
Policy On Spatial Planning And Regional Development Based On Sustainable Development In Bima City

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ABSTRACT

This research is a legal research with a focus on the policy theme of spatial and regional development based on sustainable development in Bima City. The purpose of this study was to identify and analyze local government policies in developing spatial and regional planning in the City of Bima by taking into account the aspects of sustainable development based on the Regional Regulation of the City of Bima Number 4 of 2012 concerning the Spatial Planning of the City of Bima in 2011–2031. Research Methods using research mixed methods namely a combination of normative- empirical legal research with several approaches, including a conceptual approach, a legal approach, and an analytical approach. Results / findings The local government's policy in developing spatial and regional planning in the City of Bima by taking into account the sustainable development aspects based on the Regional Regulation of the City of Bima No. 4 of 2012 concerning the Spatial Planning of the City of Bima for 2011–2031 has not run optimally. Even though there has been a regional regulation on RTRW, there are external factors that are precisely the order of sustainable development, such as illegal logging activities (illegal logging). logs). This has had a negative impact and hampered spatial and regional planning based on sustainable development in Bima City. The fact that the flash flood that hit Bima City in 2016 has caused destructive damage that affects the development order as mandated by the RTRW Regional Regulation. Uses in study This is an effort to develop spatial and regional planning policies based on sustainable development in the City of Bima and as an evaluation material for the local government of Bima City in improving and developing spatial and regional planning based on sustainable development. The novelty of the research is unquestionable because this research has never been studied before.

Keywords: Policy, Sustainable Development, Spatial And Territorial Planning.

INTRODUCTION

Normatively, spatial planning is a form of spatial structure and spatial pattern , while spatial planning is a system of spatial planning processes, space utilization, and space utilization control. Spatial planning development policies are regulated in Law no. 26 of 2007 concerning Structuring Space which includes regulation, guidance, implementation, and supervision of spatial planning. Spatial planning development aims to reconstruct a safe, comfortable, productive, and sustainable development-based national space based on the Archipelago Insight and National Resilience by realizing harmony between the natural environment and the artificial environment, so as to realize integration in the use of natural resources and artificial resources that are oriented towards environment, namely by paying attention to human resources, as well as the realization of the protection of the function of space and the use of space.(1)

The Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) is a policy orientation and strategy for the use of regional space which is used as a reference for medium and long term planning, in terms of Article 1 number 5 of Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning that spatial planning is a system of spatial planning processes , space utilization, and space utilization control. (2) This is done as an effort to balance the use of natural resources and the environment through spatial planning based on the achievement of environmental function sustainability. The

preservation of environmental functions can be guaranteed by using space activities that take into account the carrying capacity of the environment. The carrying capacity of the environment becomes the most important consideration in spatial planning, both in the preparation of the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) and in evaluating the use of space.(3) In principle, sustainable development is a development concept that is carried out to meet the needs of the present generation without having to sacrifice the rights to fulfill the needs of future generations(4). Today, the development of spatial and regional planning based on sustainable development has become one of the trends . topic and become a topic of discussion among good Governance, Civil society and especially academia. The development of the city is quite fast with a fairly rapid population growth. So there are efforts to develop spatial and regional planning based on sustainable development in Bima City. Likewise, spatial planning becomes something urgent. This is because every province, city/regency area must have regulations that serve as guidelines in spatial planning and become a reference in implementing sustainable development,(5)

Based on the theory of development law as quoted by Nugroho & Surono related to Mochtar Kusumaatmadja's idea regarding the function of law and national development which is described by the expression "as a means of community renewal" or as a means of development" can be briefly stated as follows: First, that law is a as a means of community development is based on the assumption that the existence of order or order in development or renewal efforts is something that is desired or even deemed necessary. Second, that law in the sense of legal rules or regulations can indeed function as an instrument (regulator) or a means of development in the sense of channeling the direction of human activity in the direction required by development or renewal. In the context of legislation products through the process of forming legislation in the field of environment and natural resources by the People's Representative Council (DPR) and the government, a basic legal framework is needed as a means of community renewal. This framework is based on social changes (social of change) or social engineering (social engineering) adapted to the needs of contemporary society. It is designed in such a way in order to realize social justice (social justice) . Community dynamics that always move towards participation in the process of making policies and legislation, such as hearing public opinion, regional aspirations, and so on as input material to be accommodated into policies in accordance with the will of the people.(6)

