

Spatial Planning Policy Analysis and Participation Support Society Towards Environmental Sustainability

Ayu Larasati, I Wayan Diana Putra Adnyana

¹⁾ Universitas Esa Unggul Jakarta, Indonesia

²⁾ Universitas Primakara, Indonesia

E-mail: Ayu.lr@esaunggul.ac.id, dianaputraadnyana@gmail.com

Correspondence: Ayu.lr@esaunggul.ac.id*

KEYWORDS

Analysis of Wisdom; Lay
Out; Participation Society

ABSTRACT

Implementing sustainable development has become increasingly important in urban settings. Urban spatial planning serves as an important tool in structuring a city that is not only aesthetically pleasing but also conducive to the well-being of its inhabitants. This study aims to determine the implementation of spatial policy in Bekasi city for sustainable environmental management. The analysis methods used are: 1) Geophysical analysis of land suitability analysis, 2) Physical analysis; 3) Environmental management analysis, 4) Socioeconomic condition analysis, and 5) Geographic Information System (GIS) analysis. The results of the study obtained that spatial planning and environmental carrying capacity can be concluded that to meet diverse development needs, it is necessary to develop spatial patterns of land use, coordination, and procedures for using water and other resources in an integrated dynamic environment. To meet diverse development needs it is necessary to develop spatial patterns of soil guana coordinate systems and procedures for water and other resources in a dynamic environment of integrated order. For this reason, the layout needs to be managed in an integrated pattern through regional approaches regarding the natural environment of the site, the socio-cultural environment, and the built environment by its development. A good urban spatial structure with increased community participation in urban spatial planning is expected to be better. There is a direct influence on the participation of the city hall community in maintaining a healthy environment, so if you want to increase community participation in maintaining a healthy environment, it can be done by improving city spatial planning. Knowledge of community environmental management in maintaining a healthy environment can be done by increasing knowledge of community environmental management.

Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International (CC BY-SA 4.0)



1. Introduction

Setup city deep Implementing sustainable development is already an important need. Urban spatial planning is a vehicle to create a comfortable, beautiful, and healthy city (Gallion & Eisner, 1992); (Octaviany & Utami, 2017). One of the benchmarks of urban spatial planning that can provide comfort, beauty, and health for city residents is environmental management and public service activities that must meet the criteria set by the Ministry of Environment based on the ADIPURA program including aspects; (a) waste management, (b) water pollution control, and (c) green open space management (Adianti, 2020); (Lisdiyono, 2016); (Budihardjo, 1996). If we pay attention to the management of Bekasi City against management standards and public service activities, until now it still does not meet the criteria (Budihardjo, 1993); (Indarto & Rahayu, 2015).

One aspect of sustainable development management is the greening program of urban areas, spatial planning that has aesthetic value (Supriyanto, 1996). All of this is often overlooked due to the lack of consistency of the apparatus in enforcing regulations on urban spatial planning and understanding of the city community following the existing rules, the community is not disciplined in obeying the rules (Dadang, 2004); (Suaib, 2023). The city government is in environmental management so that the city environment should be beautiful, clean, green, comfortable, and safe from air pollution and rainwater puddles, but still far from the expectations of the community (Najamudin, 2016). For this reason, all parties need to have awareness to obey the existing rules.

We can see the lack of public understanding of what environmentally sound development is, the indicators of which are centers of economic activity such as traditional markets that seem shabby and their faces dirty the beauty of the city, this is one of the reasons the science of environmental management with an environmental perspective has not been lived by most people in general (Salim, 1987); (Murti & Maya, 2021). Other indicators of the behavior of throwing garbage in any place, damaging public facilities held for the common good, and cutting, burning, and damaging urban forests.

There are indications that currently, Bekasi City is still far from the hope of implementing sustainable development (Soemarwoto, 1997). This can be seen from the area which is still arid, shabby, and dirty. Along the road of Bekasi City, we still find garbage scattered, and every time it rains flooded, because the ditch/sewer is clogged with garbage, so that water is blocked, and the speed down to the drainage river becomes low because garbage is often disposed of not in the space provided. This condition shows that the spatial planning in this region is still not good, as well as the support and participation of the community. Based on this, the author is interested in raising spatial problems in the Bekasi Area and community participation in the region and its influence on environmental sustainability.

1. Environmental management of Bekasi city still does not refer to sustainable development, because there are still many slum areas that have not been served by adequate facilities and infrastructure, a lot of garbage is scattered because there is no public awareness to dispose of samba in its place.
2. Bekasi City spatial planning management in the process of its implementation is still not by Law Number 26 of 2007 which regulates city spatial planning,
3. Community participation in maintaining the cleanliness of the Bekasi City environment is still far from expectations because the atmosphere of the city is unhealthy, dirty, slum, and uncomfortable to be inhabited by the lower middle class.

4. In implementing Urban Spatial Planning management, Knowledge of Settlement Area Management and Housing Development Control together within the Bekasi City Government still has not aroused community participation in maintaining environmental cleanliness in supporting sustainable development in Bekasi City.

