

## The Role of the Spatial Planning Forum (FPR) in Implementing the Utilization and Control of Samarinda City Space

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**ABSTRACT:** This study was conducted to analyze the Role of the Spatial Planning Forum (FPR) in Implementing the Utilization and Control of Samarinda City Space, which was reviewed using the Creswell Method, which is a qualitative compound case study based on a field study with a Visual Model – Spiral Analysis visualized with NVIVO 12 application data. Primary data source from interviews with the Samarinda City Spatial Planning Forum (FPR). The result that the author found is that the Spatial Planning Policy as a strategic policy of a city certainly needs a wise implementation. The city of Samarinda, which carries the concept of sustainability of a future city echoed by the vision of the City of Civilization, certainly demands an important role from policy actors in the utilization and control of urban spatial planning. The authority carried out by the Samarinda City Spatial Planning Forum (FPR) has a role in providing technical recommendations for both planning and spatial control involving multi-actors. The design carried out in the Samarinda City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2023 concerning the RTRW for 2023–2042 is carried out with the synergy of the Institution and follows the applicable legal rules, this collaboration is evidenced by the implementation of controlling the dynamics of urban development, which was previously dominated by the mining sector towards the development of a more sustainable trade, service, and industrial sector. This means that the use of space is carried out in a planned, systematic, and oriented manner in a balance between economic development and environmental sustainability.

**KEYWORDS :** *Spatial Planning Forum, RTRW Policy, Space Utilization Control, Sustainable Development, Samarinda City*

### I. INTRODUCTION

The concept of a sustainable city is the estuary of the goal of building a city, in this case it is closely related to the understanding of the city of civilization, as KKBI states that Civilization means an Advancement in intelligence and culture (KKBI, 2016). This means that civilization refers to a mindset and behavior in developing the quality of life of the community in welcoming a better future. This refers to a comfortable and sustainable city that can be visualized as a smart city (*smart city*) as explained by KSPPN Bappenas that *Smart City* (smart city) is the concept of an urban area that is developed with the ability to meet the needs of its residents to achieve sustainable urban area development (PUPR, 2015:5).

Urban development itself is a policy that studies the basic concepts and core issues during the development process. The focal point of urban development is on strategic issues such as Community Economic Development; Availability of basic services; and pay attention to socio-economic, technological and environmental dimensions. This development not only emphasizes the object but also the subject or actor in the implementation of this urban development (Nuh & S., 2017:6). The massive and sustainable development of the community's standard of living cannot be separated from the economic factors owned by the region. In addition to looking from an economic point of view, development must also improve the quality of urban areas (Rahayu et al., 2024)(Mahi & Trigunarso, 2017:48). Improving the quality of Urban Spatial Spatial Development will have an influence on improving human living standards and urban accessibility (Ministry of PUPR in Edwina, 2024). This will present connectivity between the surrounding regions intertwined, connectivity which is intended to provide opportunities for the region to manage its potential in terms of access to production, telecommunications, energy and attract investors (Olilingo & Arsana, 2021).

Dwi Suharyani Yenny, (2023) The existence of strategic planning in a development is carried out so that the organization is able to see the challenges and problems that are occurring so that it is able to design programs to predict future development based on sustainable development. To support the development planning of a region, spatial and regional planning (RTRW) is needed which is intended to underpin the direction of Regional Development. As according to Muryono, (2019:3) Spatial and Regional Planning (RTRW) is a land layout planning that is used in a planned manner to realize the needs of each region. The spatial plan itself is essentially created to control the development of a city (Hamid, 2023) Good in utilizing optimal resources so as to minimize conflicts. As Wahyuningsih, (2022) stated that agrarian conflicts are very frequent in Indonesia. So, the design made by the government should be able to accommodate the interests of the city and the community so that it does not become a dilemma in a development.

Development itself is an effort that sustainably provides various appropriate solutions for every citizen to achieve the desire to live based on the welfare of the community or humanity (Mahi & Trigunarno, 2017:29)(Allya Salsa Bilatul Kh et al., 2024). This can be done by improving the economy in the community (Mutia Sanisah, 2024) to encourage the industrial, agricultural and mining sectors which will then in turn raise the economic sector to improve human resources, ideology, technology and other development (Hastira et al., 2022).

In particular, the Spatial Plan of the city of Samarinda has a focus on development related to the realization of the Edge City which develops trade and services as well as the industrial sector on a local scale to improve the quality of a comfortable and sustainable environment (Article 5 Samarinda City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2023 concerning the Samarinda City Regional Spatial Plan for 2023 – 2042). Scott, (2017:92) is of the view that a sustainable city is developed as a form of awareness to accept the environmental conditions affected by population dynamics, land resources and energy resources. Which results in increased pollution and waste problems that must be controlled immediately.

The Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW) of Samarinda City is designed to look at the carrying capacity of the environment and the principle of sustainability. This means that broadly speaking, the RTRW aims to provide supervision on the use of space in accordance with the concept of government policy (Rahmadani et al., 2025). In the implementation of RTRW, it is necessary to control the use of urban space, Space Utilization Control can also be said to be all forms of efforts made by the government in realizing spatial order as stated in Samarinda City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2023 concerning the Samarinda City Regional Spatial Plan for 2023 – 2042 Article 1 Paragraph (20). In this control, there are criteria which include related to general zoning provisions; special provisions; incentive and disincentive provisions; sanctions directives; and space implementation assessment (Sugiarto, 2017).

The implementation of sustainable spatial planning cannot be carried out without the active participation of all stakeholders, both the community, NGOs, the private sector and the government itself (Wiwit Widi et al., 2025). Likewise, to realize an effective policy, the responsiveness of implementing actors and the legal basis that binds their performance are fundamental influences. Such as the legal basis for collaboration between Institutions and how the performance or authority of the Institution in the Regional Spatial Plan policy (Nugroho, 2017:741). In the case of controlling the use of spatial planning, the implementing actor should not be as simple as administrative matters and make rules that must be obeyed by the community but must also be able to be bound to the main task (Timor & Dwimawanti, 2017) in designing, utilizing space, providing recommendations to the implementer of controlling the use of urban space (Decree (SK) of the Mayor of Samarinda Number: 764-05/111/HK-KS/II/2023 concerning the Establishment of the Samarinda City Spatial Planning Forum).

In particular, the Samarinda City Planning Forum was formed on the basis of a study from the Samarinda City Public Works and Spatial Planning Office. The urgency of the establishment of this forum is based on the importance in the formulation of spatial planning in the region which is also related to the consideration of business licensing so that the regions can accelerate changes in bureaucratic mechanisms (Decree (SK) of the Mayor of Samarinda Number: 764-05/111/HK-KS/II/2023 concerning the Establishment of the Samarinda City Spatial Planning Forum).

Various issues or phenomena that are present in the community are the main ingredients for the importance of reforms in policies both in the regulations that are enforced and reforms in the policy implementing actors themselves, Mustopadidjaja in Rahayu et al., (2024) gives the view that phenomena must be assessed with channeled considerations. As is known, the RTRW phenomenon occurs in various regions, such as in the use of space in Palu City which is indicated to experience land use irregularities (Rizkhi et al., 2024), then in the City of Teluk Kuantan which is indicated to violate the licensing of residential areas built in the Protected Area. There is no exception in the city of Samarinda which is also quite unsettling both regarding the spatial pattern that is allegedly not in accordance with the provisions in residential areas, green open spaces, and river border areas in the city of Samarinda (Puvor Media, 2021; Scott, 2020; Media Etam, 2023); There is no coordination related to Indications of Violations of Area Utilization in Mount Lipan, namely there are companies operating that violate the environmentally friendly development signs (Media Etam, 2023); There is an indication that the

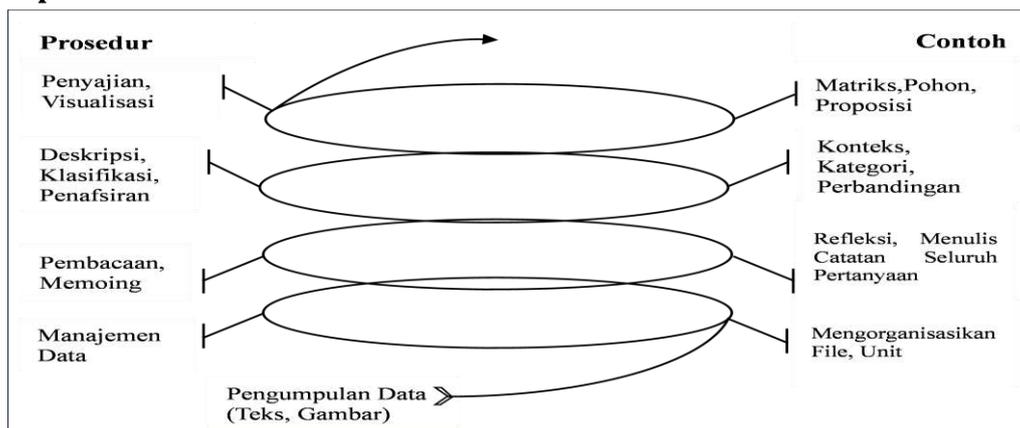
implementation of spatial planning in 2014 is not on target for the current needs of the city; and the Long Process of Determining Regional Spatial Plans (RTRW) that have passed the periodic evaluation period every five years.

