

# IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL SPATIAL PLANNING (RTRW) REGULATIONS IN PREPARING LONG-TERM AND MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLANS IN MEDAN CITY

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## Abstract

*This research explains how Implementation of Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW) Regulations in Preparing Long-Term and Medium-Term Development Plans in Medan City. The type of research used in this research is qualitative research and literature study. The approach that will be taken in this research is to use a qualitative descriptive approach. This method can also be used by describing the data that has been collected and then comparing it to look for correlations. Data collection techniques are methods used to obtain the data needed in research using certain techniques. The results of research on Regional Regulations on Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW) according to Law Number 26 of 2007 through the Implementation of National Spatial Planning to create a safe, comfortable, productive and sustainable archipelagic space, mandate that implementing regulations be formed as an operational basis for implementing the provisions -the provisions of the Law. After the spatial plan for the Medan city area is stipulated in a Regional Regulation, it is then used as a guideline in preparing long-term regional development plans, preparing medium-term regional development plans, space utilization and controlling space utilization in the Medan city area as well as realizing integration, linkage and balance between sector, determining the location and function of space for investment, spatial planning of the strategic area of Medan city. Inhibiting factors in the Regional Spatial Planning in Medan City are physical problems of land that is not suitable for its intended use, environmental carrying capacity, the level of concern of law enforcement officials, and limited human resources and a community culture that still does not care about the environment. The increase in the number of settlements will have a serious impact on the sustainability and balance of this region.*

**Keywords:** *Regional Spatial Planning Regulation (RTRW), Long Term and Medium Term Development Plans*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Spatial planning is a form of spatial structure and spatial archetypes that are ordered nationally, regionally and locally. Spatial provisioning is intimately related provisioning which functions to contemplate the spatial constitution of a city. community Spatial provisioning or RTRW is a configuration of transcription of a accommodation of habitation that has large-minded proportions and cognitive operation by captivating into explanation the constitution and representation of that place. Spatial provisioning furthermore be in want of to remuneration consideration to the constitution and representation of a accommodation supported on available characteristic and manufactured resources, extremely as administrative and operational aspects. This is utilitarian for realizing sustainable exploitation for the benediction of contemporaneous and looked toward generations. on the authority of collection no. 26 of 2007, to comprehend sustainable adding to exertions are neededspatial planning. Spatial provisioning have relation each point of view of get-up-and-go so that the agreement be in want of to possess aggrandizement to the provisioning process. Spatial provisioning is a transaction of spatial provisioning processes, extension employment and control of extension utilization. supported on the diplomatic negotiations of agricultural and Spatial provisioning Regulation, first of 2018, spatial provisioning

is a transaction of spatial provisioning processes, extension employment and control of extension employment. This regional spatial planning has functions that include:

Table 1.1  
Utilization of Regional Spatial Planning

No	Regional Spatial Planning
1	Reference in preparing the Regional Long Term Development Plan (RPJPD) and Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD).
2	Reference in space utilization/development of city areas.
3	A reference for realizing balanced development in the city area.
4	Reference for asset situations in the municipality environment carried elsewhere by the government, agreement and confidential sphere.
5	Guidelines for preparing detailed spatial planning plans in urban areas
6	The basis for controlling extension employment in the planning/development of municipality spaces which incorporates the organization of zoning regulations, permits to allow providing that provided that encouragements and disincentives, as advantageously as the enforcement of legitimatizations.
7	Reference in land administration

The Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) document is prepared by referring to and taking into account national, provincial and surrounding regional planning documents. In Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System, regional development plans are linked and integrated with national and provincial development planning. The following image shows the relationship between the RPJMD and RPJPD documents as well as the relationship with the central government's development planning documents. With this link, it is hoped that synchronization will be created between central and regional planning documents.