The purpose of this study is to examine the implementation of spatial policies in Bekasi City in an effort to achieve sustainable development, analyze environmental management in Bekasi City with a focus on certain aspects such as waste management, water pollution control, and green open space management, understand the obstacles that hinder the achievement of sustainable development in Bekasi City, including problems in environmental management and implementation of governance policies space, assess the level of community participation in maintaining environmental cleanliness in Bekasi City and identify factors that influence such participation and analyze the impact of inadequate urban space management and lack of community participation on environmental sustainability in Bekasi City. Meanwhile, the research benefits provide a better understanding of the challenges and obstacles in achieving sustainable development in urban environments, especially in Bekasi City, provide policy recommendations to the government and stakeholders related to improving environmental management and implementing spatial planning policies in Bekasi City, strengthen public awareness about the importance of participation in maintaining environmental cleanliness and encourage the creation of a city that greener and more livable, providing a deeper understanding of the relationship between spatial policy, environmental management, and community participation in the context of sustainable development and providing a foundation for further research in the fields of public policy, urban development, and the environment, particularly in Indonesia's urban areas.

Spatial Planning Policy

This policy is a product of the government that regulates various government activities aimed at improving the welfare of the community. A policy is an explicit and implicit decision or group decision that can set a useful direction to guide future decisions or initiate, maintain, or slow down actions or guidance for the implementation of previously made decisions. Policies are distinguished by scope, complexity, decision environment, range of options, and decision criteria.

Specific problems – policies, are policies that involve day-to-day management activities to deal with certain problems. A program relates to the design of a program in a field, while multi-program policy decisions relate to the broad scale of policy and the allocation of various resources.

The variety of policies that are distinguished by the scale of problem coverage, complexity, decision environment, number of alternatives, and decision criteria allows the use of various concepts and assumptions in formulating a policy, especially in formulating policies at the strategic level. Therefore, there is a need for a pattern of policymaking. Haddad and Demsky said that policy-making terms such as policy express competing conceptions and assumptions. A theoretical and empirical study by social scientists states that policymaking is characterized by who the actors are and how the policy-making process is. Historically, policy-making actors have been a group of rational people; And lately, policy-making analysts have introduced organizational models (public interest) and personalistic models (personal interests) (Hayati, 2016).

The policy-making process begins with problems that arise. The problems faced may occur due to the impact of policies that have been made, discrepancies that occur in achieving the desired goals,

or issues or problems that develop in the community. For example, problems that occurred due to the impact of the fuel increase in 2008 resulted in lower people's purchasing power. By analyzing existing problems, policy formulation is prepared, the formulation of which can be started by conducting a study or with studies as necessary. Because policy is a public product that will be applied to the public, in each policy-making process there can be a tug-of-war between parties with different interests.

The tug-of-war of interest in policy-making results in irrational policy-making and the achievement of superficial goals. On the other hand, policymaking, whose main consideration is rationality, makes policymaking requires a long time and large resources.

Community Participation in Maintaining Environmental Sustainability

The definition of participation is derived from the Latin "participare" which is participation or being involved. Participation is the act of observing the part of an activity for the common good. Participation is about definite readiness, agreement, activity, and responsibility.

Keith Davis states participation is an individual's mental and emotional involvement in a group situation that encourages the individual to contribute to group goals and various responsibilities for goal achievement. This involvement is psychological rather than physical. A person who participates involves the ego rather than just engaging in a task. Contribution is intended to channel a person's source of initiative and creativity to achieve organizational or group goals.

Participation encourages people to accept responsibility in group activities. Participation in its involvement in various life activities is structured in a voluntary manner that includes areas of knowledge and direct action, not just representation and accountability.

Based on the definition above, the involvement of individuals and groups of people in a particular activity or activity cannot be separated from the interest obtained and causes spontaneity in him so that awareness and responsibility arise for group interests to achieve common goals. The level of participation of a person is determined by the abilities and competencies he has. A person may not exert all his ability to participate in an activity, but according to participation only. Participation opportunities can be maximized at the highest level according to their competence. Factors that can influence attitudes, preferences, and abilities. Community participation is a process in society that participates in decision-making. Community participation has a positive influence, they will be able to understand or understand various problems that arise and understand the final decision to be taken.

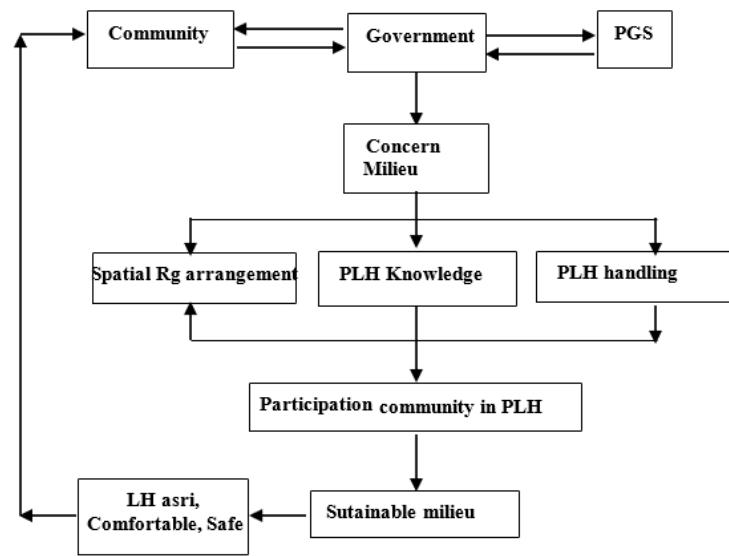


Figure 1. Community Participation, Government in Environmental Management

The occurrence of participation in an activity has seven characteristics that can be considered; First, where the initiative to participate comes from, whether it comes from above, or from below. Participation initiatives that come from above mean participation mobilized by superiors. Participation that comes from below is independent. Secondly, It is also necessary to consider, what drives people to participate. Whether they participate by coercion or voluntarily. Third, whether participation is carried out by formal or informal structures, whether through structures that are so complex or simple. Fourth, whether participation is carried out through individual or group channels, directly or representatively. Fifth, whether the continuity and regularity of participation can be maintained. Sixth, Whether the environment of participation is limited or broader, whether it is routine or incidental involvement only. Seventh, related to authority (in the sense of empowerment); important, potential, and effective in participating.