The various problems above encourage the author to look and analyze and find the answer to who is responsible and how the authority to implement the control of the use of urban space, so the author formulates the purpose of this research is related to the Role of the Spatial Planning Forum in the Utilization of Samarinda City Space.

## II. METHODS

The method used is based on the qualitative research method of compound case studies chosen by the researcher to be researched in the field (Creswell, 2015:139). Sugiyono, (2017:187) There are two data sources, namely primary data sources and secondary data sources, The primary data sources used in this writing are guided by the Creswell, (2015:217) where the author can choose his own data source that is adjusted to the direct involvement of the informant on the selected issue, namely in this study the author determines the Spatial Planning Forum (FPR) as the informant who will be the primary data source of the author as a policy actor in the implementation of RTRW as well as the Regional Head and Chairman of the Regional People's Representative Council of Samarinda City. As for supporting the results of this research, it was carried out by collecting data based on the focus of research on the Role of the Spatial Planning Forum in the Utilization of Samarinda City Space. Data collection techniques Creswell, (2015:219) The author uses interviews and analysis of documents and other subjects such as audiovisual, as well as supporting data both literature and archives. Overall, the data obtained will be managed based on the data analysis technique of the Visual Model – Spiral Data Analysis visualized with the NVIVO 12 application (Creswell, 2015:250) Here is the process that the author did before

**Fig 1. Spiral Analisis Data Creswell**



Sumber: Diolah oleh Penulis berdasarkan Creswell, (2015:255).

compiling it in the report.

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

East Kalimantan Province which consists of seven districts and three cities. The capital city in this province is Samarinda City, which houses 861,878 thousand people in 2023 (Central Statistics Agency (BPS) Samarinda City, 2024). Based on the area in East Kalimantan Province, Samarinda City ranks eighth out of 10 existing districts/cities. The area of Samarinda City is 718 km<sup>2</sup> directly adjacent to Kutai Kartanegara Regency and has 10 sub-districts which are divided into 59 villages (Samarinda City Government, 2021) with the amount of the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) of Samarinda City in 2023 of Rp. 3,978,553,123,000.00 based on Samarinda City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2022 concerning the Annual Budget (2023).

Based on the 2021-2026 Samarinda City RPJMD, Samarinda City is one of the HUB cities (transportation center cities) in East Kalimantan in supporting the Development of the National Capital City (IKN). The city which has a characteristic with the existence of the banks of the Mahakam River that stretches wide makes this city nicknamed the City of the Banks (shady, neat, safe and comfortable). As a form of embodiment, the development of this city adopts the concept of *waterfront city* via Samarinda *Smart City*. The increasingly massive urban growth clashed with the potential of Human Resources and the economic sector base that must be transformed from industry to trade and services is a challenge for the City of Samarinda to realize better urban development (Samarinda City Government, 2021).

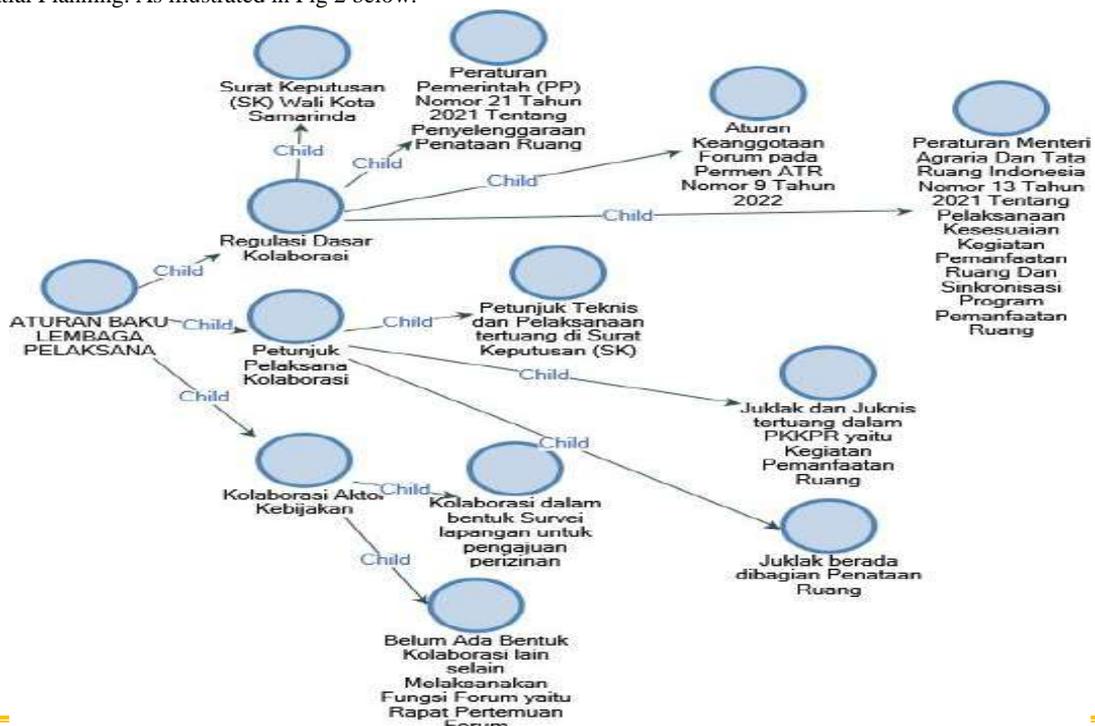
Other challenges that affect the transition of the vision of the Edge City to the City of Civilization are based on various development phenomena that go back and forth on social media and the community environment including Floods as a fundamental problem, followed by city congestion, green open space (RTH), electricity facilities, clean water distribution, security, order and other problems that have not comprehensively illustrated Samarinda as a Coastal City.