The preparation of the Regency/City RPJMD must be guided by the Regency/City RPJPD and pay attention to the National RPJM and Provincial RPJM. Then, in the next stage, the Regency/City RPJMD will be described in the Regional Apparatus Strategic Plan (Renstra) which functions as operational technical guidelines to provide development policy direction accompanied by indications of programs and activities for each sector/function of government within a five year period. Furthermore, the Regency/City RPJMD will be translated into a regional annual plan called the Regional Government Work Plan (RKPD) which is referred to by the Regional Apparatus to be translated into an SKPD Annual Plan called the Work Plan (Renja). This Renja document will be the basis for Regional Apparatus in proposing RKA for Regional Apparatus and will then be summarized into the RAPBD. This document will be followed up to become the APBD and finally become a budget implementation document or DPA for Regional Apparatus. Thus, the RPJMD is an elaboration of long-term plans and becomes the basis for short-term plans right down to budgeting.

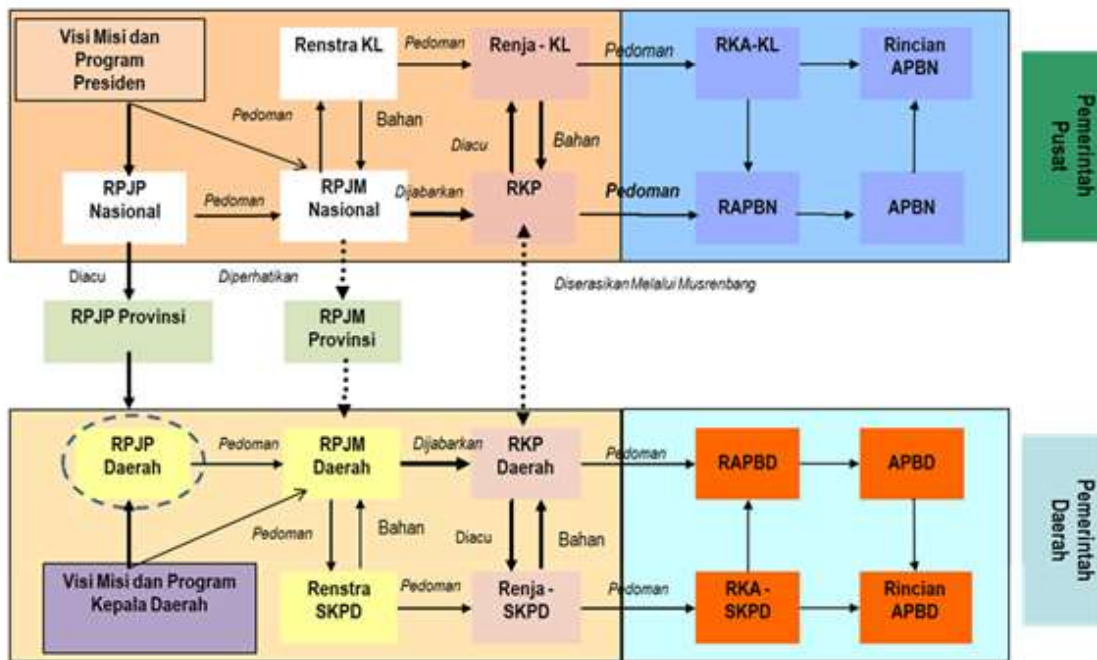


Figure 1.1  
Linkages between Central and Regional Planning Documents

An independent assessment of the alignment of the RPJPD/RPJMD with the RTRW is carried out by comparing the contents of the RPJPD/RPJMD with the contents of the RTRW in 3 aspects, namely:

