

Implementation Of Batu City Regional Spatial Plan 2010-2030

¹Nurul Umi Ati

¹Faculty of Administrative Sciences, Islamic University of Malang, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of land conversion for the construction of housing, tourist attractions, hotels or other developments to support the lives of the people of Batu City continues to experience a significant increase. Apart from this increase, there are still developments that do not pay attention to regional spatial planning. This is known by the occurrence of environmental damage due to the conversion of land for development and the reduction of the Batu City Public RTH. 2030 so that the implementation of spatial planning in Batu City can be more directed as its designation to support the development of Batu City in the future.

This study aims to determine, evaluate and analyze the spatial planning policy of Batu City for 2010-2030 in accordance with its designation, as well as to find out the constraints faced in spatial planning in Batu City, with a descriptive approach. In the analysis, the researcher uses policy evaluation theory with the CIPP model (context, input, process, and product) by Stufflebeam (2014) regarding evaluation of context, evaluation of input, evaluation of process and evaluation of impact/outcome. The data analysis used in this study are data collection, data condensation, data display, and conclusion as proposed by Miles and Hubberman (2014: 12-14). Researchers used source triangulation and technical triangulation to ensure the validity of research data.

The results of the study show that (1) Based on the evaluation stages of context, input, process and product, there are still discrepancies in the implementation of spatial planning policies in Batu City. The problems faced in spatial planning in Batu City include legal certainty, regional topography, and lack of community participation.

KEYWORDS: Evaluation, Policy, RTRW, Batu City

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I. INTRODUCTION

Along with the development of time, the phenomenon of land conversion for housing construction, tourist attractions, hotels or other developments to support people's lives continues to experience a significant increase. However, despite this increase, there are still developments that do not pay attention to regional spatial planning, resulting in environmental damage and inconvenience to other people's lives. Spatial planning is a form of spatial structure from a spatial pattern, while the spatial structure is an arrangement of residential centers. Therefore, this condition needs to be adjusted according to the spatial planning law.

Based on Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning spatial planning, that the implementation of spatial planning is an activity that includes the regulation, guidance, implementation, and supervision of spatial planning, and aims to create a safe, comfortable, productive, and sustainable national area based on the Archipelago Insight and Resilience. National. As a form of government embodiment in implementing the law, every local government is required to prepare a Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) to create a safe and sustainable space, which will then be legalized into a Regional Regulation (Perda). Through the RTRW Regional Regulation, the implementation of spatial planning development can be more focused and still pay attention to environmental aspects including the provision and use of green open space, besides that it can also encourage the development of an area in order to improve the quality of life of a just society. In practice, regional spatial development planning in Indonesia is still one of the most complex problems in the development of a city. The rapid development of the city and the high population growth have resulted in various problems that have implications for the development and spatial planning of a city. As stated by Hermanto Dardak as Deputy Minister of Public Works (PU) that there are several problems that must be faced by the Indonesian nation in the future, starting from the high population, poverty and disparities between regions, high natural disasters, energy, water and food crises. climate (tataruang.atrbpn.go.id, 2014). Such conditions need to be a priority for the government in terms of the sustainability of people's lives in the present and in the future, so that the spatial planning of each district or city is very important to be immediately implemented as formulated in the guidelines or legal umbrella for spatial planning and regional development.

Batu City is one of the cities in East Java Province which is divided into three sub-districts, namely Batu District, Bumiaji District, and Junrejo District, and consists of 19 villages and 5 sub-districts. The development of the Batu City area is supported by sufficient potential and geographical conditions. Located at an altitude of 800 m above sea level and dominated by highlands and fertile hills, Batu City produces a lot of agricultural products, ranging from plantations, agriculture, ornamental flowers, to horticulture. Apples are the mainstay of plantation products, as well as the main commodity of Batu City, which makes Batu City known with the tagline "Apple City". As a city that produces apples, it makes the people of Batu City fully dependent on these commodities. The apple commodity plays an important role in improving the welfare and economy of the surrounding community, and can boost the development of the tourism sector through agriculture and plantations. This is in line with the development vision of Batu City which is contained in the RPJPD of Batu City for the 2005-2025 period, namely "The Realization of Batu City as a Competitive Agricultural-based Tourism Center towards Civil Society". Through this vision, the development and development of tourism in Batu City has increased significantly, both in terms of tourist destinations, lodging, restaurants, tourist accommodation and so on.

