires more than the adoption of good practice. The governance structure adopted at certain times, even if optimal, can become dysfunctional when the environment changes. Past experiences and beliefs might not be a good guide for future decisions. Good governance that remains relevant and remains effective must therefore be dynamic (Kasim, 2013). Dynamics in regional development continue to occur at the level of democratic governance and provide space for innovation in the regions (Nooteboom, 2006). Continuous learning, dynamic adaptation, and innovative change produce an "adaptive efficiency" of a country's effectiveness in creating institutions that are productive, stable, equitable, widely accepted and, importantly, flexible enough to be changed or replaced in the face of shocks to effectively deal with the reality that changed (North, 2005). The purpose of this study was to determine the capability of Dynamic Governance aspects of thinking across the Building and Environmental Planning in the Kutai Timur Regency Strategic Area (RTBL KSK).

Methods

This research method uses qualitative research with descriptive research type. The research was carried out at the East Kutai Regional Planning and Development Agency (Bappeda) Office, and the East Kutai Regency Spatial Planning Office. The subjects of this study consisted of the Head of the Regional Planning and Development Agency (Bappeda) of East Kutai, the Head of the Sub-Division of Spatial Planning and Regional Development, the Regional Planning and Development Agency (Bappeda) of the East Kutai Regency, the Head of the East Kutai Regency Spatial Planning Office. Head of Building and Environmental Structuring Division of the East Kutai Regency Spatial Planning Office. Data collection techniques are the most important step in research because the main purpose of the research is to get data. Data collection is done by: Interview, Observation, and Documentation. Activities in data analysis, namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

Results and Discussion

Capability of Dynamic Governance Aspects of Thinking Across the Building and Environmental Planning

To explore aspects of cross-border thinking which is the ability and openness of insight in learning the experience of ideas and concepts of other actors, it can be seen from the indicators of adopting, evaluating, and adjusting for more details that can be described as follows.

Adopting

The indicators adopted are related to practices that are interesting and implemented by others in approaching similar issues.

Based on the results of the interview it can be seen that the adoption of the Building and Environmental Planning (RTBL) cannot be separated from a concept called Urban Design (UD). The background of the existence of RTBL in Indonesia was born through the guidelines and criteria used in various sources and the implementation of urban design in several countries such as Asia, Europe, and America. Urban design is three dimensional, short term, with more emphasis on safety, aesthetics/character, and harmony with the environment.

The urban design concept itself is needed in the concept of Urban Planning which is based on the sustainability approach, two dimensions, is a long-term direction, and regulates various aspects such as political, social, economic, and environment felt need to be translated more real by leading to a comfortable life (liveability), three-dimensional, short-term, with more emphasis on safety, aesthetics/character, and harmony with the environment. In the context of residential areas, the concept of urban design is more applied to urban areas consisting of cities and suburbs, both in new development or redevelopment, including the preservation of cities or historic areas, rather than in rural areas.

Evaluation

The evaluation indicators relate to reflecting on what they do, why and how they do it, and learning from experience and evaluating what might be applicable to the local context, considering unique conditions and circumstances, and what is acceptable to local residents.

Based on the interview results above, it can be seen that the KSK RTBL is an operational plan in the form of a Building and Environmental Planning in the Strategic Area of East Kutai Regency, both of which still refer to the existing city development strategy. Furthermore, the KSK RTBL is a strategic program action plan for handling the problems of settlement and infrastructure development in the field of Cipta Karya in priority areas in urban areas as an area that can contribute to minimum food security for consumption in East Kutai Regency and is directed to be developed to meet the needs of East Kutai Regency.

Based on the results of the interview above, it can be seen that from the evaluation aspect that needs to be considered is the mismatch of land use and the intensity of land use caused by coordination and information between parties who are not good in supporting environmental control and supervision such as increasing efforts to protect the Kars area which has important significance in the preservation of hydrogeological functions, geological processes, flora and fauna as well as historical and cultural values preserving the uniqueness and scarcity of natural formations in the Kars Sandaran Region, Bengalon Karangan.

Adjustment

The adjustment is finding relationships between new ideas and new combinations of various ideas that create innovative approaches to emerge issues, adjust policies and programs in accordance with local policy requirements and community needs. The new idea in the KSK RTBL is the Development and Settlement Area Development Plan which is an operational strategy document in the development of settlements and urban infrastructure that is in synergy with the direction of district development.

Based on the results of interviews with the informants above, it can be seen that there are adjustments to strategies and ideas in an area in East Kutai Regency, for example in the Food Estate Area is a strategic area of the Regency / City as an area that can contribute to minimum food security for consumption in East Kutai Regency and is directed to can be developed to meet the surrounding districts Muara Ancalong, Busang, Karangan, Sandaran.