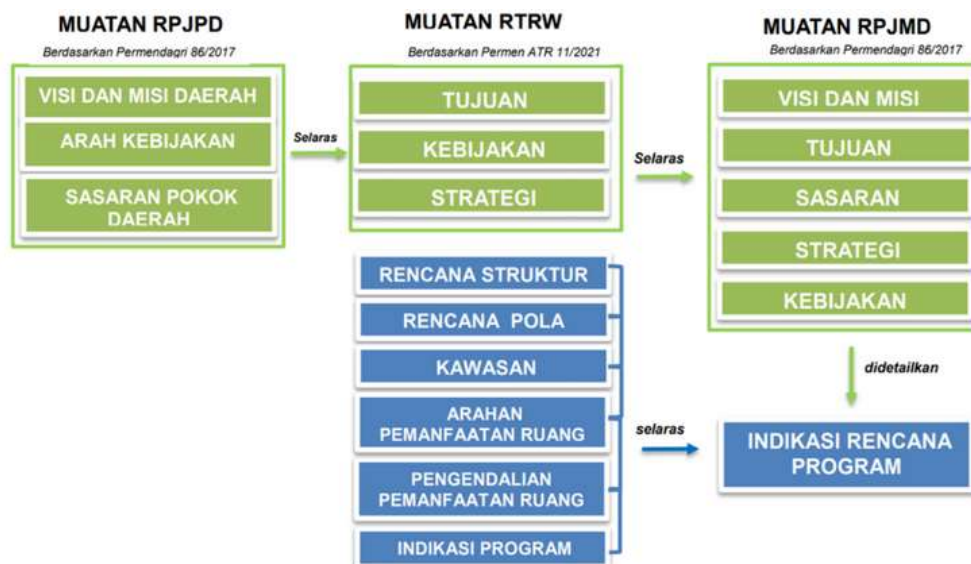


Figure 1.1  
Alignment of RTRW Contents with RPJPD and RPJMD Contents

The 2024 Medan city RPJMD is an elaboration of the vision, mission and programs of the Governor of North Sumatra and the Mayor which will be implemented and realized within a period of office. In its preparation, the RPJMD is guided by other development planning documents, such as spatial plans and provincial long-term development plans and takes into account the National

RPJP and RPJM. In addition, the RPJMD is prepared by taking into account existing resources and potential, success factors, evaluation of development over the past 5 (five) years as well as developing strategic issues. The process of preparing this medium-term plan is carried out through a political approach described in the vision, mission and program of the directly elected regional head, and is recognized as a regional medium-term development priority program. The process and sequence of preparing the RPJMD is carried out using various forms of approaches, including: political, technocratic, participatory, top down and bottom up approaches, so that it includes the vision, mission and direction of development as well as the work program of selected regional heads within a five year period. The above program is a priority program to run the government during his five year term of office.

Medan City Regional Development, both in the long and medium term, is an integral part of national development. The macro goal is to strengthen the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia that is just and prosperous based on Pancasila. Therefore, the Medan City RPJP-D was prepared based on the National RPJP while still paying attention to the uniqueness of Medan City as a huge potential that can be exploited. In connection with the above, in addition to the National RPJP document, the Medan City RPJP-D was also prepared by taking into account other existing and still valid development plan documents such as the Medan City Regional Spatial Plan and the Medan City Strategic Plan. In reality, spatial planning and development plans often have no synergy. In fact, the synergy of the two plans can make the preparation process more effective and efficient.

Spatial planning as commander of sectoral and regional development is currently still not in line with the development plans of both the RPJPD and RPJMD. Based on the results of quick research from 28 Provinces and 21 Regencies/Cities from representatives of each island which was carried out sampling by the Directorate General of Regional Development, Ministry of Home Affairs in 2022, the RPJPD and RPJMD are still not in harmony with the RTRW, where the level of harmony between the RPJPD and the RTRW is 58% and the level of harmony between RPJMD with RTRW of 64%. This is due to various factors, including the lack of technical guidelines for aligning RPJPD and RPJMD with RTRW, there are differences in time periodization between RPJPD and RPJMD and RTRW, and the lack of optimal human resource capacity in regional apparatus who understand spatial planning so that dependence on consultants with specific targets is very high.

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1 Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW)**

The spatial plan is the determination of spatial planning. Spatial provisioning is a morphologic materialisation and representation of extension utilization, if deliberate or not. in consequence spatial provisioning is an far-reaching belonging of the exploitation cognitive semantics all the more a qualification for implementing adding to both for spaces that already chalk up a high-pitched concentration of sprightliness and for spaces that are dispassionate turn to burst forth and recrudescence (Kartasasmita, 2017). Spatial planning is (Sujarto, 2012) a spatial plan that explicitly states that when preparing spatial planning, especially for residential areas, you must pay attention to and avoid disaster-prone areas. Rustiadi et al. (2011) stated that the importance of spatial planning can be divided into three, namely: optimizing resource utilization, forms of resource distribution, and sustainability. According to Mutaáli (2013) RTRW inconsistencies can be analyzed quantitatively using equation 1.

