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POLICY FORMULATION OF BANYUMAS REGENCY REGIONAL REGULATION PLAN (RAPERDA) CONCERNING DETAILED SPATIAL PLAN (RDTR) SOKARAJA REGENCY, BANYUMAS REGENCY

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ARTICLE INFORMATION

ABSTRACT

Policy formulation is one of the efforts used to develop various alternative policies aimed at solutions to problems that are included in the public agenda or policy agenda. This research was conducted in Sokaraja Urban Area. The reason for choosing the location was motivated by various Sokaraja people's rejection of the Sokaraja Urban RDTR, which was considered to be disturbing the community's interests. This led to a prolonged pause in RDTR discussions until 2018 when it again received a recommendation and approval from the Governor from the Ministry of Land and Spatial Planning. Therefore, this study aims to analyze and describe the process of developing regional regulations in more detail. (Raperda) Banyumas Regency on the Detailed Spatial Planning (RDTR) of Sokaraja City using qualitative research methods. Data collection in this study was carried out using in-depth interviews, observation, and recording techniques. The analytical method used is an interactive analysis model. The results of this study indicate the importance of identifying RDTR issues for the Sokaraja urban area in order to support urban spatial planning. The policy development process involves various actors from all walks of life, The results of this study indicate the importance of identifying RDTR issues for the Sokaraja urban area in order to support urban spatial planning. The policy development process involves various actors from all walks of life, The results of this study indicate the importance of identifying RDTR issues for the Sokaraja urban area in order to support urban spatial planning. The policy development process involves various actors from all walks of life, such as the Banyumas Regency Government, DPRD, the community, the private sector, and academics. The Policy Alternative Options Development process is carried out through zone agreements. The spatial planning is carried out to produce a general spatial plan and a detailed spatial plan. The development of urban areas is carried out in areas with high mobility. Urban areas are the center of each region. While at the stage of testing alternative policy options in the development of strategic areas.

***Keywords;** Policy Alternative, Policy Formulation, Green open space*

INTRODUCTION

Policy formulation is a stage that has an important role in the public policy process (Sutikno et al., 2020). Policy formulation is used as a method of selecting alternative policies in overcoming public problems that have been set as the policy agenda (Andhika, 2019). Policy formulation is often referred to as policy formulation. Policy formulation is a complicated process in the stages of public policy (Winarno, 2002: 67). The process carried out in policy formulation influences the choice of actions or solutions that are decided to address various public issues or public agendas (Muadi & Ahmad, 2016).

One example of the policy formulation process is the formulation of the Detailed Spatial Plan (RDTR). Detailed Spatial Planning (RDTR) is a detailed description of the spatial planning of the regency/municipal area, which is completed with the zoning of the district/city area (Lababa, 2021). The RDTR is regulated by Government Regulation No. 15 of 2010 Article 59 concerning the Implementation of Spatial Planning which stipulates that each district/city RTRW must determine the part of the district/city area whose RDTR needs to be compiled through regional considerations, which are then determined in the RDTR as a Regency/city strategic area (Teddy & Ruwaidah, 2016). The strategic area of the Regency or City can be prepared in detail if an area already has urban characteristics or has been planned to become an urban area (Widodo et al., 2022).

The objectives of the preparation of the RDTR are: a) quality control of the spatial utilization of the Regency/City area based on the RTRW; b) a more detailed reference for space utilization from space utilization activities regulated in the RTRW; c) reference for space utilization control activities; d) reference for the issuance of space utilization permit; and e) a reference for the preparation of the Building and Environmental Management Plan (RTBL) (Sutaryono & Dewi, 2021). In detail, spatial planning of urban areas regulates zoning as a follow-up arrangement for the use of space that has been determined in the pattern of spatial use in an area (Priyono, 2016).

The development of the times and globalization have an impact on changes in various fields. These changes require the organization to be responsive and have the ability to adapt to the changes that occur (Widarni and Prabowo, 2022). Banyumas Regency is one of the regencies that compose the RDTR. The Banyumas Regency Government is required to compile a Regional Regulation that contains a Detailed Spatial Plan (RDTR) for the Sokaraja Urban Area, the Regional RDTRBanyumas Urban Area, Ajibarang Urban Area RDTR, Sokaraja Urban Area RDTR, and Wangon Urban Area RDTR, as well as the Banyumas Regency Strategic Spatial Plan. The order for the preparation of the RDTR is contained in Article 116 Paragraph (3) of the Regional Regulation. However, up to 8 (eight) years after the Regional Regulation on the RTRW of Banyumas Regency was passed, the Raperda on the RDTR of Banyumas Regency has not yet been completed.