In general, the development of Samarinda City should be able to overcome the existing phenomenon by anticipating the issues that occur. For this reason, the City of Samarinda is improving by rearranging the Vision, Mission and Development Goals of the City of Samarinda by initiating the Vision "**The Realization of Samarinda as a Central City of Civilization**" based on the provisions of Law Number 25 of 2004 and Law Number 23 of 2014 as well as a set of political aspirations to realize more ideal conditions. The Central City of Civilization itself was realized with the main goal of developing a Civil Society (advanced, cultured and harmonious) this arrangement refers to various sectors such as the political, economic and social sectors that are harmonious and tolerant. The focus is without abandoning the identity of a cultured river city by identifying the condition of a healthy, corruption-free, intelligent, obedient and religious society as well as advancing economic independence and harmonization of its community (Samarinda City Government, 2021).

This form of support for the realization of a civilizational city is conceptualized in Samarinda City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2023 concerning the Samarinda City Regional Spatial Plan for 2023 – 2042. In its implementation, the policy actors involved must be able to understand the strategy of Samarinda City as a City of Civilization itself, this is where the role of the Spatial Planning Forum as the implementer of Spatial Planning of the City of Samarinda which was formed directly by the Mayor of Samarinda is an executor of the Spatial Planning policy in the City of Samarinda. Forums consisting of various elements must certainly have a judicious task division systematics in their authority. In its membership, the Spatial Planning Forum (FPR) is under the command of the Regional Secretary (Sekda) of Samarinda City. The forum containing various elements covers at least six OPDs that are technically related to the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) and 3 elements of community representatives, academics and practitioners. The division of roles among these various implementers is also not the same, each element in the FPR carries out duties and authorities in accordance with the institution they represent. However, the focus in the implementation of its main tasks and functions remains one, namely for the Spatial Arrangement of the City of Samarinda so that development becomes planned and directed. To understand how the contribution and legal basis of the FPR Role are as follows:

**1. Legal Umbrella of the Spatial Planning Forum**

The Samarinda City Spatial Planning Forum in its work pattern is regulated in the Samarinda City Government Regulation in the form of a Decree (SK) of the Mayor of Samarinda Number: 650-05/373/HK-KS/XI/2021 which was later updated with a Decree (SK) of the Mayor of Samarinda Number: 764-05/111/HK-KS/II/2023. The task of this Forum is as a forum both at the central and regional levels in assisting government performance as a space for consideration in implementing Spatial Planning. The authority owned by FPR is in the form of Spatial Planning, Space Utilization and Space Utilization Control. Another legal umbrella that underlies the existence of this authority is also regulated in Government Regulation (PP) Number 21 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Spatial Planning; Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Suitability of Space Utilization Activities and Synchronization of Space Utilization Programs; and Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 2022 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency Number 15 of 2021 concerning the Coordination of the Implementation of Spatial Planning. As illustrated in Fig 2 below.



**Fig 2. Standard Rules Of Implementing Agencies**

Source: Processed by researchers using the NVIVO 12 application, 2025.

In line with the Decree of the Mayor of Samarinda Number: 764-05/111/HK-KS/II/2023 concerning the need for the establishment of FPR is related to the need to design regional spatial planning formulations, including consideration of KKPR Business licensing to increase the acceleration of bureaucratic mechanisms. In the implementation of the procedure, it is by coordinating meetings, deliberations, and reporting to the Regional Head. Referring to the Decree, the task of the FPR refers to providing recommendations for RDTR and RTR affairs, giving consideration to solving problems of space utilization activities, synchronizing space utilization programs and indications of regional programs, conducting technical reviews and approvals of PKKPR, as well as other activities related to space utilization and space utilization control such as disincentive and incentive mechanisms, mediating in spatial planning disputes, Sanctions on violations of space use and environmental destruction.