### **2.2 Long Term and Medium Term Development**

Long Term Development Plan(RPJP) is a macro-political planning with a 20 (twenty) year outlook and contains a vision, mission and long-term development direction which can then be used as a guideline for preparing the Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM - Regional) every five-spot years. semipermanent exploitation provisioning as a progression and

antecedence for comprehensive exploitation that testament be carried elsewhere piecemeal to constitute a dispassionate and favorable sovereign state as mandated by the 1945 establishment of the commonwealth of Indonesia. The Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) is a regional development planning document as a justification and principle for community regulations in implementing 5 (five) gathering development. Medium-term provisioning is provisioning that is elaborate from semipermanent provisioning and is the virtually businesslike provisioning in designations of implementation. short-run provisioning is provisioning for a abbreviated continuance or is recurrently titled operative provisioning.

### **3. METHOD**

The type of research used in this research is qualitative research and literature study. According to Creswell (2012), quoted by Surya Dharma (2013), maintains that: "Qualitative evaluation is undergrounds for exploring and compassionate the signification that a character of individuals or congregations of general public attribute to collective or benefactor problems, whoever is interested This configuration of evaluation be required to manipulate an causative vantage point focus on characteristic meaning, and understand the complexness of a problem. " The drawing near that testament be appropriated in this evaluation is to application a qualitative descriptive approach. Qualitative descriptive evaluation is describing the self-collected collections into judgements that chalk up a deeper meaning, thanks to they accurately characterize the characteristics of individuals, circumstances situation manifestations or trustworthy groups, in progression to influence the oftenness of relations between individual manifestation and another.

This method can also be used by describing the data that has been collected and then comparing it to look for correlations which can be in the form of differences or similarities in meaning implied in the collected data in order to draw a synthesis based on a literature review related to the research objectives. This type of approach was chosen because the analysis model that will be used is an inductive mindset by drawing specific and meaningful things from general things and then comparing these specific things in order to look for correlation, integration and synchronization of the RTRW with the development plan. as a form of space utilization in Medan City so as to create an integrated planning system. (Nasir, 2016). Data collection techniques are methods used to obtain the data needed in research using certain techniques. Moleong (2017) To be able to solve problems completely in carrying out qualitative research, data is needed that is credible (possible to be trusted), transferable (can be transferred to other people), and confirmable (can be confirmed as true).

### **4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **4.1 Priority Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW) in Regional Development of Medan City**

Based on the implementation, achievements and as a continuation of the 1st RPJM-D, the 2nd RPJM-D is focused on improving the quality of North Sumatra's human resources both at the level of government officials and community members, especially in the production and distribution/marketing sectors, especially for business actors. small, medium / cooperative and micro businesses, including coaching street vendors so that they develop into formal small entrepreneurs while maintaining and supporting the growth of other sectors that have been achieved in the development of the 1st RPJM-D. Educational development as one of the pillars of improving the quality of human resources is directed not only at increasing the North Sumatra Human Development Index but also at increasing work independence, cultivating the use of information technology and telecommunications, as well as psychological maturation in the work environment. Critical factors in the field of education that need to receive serious attention in achieving successful human resource development are the provision of increasingly sufficient quality teachers in both primary and secondary schools, repair of school buildings, especially in rural areas, improvement/development of the curriculum and Providing affordable books.

The construction of integrated laboratories in cities that have funding capacity needs to be supported for joint use by schools in the surrounding city areas. Several other important policies that need to be a development priority at this stage are the development of economic infrastructure for regional growth centers (East Coast Region, Highland Region, West Coast Region, Coastal Region and other superior areas) which includes the road network (Lake outer ring road). Toba, Rawa Saring road, road along the East Coast), Completion of the construction of Kuala Namu Airport, Sea Port Development, Railway Development, clean water resources, maximum utilization of potential electrical power sources, and construction of government buildings. It is also necessary to foster new positive and productive values in increasing the productivity of society, especially workers of productive age, either through education, as well as training and apprenticeships using contemporary (non-traditional) methods. Procurement of housing and improvement of residential environments in a harmonious and beautiful regional layout will be further improved so that the need for healthy homes is increasingly met not only in urban environments but also in rural areas, including through the Settlement Quality Development Program (PKP); Development of Kasiba and Lisiba; Development of Urban and Rural Settlement Areas; Improving the Quality of Rural and Urban Settlements including Rusunawa and Rusunami, KORPRI Housing, and RSS (Very Simple Houses), Returning the Function of Residential Areas through Rejuvenation in Metropolitan and others.