2. Materials and Methods

In general, the analysis methods used are qualitative approach and qualitative approach. The qualitative approach is used to explore or explain the condition of the community participation area, various environmental and non-environmental issues in Bekasi City, control and aspects that must be considered. Quantitative Approach. The approach is carried out through study efforts, namely literature review on community participation and sustainable development, spatial planning policies and development policies related to Environmental Management, literature review on planning governance, community participation and environmental management, understanding, basic philosophy, substance / material, weaknesses and advantages as well as several cases of studies and studies on institutions, authorities, process and process of development (including licensing), conceptually and empirically Data collection methods from field data are observation, measurement, and sampling (sample) for several physical parameters. Interviews and filling out questionnaires were conducted with the initiators, Bekasi City Government officials, community leaders, and community respondents living in Bekasi City.

3. Result and Discussion

Implementation of Bekasi City Spatial Planning Policy

a. Community Participation in Spatial Planning and Environmental Management

To implement democratic regional autonomy, community participation is needed, which is closely related to the principle of openness and the principle of justice. Without using these two principles, there will be no way of decentralization of local government, including in terms of spatial planning. The era of regional autonomy means that each region has the authority to make regional policies to provide services, increase participation, initiatives, and community empowerment aimed at improving people's welfare (Suradinata, Rachman, & Suradi, 2006); (Sufianto, 2020).

While in society itself there is a stratification of class divisions that have different characteristics and lifestyles. Nevertheless, community participation in spatial planning is needed. Because, both the government and the private sector with a handful of upper-class groups incorporated in it are unable to guarantee the creation of good spatial planning. In *the spatial blueprint*, planning is needed to be followed up, where the government in addition to involving the private sector also really involves the community. So that it does not happen that urban spatial planning is used as a space/land business at the expense of the interests of most city residents.

b. Community Participation in Spatial Utilization Control

The scores are classified into five categories, namely those with very low, low, sufficient, high, and very high levels of urban spatial planning opinions. In the data obtained, it can be seen that the average respondent has a score above the average with the category having a high level of urban spatial planning opinion level, meaning that more than half of the respondents have a high level of urban spatial planning opinion. In addition, it also seems to have a sufficient/moderate opinion, while the rest have less or very less opinions.

c. Knowledge Community Environmental Management

The scores are classified into five categories, namely those with very low, low, sufficient, high, and very high levels of environmental management knowledge. In the data obtained, it can be seen that there are 56% of respondents have a score above average with the category having a high level of environmental management knowledge, meaning that more than half of the respondents have a high level of environmental management knowledge. In addition, it also appears to have sufficient/moderate environmental management knowledge, while the rest have less or very less opinions.

d. The Role of Communities in Controlling Housing Development

The scores are classified into five categories, namely those that have a very low, low, sufficient, high, and very high level of housing development control (Batubara, 2005); (Djaelani, 2011). In the data, it can be seen that there are 56% of respondents have a score above the average with the category having a high level of housing development control, meaning that more than half of the respondents have a high level of housing development control. In addition, it also seems to have sufficient/moderate control of housing development, while the rest have less or very less opinions.

Discussion of Basic Principles in Urban Spatial Planning in Action

a. Spatial Planning and Environmental Carrying Capacity.

To meet diverse development needs, it is necessary to develop spatial patterns that harmonize soil guana, water use, and other resources in a dynamic unified environmental order. For this reason, spatial planning needs to be managed based on an integrated pattern through a regional approach by taking into account the natural environment site, socio-cultural environment, and built environment by its development.

A land use plan is an expression of the community's environmental will regarding what an environment's land use pattern should be in the future. The plan specifies areas to be used for various types, densities, and intensity of use categories, such as residential use, trade, industry, and various general needs. Principles and standards must be applied to the development or preservation of the area. A land use plan usually includes a description text and several MAPs. The description consists of policies, while maps illustrate the application of plans to available space, both generally and in detail, by assigning types of use to specific areas (Catanese and Snyder 1988).

In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia. Number 26 of 2007 stated that the District or City Spatial Plan is the elaboration of the Provincial Spatial Plan into the implementation strategy of utilizing the Regency or City area, which includes: the purpose of regional spatial utilization, structural plans, and patterns of space utilization, general plans for regional spatial planning and general plans for regional spatial planning (Safriani, 2015); (Muzakki, 2019).

Based on urban planning the main resource is land, and the availability of land for development is a key prerequisite for coherent urbanization, which promotes the implementation of the socio-economic goals of the people's desires (Gallion & Eisner, 1992); (Fandeli, 2021). As already proven, the contribution of urban planning to this goal lies primarily in determining the physical form best suited to fulfill the functions and changes required by the development of human settlements.