**2. Membership and Participation System**

Resource allocation is intended as an ability of policy implementers to be able to channel the resources used effectively and appropriately. Resources can involve various things, both human resources, budget, time and other supporting resources in implementing policies. If viewed from the point of view of Mazmanian and Sabatier in Nugroho, (2017:739) states that implementation is all forms of effort to realize the results of the decision by being divided into 3 *variable*, one of which is *variable intervening* By containing several indicators in it, including the right allocation of resources, the integration of authority between implementing agencies and implementing rules. This means that to be able to support the implementation of a policy, an important role is needed for implementing actors in allocating resources appropriately, including the division of authority that has unity with each other based on applicable principles. Likewise, in the view of one of the journals from Hastira et al., (2022) related to the results of his research which emphasizes the important role of policy actors who cooperate with each other with a socio-spatial approach involving various policy actors to realize quality development. According to him, the development of spatial planning in Parepare City from planning to development is not orderly, with the presence of the multi-actor role is able to change the quality of development.

Based on the results of the author's research, the role of multi-actors is a concept that is also applied in the Spatial Planning Forum (FPR) as a policy implementer, in carrying out its duties, of course, based on existing laws and regulations and the membership in this forum is 10 people contained in the Decree including the Chairman of the Forum. The validity period of forum membership is for five years after the Decree (SK) is issued, but it can change if at any time it is needed and evaluation is carried out (Decree (SK) of the Mayor of Samarinda Number: 764-05/111/HK-KS/II/2023 concerning the Establishment of the Samarinda City Spatial Planning Forum). Membership in the Spatial Planning Forum consists of various elements of government, academics, practitioners and community representatives. In this case, collaboration between stakeholders is the main key to the success of the Samarinda City Spatial Planning which is carried out in accordance with the Vision and Mission launched by the PUPR Office and the ideals of the Samarinda City Government as the peak of development that should be supported.

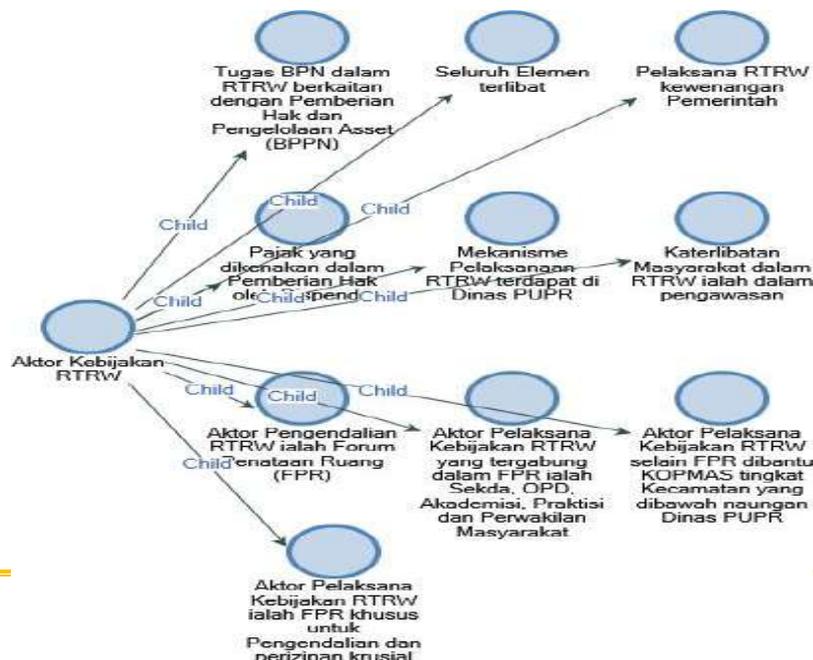
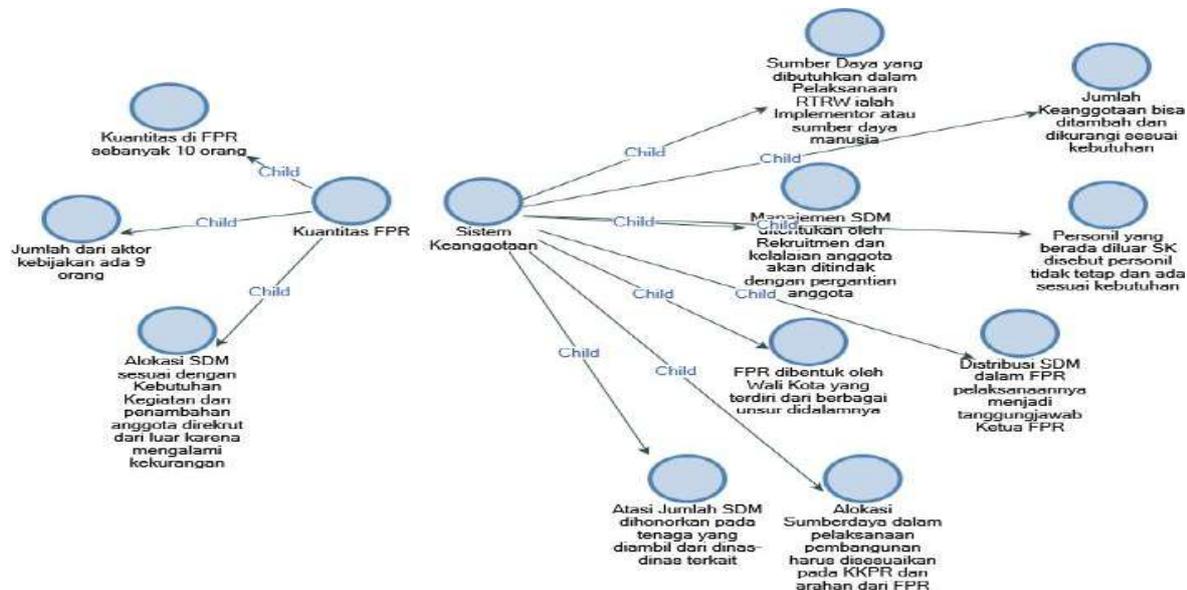