In terms of regulation, the City of Bima, which is located in the province of West Nusa Tenggara, already has Regional Regulation no. 4 of 2012 concerning the Spatial Planning of the City of Bima which is based on Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning and Government Regulation Number 26 of 2008 concerning the National Spatial Planning, as well as the Regional Regulation of the Province of West Nusa Tenggara Number 3 of 2010 concerning the Plan West Nusa Tenggara Province Spatial Planning .(7)

Regional spatial planning is a form of arrangement of a domicile with broad dimensions and content by taking into account the structure and pattern of the place based on available natural and artificial resources as well as administrative and functional aspects to realize sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations. come. Referring to Law No. 26 of 2007, in order to realize sustainable development, spatial planning efforts are needed.

Spatial planning concerns all aspects of life so that people need to have access to the planning process. Spatial planning is a system of spatial planning processes, space utilization, and space utilization control. Spatial planning activities are intended to regulate space and make a place valuable and have a characteristic by taking into account

the physical condition of the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) which is prone to disasters. The potential of natural resources, human resources, and artificial resources in economic, socio-cultural, political, legal, defense and security conditions, the environment, as well as science and technology as a unit, geostrategy, geopolitics, and geoeconomics.

Spatial planning for the national area, spatial planning for the province, and spatial planning for the district/city are carried out in stages and in a complementary manner. The spatial planning of the national territory includes the space of the jurisdictional area and the territory of national sovereignty which includes land space, sea space, and air space, including space within the earth as a unit. The spatial planning of the provinces and districts/cities includes land space, sea space, and air space, including space within the earth in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. In the development of spatial planning the state gives authority to the Government and local governments to develop spatial and regional planning based on sustainable development for the greatest prosperity of the people. In the development of spatial and regional planning, it is carried out while respecting the rights of people in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, including the right to carry out development. The authority of the Government and regional governments in developing spatial and regional planning is based on the scope of the area under their authority. (1)

METHODS

Research _ This is a mixed study methods namely a combination of normative and empirical legal research. (8) This research which combines normative-empirical legal research tries to examine, examine and explore various literatures and existing conditions, such as describing field conditions (analysis), sociology of law, concepts, and regulations legislation relating to the policy of developing spatial and regional planning based on sustainable development in the City of Bima according to Regional Regulation no. 4 of 2012 concerning the Spatial Planning of the City of Bima and Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning. Techniques for collecting legal materials and data This is done to reveal research data information that is in accordance with the research space.

Data collection techniques are methods and procedures carried out in order to streamline the activities of collecting research materials or data that are closely related to the selected research method, and the techniques used in this research are by browsing various literatures , using library research or documentation, conducting interviews, surveys or polls and observation activities.(9) The technical analysis of the data used in this study used a qualitative analysis method, namely by interpreting the legal materials that had been obtained. Then the use of this interpretation method aims to interpret and facilitate data analysis. These data are connected with theories and laws and regulations obtained from document studies, so as to get answers to the problems in this research.(10)

RESULTS

In addition to having similarities with the laws and regulations as stated above, there are also policy regulations that are different from the laws and regulations in terms of their formal form. Therefore, these policy regulations

are easily distinguished from statutory regulations. In this case, the format of the said policy regulations is simpler than the format of statutory regulations such as official notes, circulars, implementation instructions, technical instructions, announcements and so on .(11)

Although there are forms of policy regulations that have similarities with laws and regulations, Bagir Manan as quoted by Soebroto & Cristiono stated explicitly stated: "that policy regulations are not laws and regulations: "policy regulations are not legislation, although shows the nature or symptoms as a statutory regulation . Why is the implementation of the policy not stated in the form of legislation ? because policy makers do not have statutory authority ." (12)