The implementation of increasingly diverse development also produces byproducts such as waste, garbage, and waste both in solid, liquid, gas, and pressure and noise levels. It needs to be maintained so that these by-products do not exceed the threshold and accommodating capacity of the environment. In this case, the ability of the environment to receive and carry the carrying capacity of materials that pollute the environment within limits that have not affected the ecosystem and living things. If the carrying capacity of the environment is exceeded, the basic structure and function of life-supporting ecosystems will be damaged and the continuation of environmental functions disrupted. The capacity of the environment is the ability of the environment to absorb substances, energy, and or other components that enter or are included in it (Hidup, 2009); (Ari Permadi, 2016).

Carrying capacity is the number of individuals that can be supported by a large area of resources and the environment in a prosperous state. So the carrying capacity has two components, namely the size of the human population and the area of resources and environment that can provide welfare to the human population. Environmental economics develops the principle that natural systems are multifaceted assets in that the environment provides humanity with broadly valuable economic services and functions, including basic natural resources (renewable and non-renewable resources), an asset of natural objects, the ability to assimilate waste, and life support systems.

b. Population and Settlement

Home Essentials

A house is a building that functions as a residence or residential means of family formation. A house where to grow and develop both physically, spiritually, and socially, and in addition to the quality of the house that must be adequate, facilities are also needed to grow and develop.

Settlement development pattern:

- 1) The program of activities in the housing and settlement sector is directed at areas that are suitable for their designation and are in demand by investors.
- 2) The development pattern corresponds to a balanced pattern of 1 : 3: 6.
- 3) Improving environmental and settlement health through improving waste and clean water facilities and infrastructure.
- 4) Improving the quality of supervision and control and arrangement of development through the region, data collection of building arrangement through the region, data collection of buildings, granting IMB and permits for developers.
- 5) Establishment of Regional Regulations on the requirements and procedures for the delivery of environmental infrastructure, public utilities, and social facilities. (Bekasi City Government, 2008).

The housing development is carried out by Perumnas in Bekasi City which is still dominated by type RS 21 RS 36 and type 45. This is following its designation, namely for low- and middle-income groups. The construction of larger houses and mansions is still limited. Meanwhile, housing construction carried out by private developers in recent years has begun to recover in line with the improving economy.

By considering data on housing development, the future housing needs can be projected with a need based on population growth or additional heads of families until 2010. The projection results show that the average housing needs from year to year are 5,273 units and the same amount of needs from 2001 to 2010 is 52,733 units.

Land Needs

The term land relates to the surface of the earth and all the properties that exist on it, which are necessary for human life and prosperity. The land is a natural resource that is fixed, while human needs for land continue to increase to meet various needs such as agriculture, human settlements, industrial areas, and so on.

Control and supervision of land development in urban areas are based on: General land policy (*land policy*), a Spatial plan whose development has been based on mutual agreement with the community, Rational commitment regarding the use and use of land for the benefit of social and economic development and Criteria for accommodating the dynamics of community development Changes in land use are closely related to population dynamics, the population in In 2001 the number of 1,708,337 people grew to 1,914,316 people in 2004 with an average partum of 3.8%. By considering data on land use, the need for land for settlement can be projected with an assumption of needs based on the number of additional houses from year to year until 2010. The projected results show that land needs for settlements from year to year are 79.11 ha and needs until 2010 as much as 79.11 ha. As Figure 2.