Fig 3. RTRW Policy Actors

Source: Processed by researchers using the NVIVO 12 application, 2025.



Source: Processed by researchers using the NVIVO 12 application, 2025.

Participation as a member of the Spatial Planning Forum is a forum for aspirations, recommendations and deliberation space for decision-making, including crucial decision-making related to impactful licensing and control of space use that is not contained in the Implementation of Samarinda City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2023 concerning the Samarinda City Regional Spatial Plan for 2023 – 2042 in realizing the city of Samarinda as a City of Civilization. This Forum implements a system of allocation of authority based on the duties and functions of each institution or OPD itself while still focusing on the main objectives of the Forum as the implementer of controlling the use and arrangement of urban space.

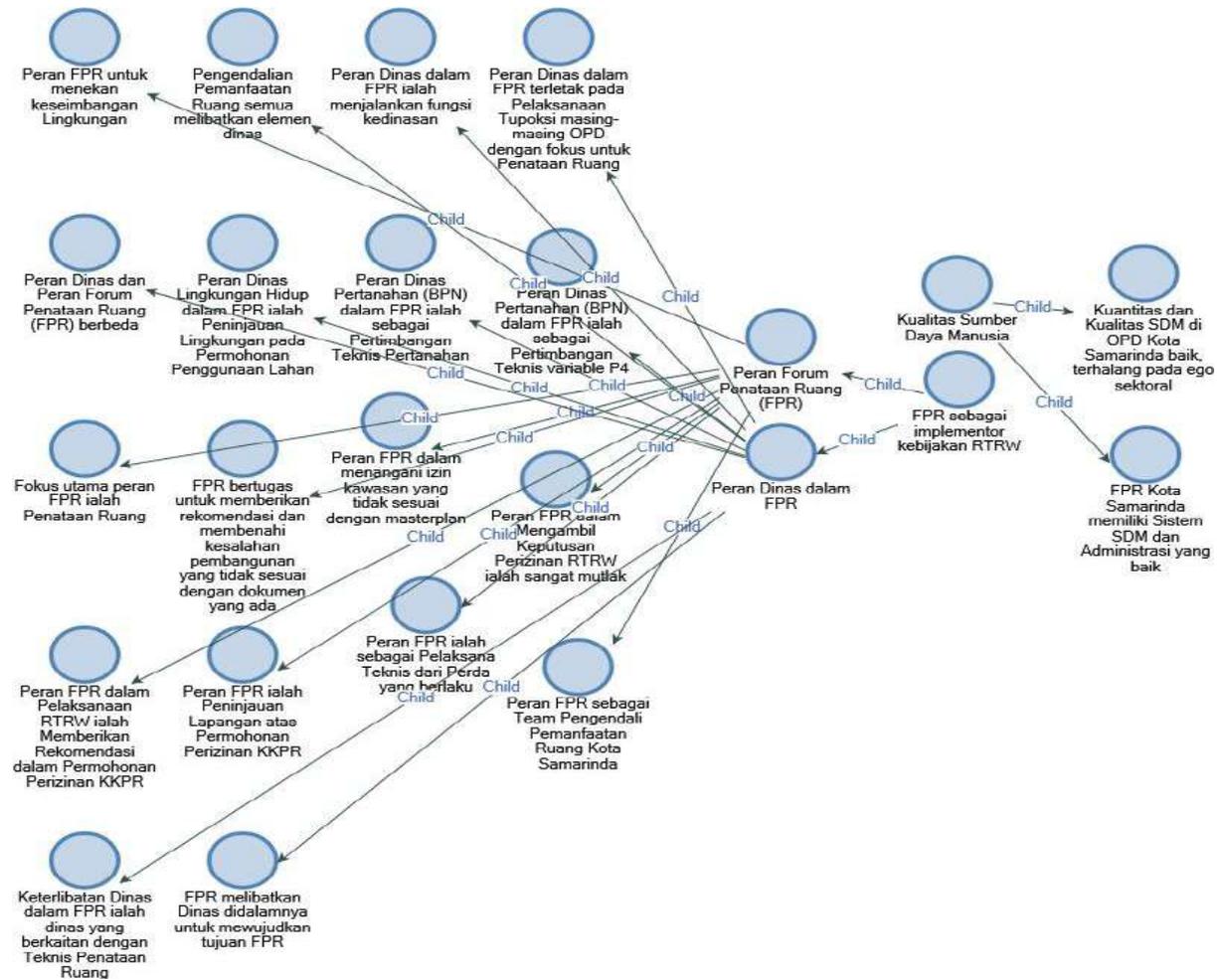
The quantity in Human Resources of the Spatial Planning Forum (FPR) or referred to as team ten is determined as a representative in decision-making for the Control of Space Utilization which has met the required specifications. It's just that at the time of implementation in the field, it still has to involve other agencies so that this causes a shortage in the permanent membership of the FPR which results in having to involve members outside the FPR Decree or non-permanent members and causes a budget (honor) outside of the membership that has been standardized as visualized in Fig 3.