Geographically, Bima City is one of the cities in West Nusa Tenggara province and has an area of 222.25 Km² consisting of 5 (five) sub-districts which include West Rasanae , Mpunda , Asakota , Raba, East Rasanae and has 38 villages with a population of 155,140 people in 2020. (13) The policy of the Bima City government in the process of implementing sustainable development-based spatial and regional development is by issuing a Regional Regulation concerning the Policy contained in the Bima City Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) in accordance with the Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2012 concerning the Spatial Plan for the City of Bima. There are several main things that have been determined in connection with the development of spatial structures and spatial patterns in urban areas. Documentation of the Strategic Area Architectural Design Planning of Bima City, West Nusa Tenggara Province shows the data: City Strategic Area Development Plan. Strategic Area Development in the Bima City area includes:

- a. National strategic area; Bima Integrated Economic Development Zone (KAPET).
- b. Provincial strategic area; Bima Bay area and its surroundings.
- c. The strategic areas of the city include: Strategic areas from the point of view of the importance of the economic aspect. First, the Teluk Bima Beach area which includes Amahami Beach – Ni'u in Dara Village, Ule Beach – Songgela , Jatiwangi Village and Bonto Beach – So Ati, Kolo Village, with a leading tourism sector. Second, the Pasar Raya area which includes the Sarae Village, Tanjung Village, Dara Village, and Paruga Village with the leading sectors of trade and services. Third, the Oi Fo'o area which includes Oi Fo'o Village, Nitu Village , and Rontu Village with leading sectors of industry and mining.
- d. Strategic area from the point of view of the importance of socio-cultural aspects. Namely, The Asi Mbojo area and its surroundings include Paruga Village, Sarae Village, Melayu Village, and Dara Village.
- e. Strategic area of the city from the point of view of environmental interests. Namely, the Maria Forest Area in the Lampe Village and the Nanga Nae Area Kapenta in Kelurahan Jatibaru and Kelurahan Kolo which function in conservation, (Syamsudin & Junaidin, 2017)

Based on the Regional Regulation of the City of Bima Number 4 of 2012 concerning the Spatial Plan of the City of Bima for the year 2011 – 2031, it is contained in Article 1 paragraph (6), paragraph (7), Paragraph (8), paragraph (10) to paragraph (12), namely Space is a container that includes land space, sea space, and air space, including space within the earth as a territorial unit, where humans and other living things carry out activities and maintain their survival. Urban Spatial Planning and Spatial Management is a form of spatial structure and urban spatial pattern, namely a system of spatial planning processes, space utilization and space utilization control. Territory is a space which is a geographical unit and all elements related to it, whose boundaries and systems are

determined based on administrative and/or functional aspects. Regional Spatial Planning, hereinafter abbreviated as RTRW, is the result of spatial planning in an area which is a geographical unit along with all related elements whose boundaries and systems are determined based on administrative aspects. Meanwhile, the urban area spatial planning policy is a regional development direction determined by the city regional government in order to achieve the city area spatial planning goal within the next 20 (twenty) years. (14) In general, there is a correlation with the objectives of the West Nusa Tenggara Province RTRW as described in Article 5 of the Regional Regulation of the Province of West Nusa Tenggara Number 3 of 2010 concerning the Regional Spatial Plan of the Province of West Nusa Tenggara of 2009–2029, namely to create an advanced and sustainable provincial space through a harmonious, balanced, integrated and sustainable spatial arrangement in the context of encourage provincial areas as areas for agribusiness and tourism development to increase regional competitiveness while still paying attention to the carrying capacity of the environment and the preservation of natural resources.(15)

To carry out the mandate of the Regional Regulation of the Province of West Nusa Tenggara Number 3 of 2010 concerning the Regional Spatial Plan of the Province of West Nusa Tenggara of 2009–2029, the government of the City of Bima issued the Regional Regulation of the City of Bima Number 4 of 2012 concerning the Spatial Plan of the City of Bima in 2011 -2031. (15) Moreover, after the enactment of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, where the region as an autonomous region has the authority to manage its own household, including in terms of regional spatial planning. (16) Utilization of spatial planning, and controlling the use of spatial planning, as stated in Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning is an effort to create a safe, comfortable, productive, and sustainable space. The law states that the existence of limited space and the growing public understanding of the importance of spatial planning, so that transparent and effective spatial planning is needed .(1)