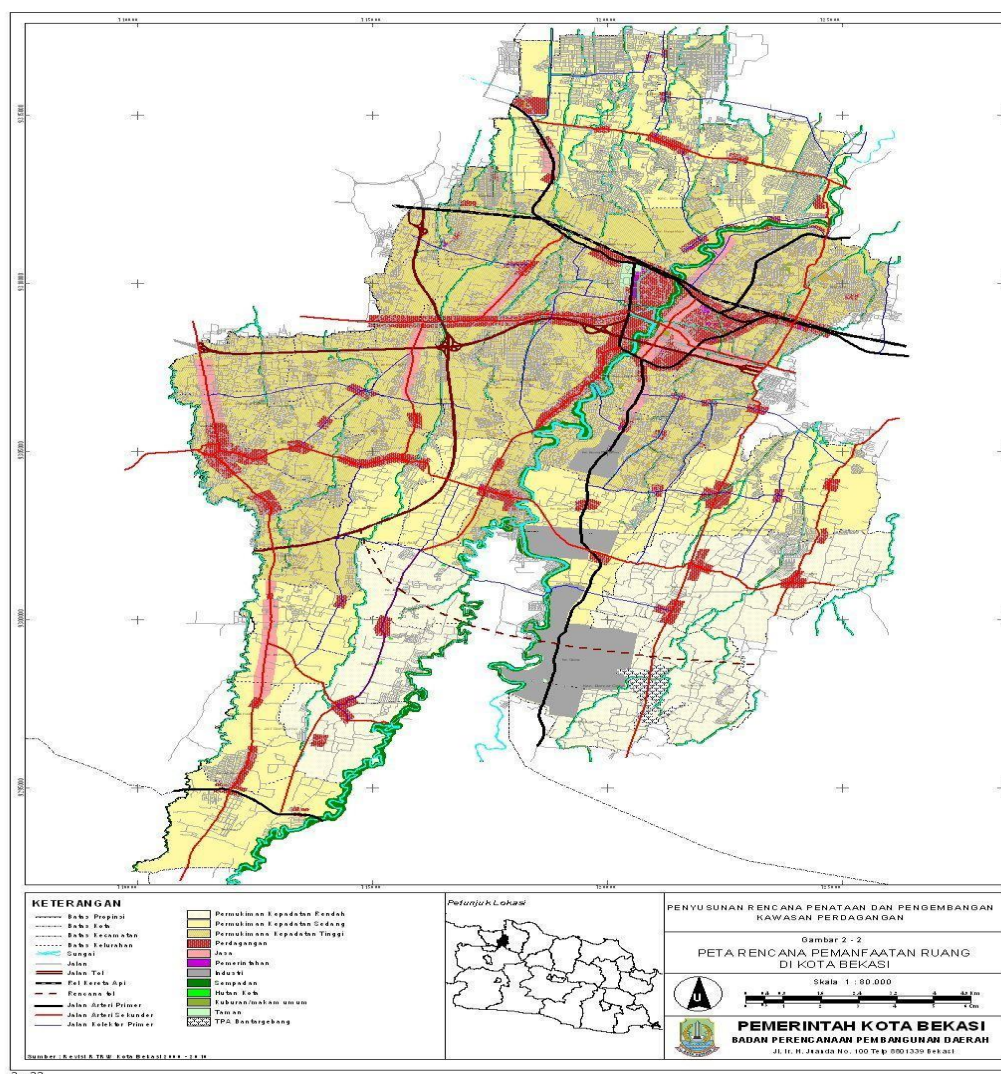


Figure 2. Land Use Map of Bekasi City

Qualitative Descriptive Analysis in Urban Spatial Planning

The concept of the 'New Paradigm of Community Participation in Spatial Planning' offered by Syahrul Ibrahim is very interesting to study and apply because it will be able to contribute ideas towards improving the performance of the concern of spatial product policy makers along with all the negative implications it has caused in our country lately when compared to other countries, such as Singapore, Malaysia, and Australia.

From the aspect of the approach taken in the mechanism for determining spatial planning policies, the advantage of the concept is how a spatial planning product can be formulated and produced by involving community participation in line with the issuance of Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning and Government Regulation Number 69 of 1996 concerning the Implementation of Rights and Obligations and Forms of Procedures for Community Participation in Spatial Planning, So that policymakers in the field of spatial planning can explore and capture

aspirations that grow and develop in the community and can use them as consideration in planning and implementation. Thus, the negative implications that usually occur in a spatial planning product in the field can be avoided and the results will be enjoyed again by the community.

Looking at the solutions offered by the concept, it will be seen that the priority is focused on the aspect of community participation in the spatial planning process. In other words, participation tends to be an activity of *participation* from the community. On the other hand, the author is considered unable to provide clear boundaries and definitions of some important things related to the *participation* of the community, such as; what is the form of community participation or participation and the form of community grouping needed in spatial planning and what factors need to be considered in encouraging increased community participation.

Implementation of Urban Spatial Policies and Plans

The characteristics of Bekasi City residents are migrants/migrants from other regions. In general, the composition of the population in Bekasi City can be grouped into 2 (two), namely those who come from DKI Jakarta, generally they are people who work in DKI but live in Bekasi City and who come from the east or outside Jakarta, they live in Bekasi City. This is in line with its function as a buffer area for DKI Jakarta, especially as a residential area. In 2005 there was a division of two sub-districts, namely Bantargebang District (Bantargebang and Mustika Jaya) and Pondokgede District (Pondokgede and Pondok Melati). This makes the number of sub-districts increase from 10 sub-districts to 12 sub-districts.

Pondok Gede District and Pondok Melati District before 2005 were in one sub-district so these two sub-districts had a population growth rate of 4.28% per year. After being expanded, the population of Pondok Gede District became 174,172 people and Pondok Melati District amounted to 78,251 people. This indicates that the concentration of the population is in the Pondok Gede District. The results of population projections in 2010 show that the population of Pondok Gede District is 214,775 people. While Pondok Melati District has 96,493 people, which is the smallest population in Bekasi City.

In 2005, Jati Sampurna District had a population of 113,260 people with a population growth rate of 4.38% which is the second largest population growth rate in Bekasi City. With the results of population projections in 2010, the population of Jati Sampurna District became 140,334 people. Although the population growth rate is the second largest, judging from the population, Jati Sam Purna District is included in the small category when compared to other districts in Bekasi City. The rate per plant of Jati Asih District is the smallest in Bekasi City at 1.91% with a population in 2005 of 185,946 people. The results of population projections in 2010 showed the population of Jati Asih District amounted to 204,395 people.

The sub-districts located in the center of Bekasi City, namely East Bekasi District, South Bekasi District, West Bekasi District, and North Bekasi Matan District, are the districts with the most population (above 200,000 people) compared to other districts (below 200,000 people) in Bekasi City. This is due to the completeness of urban facilities and infrastructure that invites residents to settle there. The largest population in 2005 was in North Bekasi District, which was 255,685 people, with a growth rate of 4.02%, the results of population projections in 2010, the population

North Bekasi District to 311,380 people. This makes North Bekasi District remain as the district with the largest population in Bekasi City.