#### **4.2 Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW) with Long Term and Medium Term Development Plans in Medan City**

Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW) is a reference for Regional Governments in carrying out regional development. RTRW is also the basis for formulating basic policies on space utilization in both provincial and district/city areas, (Ridwan Juniarso and Achmad Sodik, 2017) The aim of spatial planning is to create regional space that meets development needs while always being environmentally conscious, efficient in investment allocation, synergize and can be used as a reference in development programs. Regional apparatus in charge of regional planning/Provincial/Regency/City Bappeda as compilers of the RPJMD carry out alignment of the RPJMD with the RTRW in the Province/Regency/City since the preparation stage for preparing the RPJPD and RPJMD and the stage of preparing the technocratic draft of the RPJMD and RPJMD. Next, the results of the alignment are included in the Provincial/Regency/City RPJMD document. This is in accordance with Article 160 of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 86 of 2017 which states that reviewing planning documents in preparing the RPJMD contains the meaning of guiding the RTRW in preparing the RPJMD through alignment between the RPJMD and the RTRW.

The steps for aligning RTRW and RPJPD are as follows:

1. Formulate the regional vision and mission in the RPJPD by taking into account the Spatial Planning Objectives in the RTRW by examining the substantive content of regional development directions in the Regional Spatial Planning Plan;
2. Formulate policy direction in the RPJPD by guiding the policy direction and strategy in the RTRW by examining the substantive content in the Regional Spatial Planning Plan;
3. Formulate the main targets in the RPJPD by paying attention to indications of the main programs in the RTRW which are regional priority programs. In accordance with Government Regulation Number 21 of 2021 concerning Implementation of Spatial Planning, the periodization of the five-year medium-term main program indications in the spatial planning plan is adjusted to the development plan period. For more details, see the following image:

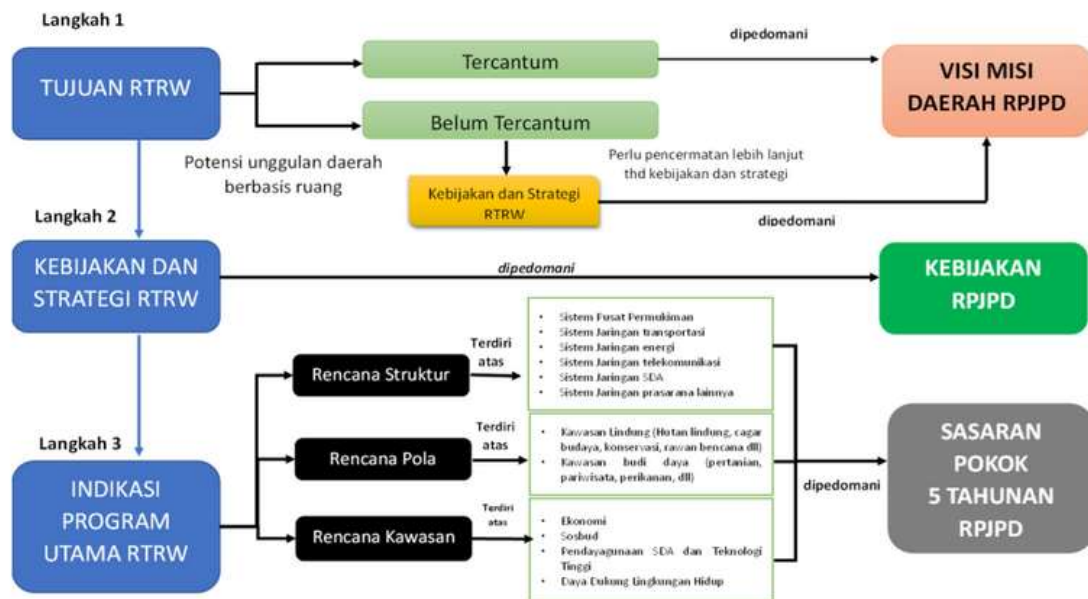


Figure 4.1 Flow of Steps for Aligning RTRW with RPJPD

The steps for aligning RTRW and RPJMD are as follows:

1. Formulating the Vision and Mission of the Regional Head in the RPJMD guiding the spatial planning objectives in the Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW) through a substantive look at the superior potential of the region based on space;
2. Formulate strategy and policy direction in the RPJMD by guiding the policy direction and strategy in the RTRW by examining the substantive content in the RTRW;
3. Formulating regional development programs in the RPJMD takes into account indications of the main programs in the RTRW which are regional priority programs. In accordance with Government Regulation Number 21 of 2021 concerning Implementation of Spatial Planning, the periodization of the five-year medium-term main program indications in the spatial planning plan is adjusted to the period of the five-year medium-term development plan. For more details, see the following image:

It is important for regional development planning documents, both RPJPD and RPJMD, to be aligned with RTRW so that space utilization is integrated and harmonious with sectoral development, and can minimize overlapping space utilization. (Press. Agustino, Leo. 2018) The benefits of regional spatial planning plans include realizing integrated development in provincial and regency/city areas, realizing harmony of development in provincial and regency/city areas with the surrounding areas, as well as ensuring the realization of provincial and regency/city spatial planning. quality city.

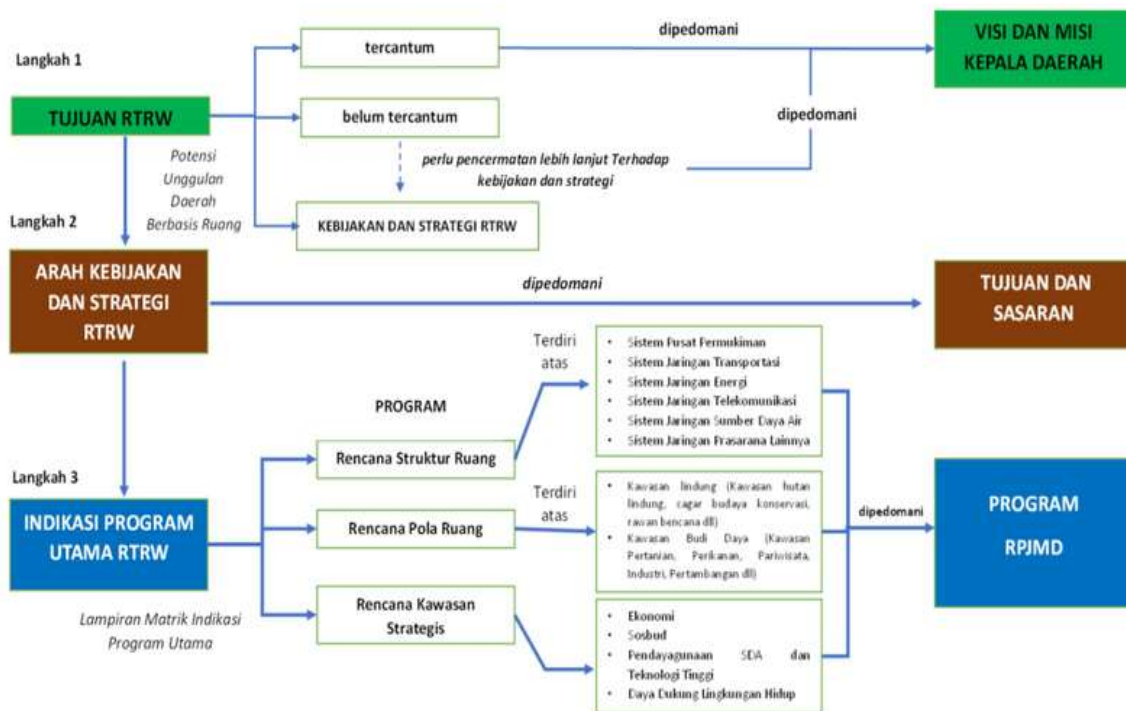


Figure 4.2  
Flow of Steps for Aligning RTRW with RPJPD

RTRW needs to be integrated with development plans. Apart from being a mandate of Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, RTRW also plays a role in providing norms, limits and direction for development and utilization of existing resources in the region, including controlling them. The RTRW is also a reference/guideline in the formulation and implementation of regional development policies, plans, both RPJPD and RPJMD according to the environmental carrying capacity and capacity. The RTRW will also need to be followed up with a detailed plan as a basis for regions in granting permits for space use or development activities. Harmonization between RTRW and Regional Development Plans (RPJPD and RPJMD) will guarantee the implementation of regional development well to achieve community welfare, (Aca Sugandhy Rustam Hakim. 2019).

### 4.3 Factors Inhibiting Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW) in Long Term and Medium Term Development in Medan City

Spatial planning activities carried out by regional governments always refer to the whole life of the people, including the economy, to build a just and prosperous society, it is necessary to take action to regulate the development of strategic areas, business areas and integrated tourism in accordance with regional spatial planning plans at the provincial level. and districts/cities. When we carry out RTRW implementation activities, of course there are inhibiting factors or problems that will hinder the implementation of these activities.

Carrying out spatial planning in Medan City, there are many factors that influence it, both inhibiting and supporting factors. The inhibiting factors in the spatial planning of Medan City are as follows:

1. Physical Problems: Identifying physical problems is an important thing to discuss in controlling space use, because land use may occur that is not in accordance with its