When compared to the results of the study Adianti, (2020) in Mojokerto City related to spatial planning as an effort to realize Sustainable City Development, in its implementation there are obstacles to the Implementing Actors of the Regional Spatial Planning Coordinating Board (BKPRD) which do not run optimally with the formation of a task force in the field of spatial planning outside of the BKPRD. This ultimately hinders the development that should be carried out and hinders the economic system, especially regarding investment.

This means that the excellence in the new concept of Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2023 concerning the Samarinda City RTRW with the presence of regulatory firmness and policy actors that help overcome the dynamics of Development, Utilization, and Urban Spatial Planning currently needs to be appreciated. Because basically FPR has worked optimally and allocated human resources appropriately, namely the use of additional or honorary members if needed, and has recruited and terminated membership if it no longer meets existing provisions. However, if it is associated with the harmony of work functions, it would be better if the membership did not change so that they could always be synergistic and competent in their duties. Considering that as is known that the results of the research Kusuma et al., (2023) found that there are apparatus in the Samarinda City government who are not competent in their field of duties. So this does not rule out the possibility that it can affect the quality of existing policies.

### 3. The Role of the Forum in the Utilization and Control of Urban Spatial Planning Policies

Basically, the resources needed in the implementation of the RTRW Regional Regulation are inseparable from Human Resources and Budget Governance. Managing human resources must certainly have good criteria in terms of quality and quantity needed as revealed above that human resources exist because of a need. Throughout the implementation of RTRW, FPR is the main milestone in decision-making on controlling the use of space so that it is able to control urban planning for the better, this is due to the existence of several interests or activities that are not accommodated in the regional regulation. So that the role of FPR is very important as a forum for controlling and making decisions on the use of space in Samarinda City. If needed in the implementation of Spatial Planning, the Human Resource Allocation can be added or reduced as needed in the field. In the addition of human resources as needed in the field, they are usually still taken from the OPD needed such as BPBD or the Transportation Office as materials or documents in conducting a technical review of the Forum for decision-making.



**Fig 5. The Role Of The Spatial Planning Forum**

Source: Processed by researchers using the NVIVO 12 application, 2025.

The structure of the forum can be established with the formation as needed without changing membership, in other words it will also be in accordance with the Mazmanian and Sabatier concepts in Nugroho, (2017:739) So to be able to determine the authority between implementing agencies in accordance with the rules which means to be able to dismiss *ego sektoral* then it must build synergy and arrange the authority of each OPD in the FPR clearly so as not to delegate responsibility to other institutions. The delegation of authority or disposition based on the perception of each OPD can lead to failure in policy implementation as expressed by Edward III in Darmawati et al., (2015).

Similar to the Mazmanian and Sabatier concepts in Nugroho, (2017:739), Hameed et al., (2021) also stated that to overcome the obstacles that occur related to membership in organizations, governance reform of organizational structures is needed to realize a region or country in the implementation of the SDG's. This means that if it is necessary to make improvements in forum membership, it must be done to avoid less than

optimal performance due to the existence of *system reshuffle* and the desire is more priority than others, because it should be necessary to achieve the Development of the SDGs implemented in the city of Samarinda also needs a forum that is synergistic, accountable and inclusive. However, *system reshuffle* This is indicated to strengthen *ego sectoral* that occurs as in the study Darmawati et al., (2015) also provides a discussion of the state of human resources that is still minimal and affects the implementation of the RTRW policy because it can affect the interests of existing policies. Policy implementation can be hampered by the lack of human resources available. This relates to the capacity and quantity of policy actors.