Medan Satria Meru District is the district with the largest population growth rate in Bekasi City, which is 4.44%. The population in 2005 of 156,463 will increase to 194,422 in 2010 according to projections. While Rawa Lumbu District had a total population of 185,075 people in 2005, according to the results of projections in 2010 it will be 220,130 people.

Paying attention to the rapid increase in population in Bekasi City will also affect its role in the development of Bekasi City. In spatial planning policy, its role will be even greater along with the current era of broad reform and autonomy, it is necessary to change the mindset of approach in spatial planning, which was originally only seen as an object of regulation and homogeneous into the subject of regulation and heterogeneous. Community participation is increasingly needed in spatial planning systems. At the planning stage, the community knows best what they need, to lead to optimal and proportional spatial plan products for various activities. At the utilization stage, the community will maintain the utilization of space by the allocation and allocation as well as the planned time, to avoid conflicts in space use. At the control stage, the community feels ownership and responsibility in maintaining the quality of space that is comfortable harmonious, and useful for the continuation of development.

When related to spatial planning, the objectives of community participation are improving the quality of spatial planning processes and products, increasing public awareness to understand the importance of utilizing land, seawater, air, and other natural resources for the creation of spatial order (education and information exchange), creating an opening mechanism on spatial planning policies (policy transparency). Grow and develop awareness and responsibility of the community in spatial planning, especially by helping to provide information about violations of spatial planning (contribution, responsibility, and power-sharing) and ensuring active involvement of community participation in spatial planning activities with their rights and obligations (participatory coordination demo).

Furthermore, the rights and obligations of the community and government authorities, both in planning, utilization, and control of space have been contained in Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, namely: participating in the process of spatial planning, spatial utilization, and controlling spatial use, knowing openly from the beginning Regional Spatial Plan, Regional Spatial Plan, and Detailed Area Plan, enjoy the benefits of space and/or the added value of space as a result of spatial arrangement. The benefits of space can be in the form of economic, social, and/or environmental benefits arising from the use of space by the spatial plan, obtaining the right to replace at a reasonable price for changes in conditions experienced as a result of the implementation of building activities by the spatial plan.

The rapid urbanization in large and metropolitan cities has caused problems in using land for urban development. As a result of scarce and increasingly expensive land in urban areas, urban development for the people. Housing and settlements as a basis for other development always cause irregularities in spatial and regional planning, problems with human and goods mobility, investment burdens and PSU operation and maintenance, decreased work productivity and adversely affecting social and environmental conditions.

Demands for urban land use tend to increase along with the implementation of regional autonomy. This is partly due to the City Government being required to be able to utilize space and land resources optimally for increasing regional income, on the other hand, there are increasingly

critical community demands in obtaining public services, including the provision of social, cultural, park and green open space facilities and infrastructure.

The rapid development of Bekasi City experienced unsustainable development due to land speculation competition and horizontal urban development led to the conversion of land from, rice fields, and swamps to urban and industrial. This can be seen among others in land use changes in the Jakarta-Bogor-Depok-Tangerang-Bekasi Cianjur area from year to year that are not sustainable.

The development of Bekasi City has resulted in many things, including increased congestion due to the spread of cities to sub-urban areas, rampant floods, and a clean water supply. Furthermore, with many urban locations located on the outskirts of the river, extreme groundwater extraction has led to land subsidence which also significantly reduces urban sustainability conditions. Finally, the rise of slums on vacant land, Green Open Space (RTH), riverbanks, and railway banks also indicates the unsustainability of urban development.

From these observations, community participation in *participatory* development is needed to improve the quality of life and be sustainable, taking into account: building housing and settlements for the upper middle class, adjacent to flats for the poor, so that cross-subsidies occur, providing or creating jobs for the poor adjacent to the flats built, or close to the public anger tan path, careful social preparation to provide at least basic infrastructure, clean water, and sanitation, until their quality of life is lifted, plan together with all members of the community, government, private sector, and universities, and NGOs., design settlements that can physically maintain the social capital of kombu nits, so that this building model is sustainable. This deepening of social capital is enhanced into a social contract for each member of the better, designing an area that has grown well; Arranging the area, and rejuvenating by building a clean and healthy environment. A participatory approach that relies on the community by involving social capital, will result in sustainable development.

Analysis of Community Participation in Urban Spatial Planning and Environmental Management

To implement democratic regional autonomy, community participation is needed, which is closely related to the principle of openness and the principle of justice. Without using these two principles, there will be no way of decentralization of local government, including in terms of spatial planning. The era of regional autonomy means that each region has the authority to make regional policies to provide services, and increase participation, initiatives, and community empowerment aimed at improving people's welfare.

The conception of community participation, although various parties have wanted to establish it since the 80s, formally only realized its conception in 2007 through Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning. This is also an effort to anticipate and maintain the continuity of development. This was followed by a Government Regulation, on December 3, 1996, namely PP No.69 of 1996 concerning the Implementation of Rights and Obligations, as well as Forms and Procedures for Community Participation in Spatial Planning.

Community Participatory Strategy in Spatial Planning

Law number 26 of 2007 states that "space is a container that includes land space, ocean space and air space as a unified area, where humans and other creatures live and carry out activities and maintain their survival". Furthermore, spatial planning is a structural form and pattern of space

utilization, whether planned or not. Understanding spatial planning is the process of spatial planning, space utilization, and controlling space utilization including urban spatial planning.