The development of spatial and regional planning can be based on the principle of sustainable development because the use of resources (including space) is not for the current generation but is expected to be enjoyed by future generations . Spatial planning should not only pay attention to one economic aspect, because it can cause the function of land/space for social and environmental aspects to decrease, and ultimately cause environmental problems that can threaten the survival of living things on earth.(17)

Utilization of space is an effort intended so that the use of space is in accordance with the mutually agreed spatial plan according to the planning period so that spatial order is realized. Utilization of space that does not go well will result in irregular urban development and urban development that is left unchecked is a constant configuration against deviations from regional spatial planning plans, both national territory space, provincial territory space and district/city territory space.(18)

DISCUSSION

Inhibiting And Supporting Factors Of Sustainable Development In Bima City

Development is a process of change that covers all aspects, starting from the social, legal, political, economic, infrastructure, defense, education, technology, institutional and cultural systems to more forward direction.

Sustainable Development is a paradigm in development. Sustainable development emerged in the early 1970s which is expected to be a solution in solving the problem of pollution due to industrial development carried out. It was on this basis that the Stockholm Conference was held in 1972 followed by the establishment of The First Governing Council in Nairobi. The conference that was formed aims to solve the problems of the global physical environment, both those that occur in developed and developing countries.(19)

Supposedly the concept of sustainable development or other words of sustainable development is an entity to meet the needs of the present, without compromising the needs of future generations. Thus, by focusing on the carrying capacity of the environment, the achievement of social, economic and environmental justice.(20)

The process of mainstreaming sustainable development must be packaged in stricter regulations. The paradigm of sustainable development must also be a way of life for Indonesian people, especially the Bima community. As for the relationship with natural resource governance, it cannot be separated from the process of following the governance principles of good governance. (21)

However, urban development problems arise due to unclear urban spatial planning, as well as inconsistency of policy makers in implementing development planning. If the humans themselves lack awareness of the importance of urban spatial planning, how will the fate of state development be for future generations. Even though the government or local governments have made various written regulations and appeals to the public regarding the rules about the environment in society. One of them is about the development of spatial and regional planning based on sustainable development in urban areas. However, policies or collective agreements will not be useful if they are not balanced with consistent implementation on an ongoing basis by actors who should be able to bring about change if they carry out their roles to the fullest. As we know , realistically there are still many regional heads who are not familiar with the concept of spatial and regional planning based on sustainable development in urban areas and they carry out regional development without any future planning . Whereas to create a comfortable city, urban planning must be carefully planned and ideally or not carelessly, but this is what is happening in regions in Indonesia.(22)

In sustainable development can optimize the benefits of resources natural, human resources, and science and technology by harmonizing the three components, so that sustainable. This sustainable development is known as sustainable development. that is development that is oriented towards meeting human needs through the wise, efficient use of natural resources, and paying attention to their good use for present and future generations. This means, efforts to improve quality What humans do at this time must also consider the quality of humans at that time which will come. In utilizing the environment as a support for development, one must also taking into account its limitations, so it should not be greedy so as not to run out at this time. Thing What is important in the implementation of sustainable development is the development process continuously, the environment has limitations, the use of natural resources non-renewable and the development carried out improves welfare generation today without compromising the well-being of future generations. So that it can be seen, the supporting factor for the implementation of sustainable development policies is the availability of natural resources abundant resources, and capable human resources in the field of development, the existence of legal certainty or regulations governing development policies sustainable, level high community participation, and public awareness of the

importance of development, and the last level of community participation and the existence of rules governing sustainable development.(23)

The inhibiting factors for the implementation of sustainable development policies in the City of Bima are, such as the occurrence of the flash flood disaster in Bima which occurred on December 21, 2016, December 23, 2016, and January 2, 2017 until the year 2021 which became an obstacle to the sustainability of sustainable development in the City of Bima. The flash flood disaster that began to hit at 15.30 WITA in Bima City with a height of inundation of 1 - 4 meters can damage the development order in Bima City. The areas affected by floods in Bima City in 2016 were Mpunda District, East Rasanae District, Asakota District, West Rasanae District, and Raba District. The flood incident on December 23, 2016 was caused by an increase in the growth of widespread clouds, causing high intensity rain throughout the City of Bima .(24)