The Sokaraja urban area is one of the areas regulated in the Banyumas RDTR. The purpose of planning the detail of the spatial planning of the Sokaraja urban area is as a step to create harmony between the city of Purwokerto and the city of Sokaraja, which is used as a supporting area in the development of various sectors of life, including the economic sector, trade, settlement arrangement, development of green open space. The Banyumas Regency Regional Regulation Plan (Raperda) concerning the Detailed Spatial Planning (RDTR) for the Sokaraja Urban Area which is expected to be an integrated and systematic spatial planning pattern with development zones that are adjusted to community designations. The spatial planning of the Sokaraja urban area is arranged based on Regional Regulation (Perda) of Banyumas Regency Number 10 of 2011 concerning the Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW) of Banyumas Regency 2011-2031.
Based on the journey of the process of drafting the Sokaraja Urban Area RDTR Raperda, which is still

in the policy formulation process, is interesting to study in more depth regarding the policy formulation process of the Sokaraja Urban RDTR Raperda which includes various interactions between actors in it, namely the activities of policy actors in influencing the development of alternatives and policy options for the Sokaraja Urban RDTR policy.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses qualitative research methods with a constructive approach (B. Miles, Huberman and Saldana, 2014). The design of this study is based on Descriptive Research and Explanatory Research in the formulation of the RDTR policy of the Sokaraja urban area ((B. Miles et al., 2014; Creswell & Creswell, 2018). The data collection method was done through in-depth interviews, observation and documentation. Meanwhile, research informants were selected through the purposive sampling technique (Nathan & Scobell, 2012; Schneider, 2008). The targets of this research are the Regional Government, the Regional House of Representatives of Banyumas Regency, academics and related stakeholders, then selected by purposive sampling according to the research objectives so that they can be used to answer research problems (Creswell & Creswell, 2018; Raco, 2018). The analytical method used is an interactive model (B. Miles et al., 2014) with an explanatory design (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). The data validity in this study was obtained through the triangulation method of source data and documents (B. Miles et al., 2014; Creswell & Creswell, 2018).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study of policy formulation is increasingly developing along with the development of science and technology. Various ideas were found by researchers and policy experts which resulted in a detailed understanding related to the study of policy formulation (Wolman 1981; Thomas 2001; Wu et al. 2010; Howlett 2011). Howlett (2011: 29) states that policy formulation is one of the policy stages, where options that are considered to be able to help solve problems and the problem is recognized in the agenda-setting stage are identified, refined, assessed and formalized. The process of identifying and comparing alternative actions then forms the next stage, namely decision making (Linder & Peters, 1990).

The process of formulating public policy is very complicated (Winarno, 2002: 67), so it requires a method or method that can be used to make it easier to study the complexity of the process (Islamy, 1988: 34). Various methods to study the process of public policy formulation have been developed by public policy experts (Lindblom, 1986: 3). The easiest way that can be used to understand the process of public policy formulation is to determine the stages of policy formulation (Wolman, 1981; Thomas, 2001: 216-217). The formulation stages include: 1) Conceptualization of Problems/Identification of Problems; 2) The process of developing alternative policy options; and 3) The process of testing alternative policy options. Preparation of the Regional Regulation Plan (Raperda) of Banyumas Regency regarding the Detailed Spatial Planning (RDTR) of the Sokaraja Urban Area of Banyumas Regency.

1. Sokaraja Urban RDTRK Problem Identification

Formulating public problems correctly and precisely is not an easy thing to do, because the characteristics of public problems are complex (Subarsono, 2006: 24). Policy problems are a form of values, needs and opportunities that have not been met, so they need to be identified to identify deficiencies and then can be corrected through various public actions (Dunn, 2003: 107). The problem of Sokaraja Urban RDTRT in this study was identified starting from the drafting document of the Raperda RDTR urban Sokaraja, Banyumas Regency Government has carried out the process of drafting the Raperda since 2012 and produced the first draft of the 2014 RDTR final Raperda which is ready to be discussed in the Plenary Session of the Banyumas Regency DPRD. However, the draft Raperda in the sessions of the Special Committee (Pansus) of the Raperda is considered to have weaknesses still, so it needs to be postponed for ratification and must be corrected.