The dynamics that occur because there are several cases that occur because mining in the city of Samarinda gives birth to conditions of notification from the community, but in fact the people of Samarinda City are aware of the impact caused by natural damage and in the end still cause various kinds of demands from all elements to abandon coal mining because the impact can be detrimental to the community and the city in general. This is a natural way as a form of sustainable city awareness development was born to improve and control the impact of population dynamics, natural resources and energy resources that have been accepted (Pertiwi, 2017:92).

Through the Urban Spatial Planning Forum, the implementation of the rigidly standardized RTRW policy shows its commitment to sustainable urban planning development and control of natural resource utilization, even with the condition of natural resources that are almost depleted. This is evidenced by the existence of the Mining Free Samarinda City Policy in 2026 and the expansion of the Green Zone. As a transition of the economic system from mining, the City of Samarinda initiated the Service and Industry Trade Zone as a City Priority Area. This is also supported by the existence of the Structure Pattern of Transportation, Water and Electricity Spaces which is the subject of development in Samarinda City by emphasizing the Regulation restricting the use of the City Buffer Area, namely protected areas.

Conceptualized development Mahi & Trigunarso, (2017:29) Indeed, it does not prohibit the use of natural resources such as the agriculture, mining and other industrial sectors if the goal is to improve the quality of community and economic welfare. So if we look at the conditions in Samarinda City, of course we have to transform the mining and industrial sectors because of the conditions passed through as the author reviews in the background that there are various cases of illegal coal mineral mining and violating the provisions of distance from human activities.

In other words, the transformation of Samarinda City into the Trade and Services sector is a commitment in terms of maintaining sustainable natural resources. Natural resources in Samarinda City are known to be no longer plentiful, so with this condition Samarinda City cannot depend on the mining sector and must optimize the existing local potential. These results are also supported by data from Samarinda City Government, (2021) The Samarinda City RPJMD for 2021-2026 states that the shift in the economic sector from mining has occurred since 2015 which is dominated by the trade services sector in the creation of jobs. So since then the City of Samarinda has switched from the mining sector to the local trade and industry sector such as in utilizing the potential that exists in increasing city investment.

The condition of the city, which has long depended on one of the natural resource sectors, namely coal mineral mining to meet the economy, has now been initiated for reform in the trade, service and industrial sectors. The fulfillment of the trade and service sector supported by the spatial structure system of transportation, water and electricity networks, and renewable energy is the main subject in Regional Regulation Policy Number 7 of 2023 concerning the Samarinda City RTRW.

This means that the concept of the Samarinda City RTRW formulated together with the Spatial Planning Forum in City Spatial Control which limits the coal mineral mining sector has fulfilled the concept Dalimethe, (2022:3) about the concept of transitioning people's lives that carry out sustainable development and change without leaving environmental sustainability by preserving nature so that it can be inherited to future generations. And in harmony with the point of view Prasetyia & P., (2021:4) about the birth of public policy as a legal product managed by the government as a form of political decision to control the unsettling dynamics in society.

As well as having created Samarinda City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2023 concerning the Samarinda City Regional Spatial Plan for 2023 – 2042 in accordance with Article 1 paragraphs (10) and (11) that spatial planning is all forms of spatial planning, how to utilize space and control of space that is utilized in a planned and systematic manner. From this spatial arrangement, it is then standardized in the RTR or Spatial Plan which contains the results of spatial planning. The next paragraph also explains the understanding of spatial planning, namely all efforts to formulate and determine the determination of spatial structure and spatial patterns (Article 1 paragraph (17)).

#### IV. CONCLUSION

In general, the Samarinda City Spatial Planning Forum has a crucial role in the utilization and control of urban spatial planning. The allocation of human resources is carried out flexibly according to needs while still prioritizing synergy between institutions to support the effectiveness of the implementation of spatial planning

policies. The dynamics of the development of Samarinda City, which previously depended on the mining sector, began to be directed towards a more sustainable economic transformation based on trade, services, and local industries. Through the collaboration of the government and FPR, the realization of Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2023 concerning the Samarinda City RTRW for 2023–2042 leads to efforts to control the use of space in a planned and systematic manner to maintain a balance between economic development and environmental sustainability for the sustainability of the city in the future. FPR as a forum for coordination and decision-making in controlling the use of space, so a clear organizational structure, synergy between regional apparatus, and a firm division of authority are needed to avoid sectoral egos and ensure policy effectiveness.

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