Some problems in spatial planning are Government policies that are not fully community-oriented, so the community is not directly involved in building development; the non-openness of building actors in organizing the spatial planning process (gap feeling) that considers the community just an object of the building; low government efforts in providing information on accountability of spatial planning programs held, so that people feel that the development carried out does not pay attention to their aspirations; Although the notion of community participation has become a common interest, in practice there is still a different understanding; not optimal partnership or synergy between the private sector and the community in the implementation of spatial planning; Problems faced in participatory planning today include the length of the decision-making process.

Law 32/2004 (Law No. 24 of 2004) on Regional Autonomy has shifted the understanding and understanding of many parties about the business of utilizing natural resources, especially assets that have been considered for the benefit of the Central Government with all permits and regulations that cause changes in authority. Based on these problems, hard efforts to realize real community participation must be pursued. Therefore, cooperation with related parties such as universities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community leaders, people's representative councils, and other related parties needs to be synergized.

Problems in Implementing Community Participatory Planning

The biggest obstacles and challenges to implementing participatory planning are the resistance of bureaucracy (*mental block*) and politicians and the capacity of the community and village government tools is still very limited both technically and democratic attitudes/behaviors. Bureaucratic resistance is mainly related to the division/delegation of authority and financial balance. Most bureaucrats still object to their authority being handed over which will have the consequence of reducing the budget of the agencies/agencies under their authority. In addition, there are still many bureaucratic regulations that are "project" oriented. Community empowerment and development of local institutions (community participation institutions) are also carried out with a project approach. To overcome this, steps that must be taken include Coercion through reform of policies/laws and regulations that are more pro-democracy / participation (structural); and socio-cultural approaches (mental treatment, education and training, etc.).

The toughest challenge is how to prevent participatory management from being distorted and manipulated by certain groups, such as village elites and so on. Therefore, the development of public policy formulation/mechanism mechanisms, including conflict resolution, as well as increasing community capacity and social capital is urgent.

Finally, the development of this participatory management mana is not easy. It takes patience, tenacity, and high commitment to achieve his title. Given that participation is one of the important elements in governance, to encourage the creation of good governance, many organizations choose the issue of participation as the initial strategy to realize good governance. The strategy taken by civil society organizations is generally based on site analysis which suggests three main barriers to good participation, namely: First, structural barriers that make the climate or environment less conducive to participation. Among them are the lack of awareness of various parties on the importance of participation and policies and rules that do not support participation, including fiscal decentralization

policies. The second is the internal barriers of the community itself, including lack of initiative, disorganization, and lack of adequate capacity to be productively involved in the decision-making process. This happens, among other things, due to a lack of information. Third, there are obstacles due to a lack of mastery of participation methods and techniques.

Community Involvement Efforts in Spatial Planning

Community involvement in spatial planning to support regional development, some of the basic principles that need to be played by development implementers include placing the community as a very decisive actor in the spatial planning process; positioning the government as a facilitator in the spatial planning process; respect the rights of the community and respect local wisdom and socio-cultural diversity; uphold openness with the spirit of upholding ethics and morals; pay attention to technological and professional developments (Tarigan, 2005); (Mahi, Trigunarso, & SKM, 2017).

These basic principles are intended so that the community as the party most affected by spatial planning must be protected from various development pressures and coercion legitimized by bureaucracy that it often does not understand. The community is also part of the Indonesian people who should receive human rights protection that can be formulated in spatial planning, such as the right to have a sense of security for economic sustainability, the right to get health services, education, the right to get a sense of security against disasters and others.

Strategies for Increasing Community Participation in Sustainable Development

The strategy that needs to be done in encouraging the participation process towards good government in Indonesia is *Awareness Raising* by enriching the concept of participatory development in public decision-making, encouraging executive and legislative awareness to be more open to community/citizen participation, encouraging greater demand for participation and accountability by increasing public awareness about Their needs and rights participate in public planning and decision-making processes.

Capacity Building includes: developing alternative methods and techniques of participation and providing skilled facilitators to facilitate the participation process. Training for Community Organizers (CO) is conducted by many institutions to cadre reliable facilitators

4. Conclusion

The occurrence of space utilization that deviates from spatial planning in Bekasi City is a negative implication of the application of spatial planning patterns that only consider physical aspects, the tendency of the development of spatial patterns and structures in Bekasi City is always influenced by the social and economic dynamics of the community.

The transformation of the paradigm used in spatial planning in Bekasi City places community participation in spatial planning as a very significant solution in formulating spatial policies in the future. Community participation in urban space management that has a high level of category participation has a high level of participation. In addition, it is also seen that others have sufficient/moderate participation, while the rest have less and very little participation. Community knowledge of environmental management in urban areas has a high level of environmental management knowledge, meaning that more than half of the respondents have a high level of environmental management knowledge. The community wanting to control housing development

has a high level of control of housing development, meaning that more than half of the respondents have a high level of control of housing development. In addition, it also seems to have sufficient/moderate control of Peruvian development, while the rest have less or very less opinions.

To meet the needs of diverse buildings, it is necessary to develop spatial patterns that harmonize soil guana, water use, and other resources in a dynamic environmental order. There is a direct influence of urban spatial management on community participation in maintaining environmental cleanliness so if you want to increase community participation in maintaining environmental cleanliness, it can be done by improving urban spatial planning. The management of spatial planning implementation carried out by the government is by the spatial planning that has been determined and its implementation is good and needs to be optimized. Knowledge of community environmental management in maintaining environmental cleanliness can be done by increasing knowledge of community environmental management.

