

Spatial Planning and Land Use System Conformity in Indonesia: Image and Fact

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Abstract

Spatial planning and land use systems are essential for sustainable development and efficient land management. However, there are significant obstacles in Indonesia to achieving conformity between these two systems. The presentation's objectives are to capture Indonesia's land use and spatial planning systems as policy and to reflect the facts that occurred in one of the case studies in Depok City. A general explanation of the connections between agrarian law, spatial planning law, and environmental law opens the presentation. The following sections describe facts of the conformity of spatial plan and land use using the Pancoran Mas sub-district of the Indonesian city of Depok as case study. By using the overlay method and GIS assistance, the conformity is analysed. A case study of Pancoran Mas district shows four main conclusions from each applied analysis. First, there is an inconsistency between the spatial plans in the first decade and the second decade. Second, every plan that has been adjusted will still cause land sprawl. It indicates that the plan is still unable to direct the development, and land permit practices are not under the spatial plan. Third, the spatial plan continues to change based on the development, shown by an increasing level of implementation and legality in each period. Fourth, spatial planning conflicts occur on owned land, showing the need for better land administration. Improving the quality of local governments, both in planning and granting permits, is an endeavor that must be reformed in Indonesia. Reflection on the success of agrarian reform also needs to be profound. Planning aims to balance the public interest and the market, considering the environmental, economic, and social interests to achieve sustainable development.