The Sokaraja Urban Area RDTR regulates, among others, the Building and Environmental Planning Plan (RTBL), Green Open Space (RTH), and the City Area Section (BWK), as a guide to the design of an environment/regional building which is intended to control space utilization, structuring space, and environment, as well as containing the

293

main material provisions for building and environmental programs, general plans and design guidelines, investment plans, provisions for planning control, and guidelines for controlling the implementation of environmental/regional development.

Efforts to find or establish policies that are agreed upon by all parties and capable of being implemented properly must first be based on knowledge of the reasons behind them or identify public problems. Identifying the problems faced is a form of readiness of the drafting team in designing and deciding this policy. In general, input from various parties and the community in the public hearing considered that the formulation of the policy interfered with their interests. This resulted in the discussion of this Raperda being paused for a long time, until 2018 it again received a recommendation from the Governor so that the substance was reduced and according to the Spatial Planning Law, the Urban RDTRK could be promulgated after obtaining substance approval from the ATR ministry.

Based on the results of the study, it was explained that the identification of the problems faced was the committee's readiness in designing and deciding this policy, in general the input from various parties and the community in the public hearing was mostly considered disturbing their interests so that the discussion of this Raperda had stalled for quite a long time, until 2018 it was again received a recommendation from the Governor so that the substance is reduced and in accordance with the Spatial Planning Law, the Urban RDTRK can be promulgated after obtaining substance approval from the ministry of ATR. The need for the delivery of information that the public can obtain through the use of media, both media owned by the government and newspapers. This is as input from one of the community representatives who was involved in the process of formulating the urban area RDTR policy.

The implementation of public policy is a series of activities after a policy is formulated and determined. Policy implementation refers to mechanisms, resources, and relationships related to implementing policy programs. Without its implementation, the policies that have been set will be in vain. Therefore, the implementation of policies has an essential position in public policy. This is of course the same as the formulation of the

RDTR policy for the Sokaraja Urban area, which must be carried out with a good policy-making mechanism.

2. Policy Alternative Options Development Process

Based on the results of interviews with several informants, it is known that the Alternative Policy Option Development Process was passed by zone agreement. Some are green: protected areas or green open space, Yellow is for settlements. Red for trade and services and blue for agriculture, tourism and warehousing. Then for public services, while the purple color is allocated for offices. Spatial planning is carried out to produce general spatial plans and detailed spatial plans. In the district/city area, the general spatial plan is in the form of a district/city spatial layout plan. Meanwhile, detailed spatial planning plans are in the form of district/city detailed spatial planning plans and district/city strategic area spatial plans.

The development of urban areas is carried out in areas that have high mobility. Urban areas are the center of each region. Availability of access is very easy to obtain in urban areas. Where a suitable alternative is needed. The results of other studies show that the concept of the expansion of Sokaraja City comes from the Executive. Sokaraja Urban RDTRK, the scale is more detailed and is in accordance with related regulations, namely the RDTR listed in Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning. However, they are still waiting for confirmation that the previous Governor's evaluation has obtained substance approval from the Ministry of PUPR.The results of this study also provide an overview of the development of alternative policy options that have been agreed upon with the determination of criteria and the use of zoning for regional designation. This is intended to organize an area systematically and can be used according to their respective functions. The process of developing alternative policy options is passed by zone agreement through a cross-stakeholder deliberation process to obtain an agreement. Thus, it can be concluded that the development of the policy options offered in the detailed spatial plan for the Sokaraja Urban area has gone well.

3. Test Policy Alternative Options
   1) Results of Deliberations and Consultations in Determining Alternative Solutions

Spatial planning is carried out to produce general space plans and detailed spatial plans. Within the scope of the district/city, the overall spatial plan adopts the form of the district/city spatial plan. Meanwhile, detailed spatial plans are available in the form of detailed district/city spatial plans and district/city strategic spatial plans. Cities are highly mobile areas. Urban areas are the center of every area. Access availability is already available in urban areas, so system settings are needed.

Efficient and efficient use of space can be achieved by optimizing the spatial planning process, as mandated by Article 11 of Law Number 26 of 2007, namely that urban regional governments have the right to organize urban spatial planning and control space utilization. So it is necessary to prepare the city's RTRW as a reference for all parties to create harmony, harmony, integration, sustainability and sustainability as well as inter-regional linkages. The National Spatial Planning (RTRWN) is a policy direction and strategy for using state-space (Government Regulation No. 26 of 2008). While the Regency/City Spatial Plan (RTRW Regency/City) is a general spatial plan for the Regency/City area which is an elaboration of the Provincial RTRW, and which contains objectives, policies, spatial planning strategies for the Regency/Municipality, pattern plan regency/city territorial space, determination of regency/city strategic area, directions for the utilization of regional space.