To ensure the achievement of the objectives of spatial planning and settlement development, supervision of the performance of arrangement, guidance, and implementation is carried out. To achieve the goals and objectives of the sustainable development of Bekasi City, especially in terms of maintaining environmental cleanliness, as a critical success factor, namely: the motivation of the Regional Head to all staff in maintaining environmental sustainability, the implementation of socialization to residents/communities in maintaining environmental cleanliness, and the availability of funds for these needs.

5. References

- Adianti, Shelly Yunita. (2020). Perencanaan Tata Ruang sebagai Upaya Mewujudkan Pembangunan Kota Berkelanjutan (Studi Analisis Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Kota Mojokerto). *Jurnal Ilmiah Administrasi Publik*, 6(1), 108–117.
- ari Permadi, I. Made. (2016). *Kewenangan Badan Lingkungan Hidup dalam Pemberian Sanksi Administratif Terhadap Pelanggaran Pencemaran Lingkungan*.
- Batubara, Cosmas. (2005). *Perumahan dan Pemukiman sebagai kebutuhan pokok*. Bandung, Penerbit ITB.
- Budihardjo, Eko. (1993). *Kota Berwawasan Lingkungan*. Alumni.
- Budihardjo, Eko. (1996). *Tata Ruang Perkotaan*. Bandung: Penerbit Alumni.
- Dadang, Solihin. (2004). *Pembangunan Masyarakat Kota*. LPPM-STIAKIN.
- Djaelani, Moh Solikodin. (2011). Analisis Kebijakan Penataan Ruang Dan Dukungan Partisipasi Masyarakat Terhadap Kelestarian Lingkungan (Suatu Studi Kasus di Kota Bekasi). *Jurnal Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Alam Dan Lingkungan (Journal of Natural Resources and Environmental Management)*, 1(2), 135.
- Fandeli, Chafid. (2021). *Pembangunan kota hijau*. UGM PRESS.
- Gallion, Arthur B., & Eisner, Simon. (1992). *Pengantar perancangan kota*. Penerbit Erlangga.
- Hayati, Sri. (2016). Pendidikan Lingkungan Hidup Pada Jenjang Pendidikan Dasar. *Jurnal Geografi Gea*, 7(1).
- Hidup, K. L. (2009). *Tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup*. Retrieved from Undang-Undang.
- Indarto, Kukuh Dwi, & Rahayu, Sri. (2015). Dampak pembangunan perumahan terhadap kondisi lingkungan, sosial dan ekonomi masyarakat sekitar di kelurahan sambiroto, kecamatan tembalang. *Teknik PWK (Perencanaan Wilayah Kota)*, 4(3), 428–439.
- Lisdiyono, Edy. (2016). Pergeseran Substansi Kebijakan Tata Ruang Nasional Dalam Regulasi Daerah (Studi Empirik di Kota Semarang). *Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum Dan Dinamika Masyarakat*, 4(2).
- Mahi, Ir Ali Kabul, Trigunarso, Sri Indra, & SKM, M. Kes. (2017). *Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Teori dan Aplikasi*. Kencana.
- Murti, Warda, & Maya, Sri. (2021). *Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Alam*.
- Muzakki, Achmad. (2019). Penerapan Pasal 29 Ayat 2 Undang-Undang Nomor 26 Tahun 2007 Tentang Penataan Ruang. *Dinamika*, 25(5).
- Najamudin, Mulyonno. (2016). Sistem Informasi Manajemen Terhadap Pengambilan Keputusan di Lembaga Pendidikan Islam. *Tadarus*, 5(1), 104–122.
- Octaviany, Vany, & Utami, Dwiesty Dyah. (2017). Revisit intention wisatawan di taman tematik kota bandung. *THE Journal: Tourism and Hospitality Essentials Journal*, 7(1), 41–46.
- Safriani, Andi. (2015). Urgensi Pengaturan Ruang Terbuka Hijau Berdasarkan Undang-Undang No. 26 Tahun 2007 Tentang Penataan Ruang. *Jurisprudentie: Jurusan Ilmu Hukum Fakultas Syariah Dan Hukum*, 2(2), 23–30.
- Salim, Emil. (1987). *Sumber Daya Alam dan Lingkungan Hidup*. Jakarta, Indra Prahasta.
- Soemarwoto, Otto. (1997). *Ekologi Lingkungan Hidup dan Pengembangannya*. Jakarta: Djambatan.
- Suaib, M. Si. (2023). *Pembangunan Dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*. Penerbit Adab.

- Sufianto, Dadang. (2020). Pasang surut otonomi daerah di Indonesia. *Academia Praja: Jurnal Ilmu Politik, Pemerintahan, Dan Administrasi Publik*, 3(02), 271–288.
- Supriyanto, Budi. (1996). *Tata Ruang dalam Pembangunan Nasional*. Jakarta.
- Suradinata, Ermaya, Rachman, M. Sjaiful, & Suradi, Ghofur. (2006). Otonomi daerah dan paradigma baru kepemimpinan pemerintahan dalam politik dan bisnis. *(No Title)*.
- Tarigan, Robinson. (2005). *Perencanaan pembangunan wilayah*. PT. Bumi Aksara.