Based on the results of the interview above, it can be seen that there are efforts to adjust the strategy of environmental preservation by taking into account the ecological interests of the region such as the Sandaran area, Bengalon Karangon which has the beauty, uniqueness, and scarcity of natural formations in the Kars Region which supports natural ecosystems that can be utilized for tourism purposes in the District of Kutai East.

Overall the results of the Dynamic Governance Capability aspects of thinking across the Building and Environmental Planning in the Strategic Area of the Regency (RTBL KSK) East Kutai shows that the adoption of the Building and Environmental Management Plan (RTBL) cannot be separated from a concept called Urban Design (UD). The background of the existence of RTBL in Indonesia was born through the guidelines and criteria used in various sources and the implementation of urban design in several countries such as Asia, Europe, and America. Urban design is three dimensional, short term, with more emphasis on safety, aesthetics/character, and harmony with the environment.

The evaluation indicators that need to be considered are land use mismatches and land-use intensity caused by poor coordination and information between parties in supporting environmental control and supervision, such as increasing efforts to protect the Kars area, which has important significance in the preservation of hydrogeological functions, geological processes, flora and fauna and the historical and cultural value of preserving the uniqueness and scarcity of natural formations in the Kars Sandaran Region, Bengalon Karangon.

RTKL KSK is an operational plan in the form of a Building and Environmental Planning in the Strategic Area of East Kutai Regency, both of which still refer to the existing city development strategy. Furthermore, the KSK RTBL is a strategic program action plan for handling the problems of settlement and infrastructure development in the field of Cipta Karya in priority areas in urban areas as an area that can contribute to minimum food security for consumption in East Kutai Regency and is directed to be developed to meet the needs of East Kutai Regency.

The adjustment indicator shows that there are adjustments to strategies and ideas in an area in East Kutai Regency, for example in the Food Estate Area is a regency/city strategic area as an area that can contribute to minimum food security for consumption in East Kutai Regency and is directed to be developed to meet the districts around Muara Ancalong, Busang, Karangon, Backrest. Overall thinking across aspects are still weak in terms of evaluation and adjustment. The criteria for sustainable building and environmental planning need to be socialized to the community in order to obtain input relevant to the sustainable category in East Kutai District. Building and Environmental Management must be carried out with careful and controlled studies by people who have expertise in the environmental field (Miller, 2001). Therefore input from experts and experts is needed as a constructive criticism for the development of the strategic area of East Kutai Regency that really pays attention to sustainable development that supports the creation of environmental improvement.

Conclusion

The thinking across aspects of the Building and Environmental Planning in the Strategic Area of the Regency (RTBL KSK) East Kutai shows indicators that are still weak in terms of evaluation and adjustment. UD). The background of the existence of RTBL in Indonesia was born through the guidelines and criteria used in various sources and the implementation of urban design in several countries such as Asia, Europe, and America. Urban design is three dimensional, short term, with more emphasis on safety, aesthetics/character, and harmony with the environment. The evaluation indicators that need to be considered are land use mismatches and land-use intensity. Furthermore, the KSK RTBL is a strategic program action plan for handling the problems of settlement and infrastructure development in the field of Cipta Karya in priority areas in urban areas as an area that can contribute to minimum food security for consumption in East Kutai Regency and is directed to be developed to meet the needs of East

Kutai Regency. The adjustment indicator shows that there are adjustments to strategies and ideas in an area in East Kutai Regency.

References

- Bebbington, A., Dharmawan, L., Fahmi, E., & Guggenheim, S. (2006). Local capacity, village governance, and the political economy of rural development in Indonesia. *World Development*, 34(11), 1958-1976.
- Esman, M. J. (1991). *Management dimensions of development: perspectives and strategies*. Kumarian press.
- Kasim, A. (2013). Bureaucratic Reform and Dynamic Governance for Combating Corruption: The Challenge for Indonesia. *Bisnis & Birokrasi Journal*, 20(1).
- Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2008). *Governance matters VII: aggregate and individual governance indicators 1996-2007*. The World Bank.
- Kraay, A., & Kaufmann, D. (2002). *Growth without governance*. The World Bank.
- Miller, C. (2001). Hybrid management: boundary organizations, science policy, and environmental governance in the climate regime. *Science, Technology, & Human Values*, 26(4), 478-500.
- Moore, M. H. (1995). *Creating public value: Strategic management in government*. Harvard university press.
- Nooteboom, B. (2006). Innovation, learning and cluster dynamics. In *Clusters and regional development* (pp. 155-181). Routledge.
- North, Douglass. (2005). *Understanding the Process of Economic Change*. Princeton University Press.
- Siong, N. B., & Geraldine, C. (2007). *Dynamic Governance: Embedding Culture, Capabilities And Change In Singapore (English Version)*. World Scientific.