Detailed spatial planning (RDTR) is the planning of structural forms and spatial use patterns resulting from regional policies in spatial planning. According to Article 58 of Government Regulation Number 15 of 2010 concerning the Implementation of Spatial Planning, each Regency/City RTRW is required to include the part of the Regency/City area that needs to be prepared because of its RDTR. Some of the areas prepared by RDTR are urban areas or regional/urban strategic areas. If the RDTR is prepared as needed, the Regency/City RTRW needs to be equipped with a more detailed reference for controlling the use of Regency/City space. RDTR is a plan that stipulates blocks in functional areas to transform activities into space,

The RDTR which is compiled complete with zoning regulations is an inseparable unit for a certain BWP (Urban Area Section). In the event that the RDTR is not prepared or the RDTR has been established as a regional regulation but there is no zoning regulation before the issuance of this guideline, then the zoning regulations can be prepared separately and contain a zoning map and zoning text for all urban areas, both existing and planned in the district/city area. . Banyumas Regency, including Sokaraja, is geographically an area in the southern region of Central Java. As stated in Regional Regulation No. 21 of 2003 concerning Regional Spatial Planning for Central Java Province, specifically the regional development policies in Central Java include:

a) Development of strategic areas, which include strategic growth areas, natural conservation areas and natural disaster protection, and border areas. Sokaraja is planned as one of the strategic growth areas.

b) Development of the southern part of Central Java.

Thus, it can be seen from the research results related to the detailed spatial planning of the Sokaraja Urban area has been well regulated with the involvement of stakeholders to find various solutions and alternatives. The first is the alignment of the spatial development of the Sokaraja Urban area which must be adjusted to the community's social conditions. This is done so that the development of regional spatial planning is contrary to the social conditions of the community so that it can lead to failure. Second, the bureaucratic environment, in this case the government element that implements the policy, will have to be proactive in communicating with all levels of society and build synergies with the local government, sub-districts, urban villages and the private sector collaboratively.

2) *Parties Involved in the Process of Formulating a Detailed Urban Spatial Planning Policy for Sokaraja*

In the process of implementing the detailed policy formulation of the Sokaraja urban spatial plan, it cannot be separated from the parties involved, both from government institutions and the community and private parties (Wahab, 2010). These parties have goals and interests to be achieved and are bound by the policy implementation process. In other words, in the formulation of the detailed spatial planning policy of Sokaraja Urban, the parties involved are defined

295

as institutional and individual actors from the executive, legislative, community and private sectors.

From a policy point of view, actors implementing policies or implementers come from various institutions that are included in the political superstructure and infrastructure that are tied to policy issues. Human resource factors have an important role in achieving organizational goals (Yusuf, *et al,* 2022). In the direction of policy shows the direction of power interaction that determines an option to be determined. This means that policy leads to a series of systematic actions to achieve certain goals made by influential or powerful actors in authoritative policies. Thus, it can be understood that the relationship between the two meanings stems from the concept of power, and policy results from the interaction of power between actors (Harold, 2001, Kevin, 2009, Aaron, 1987).

From the results of the study, regarding the parties involved in the process of formulating the detailed policy of the Sokaraja urban spatial plan, of course, it cannot be separated from the various actors involved such as elements of the Banyumas Regency local government, the Banyumas Regency DPRD, the community, the private sector, the subdistrict head, headman and other parties academics as reviewers of the policy-making process. Thus, the detailed spatial plan for the Sokaraja urban area has harmonization and harmony in accordance with the principles of humanist, egalitarian and sustainable development.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research and discussion results, it can be concluded that identifying the RDTR problem in the Sokaraja urban area is very important to develop in order to support urban spatial planning. Policy Alternative Options Development Process carried out by means of a zoning agreement. The spatial planning is carried out to produce a general spatial plan and a detailed spatial plan. The development of urban areas is carried out in areas with high mobility. Urban areas are the center of each region. While at the stage of testing alternative policy options in developing strategic areas, which include strategic growth areas, nature conservation areas and protected areas, the urban area of Sokaraja is planned as one of the strategic areas for urban growth. The results

also show that the process of formulating the RDTR policy for the urban area of Sokaraja involves various actors from various circles, such as the Banyumas Regency Government, DPRD, the community, the private sector, and academics.

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