In addition, the same thing happened in December 2017 the level of drinking water service had reached around 17.70%. The flash flood disaster in 2016 caused considerable losses to PDAM Bima because the intake building and transmission network at the water source from PDAM Bima in the Toloweri neighborhood of Nungga Village , Rasanae Timur District were badly damaged. As a result of the damage, the supply of drinking water to the community was stopped. The water source in Nungga Village serves not only the East Rasanae sub-district but also the Raba, Mpunda and western Rasanae sub-districts so that many people in the City of Bima complain that water distribution is still hampered. This condition can be seen from the supply of drinking water in East Rasanae Sub-district which is only served 2-3 times a week through the existing distribution pipe. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) target which is a continuation of the MDGs states that access to clean water for all people in the world must be met by the end of 2030. Seeing the drinking water service target, it is necessary to evaluate the drinking water supply system, especially in East Rasanae District. In improving drinking water services in East Rasanae District , an analysis of the availability of raw water at water sources is carried out. The analysis of the availability of raw water is intended to determine the fulfillment of sustainable drinking water needs .(25)

It doesn't just stop there. Along with the development of modern life in the face of the era of globalization as well as the process of industrialization and modernization, that deforestation in Indonesia has been uncontrolled for decades and has led to massive tropical forest shrinkage, making Indonesia one of the most beautiful places in the world. with the highest level of forest destruction in the world. This is also found in Bima City, such as cases of illegal logging (illegal logging). logging) is happening in the village of Jatibaru district Asakota is hindering the pace of sustainable development in Koa Bima . Besides hindering the pace of sustainable development, forest destruction (Illegal logs) is an act against the law and is included in the category of criminal act as stipulated in Law no. 41 of 1999 article 50 paragraph (2) explains that: "What is meant by damage is the occurrence of changes in its physical, physical or biological characteristics, which causes the forest to be disturbed or unable to function in accordance with its function."(26)

The Bima City Government through the Bima City Research Regional Development Planning Agency has made efforts to achieve achievements and reconstruct its innovative thinking in carrying out the performance of development-based spatial and regional planning processes in Bima City. Among the performance of these innovations, by holding a climate village as a climate change adaptation program, then by holding interactive

houses, Amahami Park , Lawata Beach , making drainage throughout the city and various other developments that encourage the implementation of sustainable development in Bima City. However, behind the obstacles in the implementation process, apart from the advantages and disadvantages, appreciation should be given to the performance of the Bima City government. This is because the city program without being slums and the development of the Bima City Regional Library to advance Bima City in terms of infrastructure are part of the Bima City government policy(27).

CONCLUSION

Local government policies in the development of spatial and regional planning in the City of Bima by taking into account the aspects of sustainable development based on the Regional Regulation of the City of Bima No. 4 of 2012 concerning the Spatial Planning of the City of Bima in 2011-2031 have not run optimally. Even though there has been a regional regulation on RTRW, there are external factors that are precisely the order of sustainable development, such as illegal logging activities (illegal logging). logs), the occurrence of exploitation and encroachment of forests adjacent to residential areas around the City of Bima . This has had a negative impact and hampered spatial and regional planning based on sustainable development in Bima City. The fact that the flash flood that hit Bima City in 2016 has caused destructive damage that affects the development order as mandated by the RTRW Regional Regulation, among others, is the severe damage to the intake building and transmission network at the water source from PDAM Bima which is located in the Toloweri neighborhood, Nungga Sub - district, District Eastern Rasanae.

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Based on the results of the analysis, several recommendations can be given to the Regional Government of Bima City as follows: 1) To focus more on budget policies for the development of spatial and regional planning based on sustainable development in the City of Bima; 2) To be able to promote law enforcement of spatial and regional planning based on sustainable development in Bima City. In carrying out sustainable development for the present generation, it is necessary to paying attention to and not compromising the rights of future generations to fulfill their needs; 3) Expected to obey the principles, obey the principles in implementing the Regional Regulation of the City of Bima Number 4 of 2012 concerning the Spatial Planning of the City of Bima for the years 2011 – 2031

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