- intended purpose, resulting in sub-optimal and detrimental results. For example, land that should be protected forest is actually used for agricultural purposes, settlements, etc.
2. Environmental Carrying Capacity Problems Environmental carrying capacity problems currently faced by Regency/City RTRW planning activities include:
    - a. Population density
    - b. Development of river border areas as residential areas and extraction of excavated materials.
  3. Spatial Problems
    - a. Overlapping land use occurs due to non-compliance with laws and regulations.
    - b. The level of participation and utilization of RTRW is still low, both by government officials and the community.
      - 1) Weak law enforcement, lack of firmness from government officials in controlling spatial planning.
      - 2) The level of service of regional development centers is still inadequate for hinterlands.
      - 3) Regional spatial planning plans are still general and require detailed spatial planning plans in the form of regional regulations which have their respective functions.
      - 4) There is a lack of understanding from government officials administering permits regarding the Medan City RTRW, so it is found that the permits granted are not in accordance with the function of the space allocation.

Based on the explanation above, the government's role in overcoming spatial provisioning employment predicaments is a aftermath of the state's responsibility to control characteristic processes for uttermost application for the successfulness of the people. In carrying elsewhere its role, the administration is appreciative to catch on burst forth recrudescence and aggrandizement the consciousness and responsibility of determination makers and the agreement in managing, for case history bastioned and refinement areas. This buoy be finished by underdeveloped and implementing procedures that capitalise of go forward in body of knowledge and technology. many administration procedures relating to exertions to control bastioned areas, cultivation, buffers and trustworthy areas, including community modifications and mayoral decisions, chalk up been prearranged on with supporting implements.

## **5. CLOSING**

The Regional Regulation on Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW) according to Law Number 26 of 2007 through the Implementation of National Spatial Planning to constitute a safe, at ease amentiferous and sustainable archipelagic space, mandates that implementing modifications be baccilar as an operative justification for implementing the refreshments the Act. subsequently the spatial contrivance for the city municipality environment is stipulated in a community Regulation, it is so euphemistic pre-owned as a principle in preparing semipermanent community exploitation plans, preparing medium-term community exploitation plans, extension employment and controlling extension employment in the city municipality environment extremely as realizing integration, inheritance and symmetricalness between sector, deciding the placement and assistance of extension for investment, spatial provisioning of the strategical environment of Medan city. Inhibiting factors in the Regional Spatial Planning in Medan City are physical problems of land that is not suitable for its intended use, environmental carrying capacity, the level of concern of law enforcement officials, and limited human resources and a community culture that still does not care about the environment. The increase in the number of settlements will have a serious impact on the sustainability and balance of this region.

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