The rapid development of Batu City in realizing the vision of Batu City development, triggers investors to compete to invest their shares in order to support Batu City towards a promising modern industrial direction. However, over time, there has been a shift in the tagline of the City of Apples to the City of Tourism due to the phenomenon of land conversion for tourism, hotels and other developments. As time goes by, the increase in development in Batu City causes the land in Batu City to be depleted. The conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural land is unavoidable. Based on data from the Batu City BPS in 2020, there was a significant decrease in the area of agricultural land due to the conversion of land into housing or other buildings. It is known that in 2013 the area of agricultural land was still around 2,373 hectares, then decreased quite sharply in 2020 to 1,998 hectares. Then, according to BPS statistical data, it is known that there has been an increase in the number of hotel buildings in the last five years, where in 2016 there were still 550 hotels while in 2021 there were 1,005 hotels. (<https://news.detik.com/kolom/d-5806853/alih-function-land-dan-flood-bandang/amp>, 2021)

Based on the data above, when land conversion continues to increase, it can have an impact on the socio-economic influence of the community due to the reduction in agricultural area as the main livelihood in the region. Employment in the agricultural sector will be increasingly minimal, agricultural productivity will also be threatened, and the presence of farmers as well as other agricultural products will decrease and cannot meet the needs of the community, especially the people of Batu City. This reduction in agricultural land also has an impact on the reduction of apple land as the main commodity of Batu City. Reporting from the jatimtimes.com (2020) site, the Chair of the Bangkit Farmers Association of Batu City explained, "Currently many farmers are moving to citrus plants because one of the factors in maintaining apples is that they are increasingly expensive, because they have to control pests and the climate of Batu City has changed due to poor development. fast. Then also the farmers are tempted to sell their land because the price is high compared to farming, they often lose money." The explanation from the chairman of the Bangkit Farmers Association, Pandanrejo Village, is supported by data from the Batu City Agriculture Office that there is a decrease in apple land every year.

The continued decline in apple land from year to year due to land conversion will have an impact on the availability of apples as the main commodity of Batu City which is famous for its apple icon. Over time, the icon of the city of Apples will also disappear by itself when the control over land use is not carried out optimally to maintain the sustainability of apples. On the other hand, the rampant land use change that does not pay attention to the RTRW of Batu City, also occurs in Bumiaji District. Where in Bumiaji District, The Radja Hotel was built in 2012 which finally received protests from residents for fear of causing several springs to dry up in the surrounding area.

The construction of The Radja Hotel is known to have conflicted with the function of BWK 3 set in Bumiaji District with the main functions of agropolitan development, development of natural and environmental tourism areas and agro-tourism activities. When the community or private sector continues to carry out development, without adjusting the RTRW of Batu City, it will have an impact on the incompatibility of spatial planning in Batu City, so that development is carried out wherever they wish, so that when it is not controlled immediately it will result in reduced Green Open Space (RTH). in Stone Town. Based on research results from the East Java Forum for the Environment (Walhi), Batu City's green open space is currently in the range of 12-15% of the minimum standard of green open space that must be owned, which is 20% of the total area. The lack of green open space in Batu City and damage to rainwater infiltration upstream are also one of the causes of flash floods in Tulungrejo village, Bulukerto, and the Bumiaji area of Batu City on November 4, 2021.

Along with the occurrence of environmental damage due to the conversion of land for development, in this case it is necessary to carry out further assessments in the implementation of spatial planning in Batu City due to the increasing development that is not environmentally friendly. Based on some of the explanations

above, the essence of problems related to land conversion for development in supporting community activities and the development of Batu City which then has an impact on reducing green open space in Batu City, has been regulated in the Batu City Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) through Batu City Regional Regulation number 7 Year 2011 regarding the RTRW of Batu City in 2010-2030. However, in its implementation it is still not in accordance with the Batu City RTRW.

The development of an increasingly advanced city, supported by rapid development and the environmental impact it causes, has become the main source in the formulation of local government policies in order to implement spatial planning policies in Batu City. The success of implementing such a policy is largely determined by the interrelationships of the interests of the community, the private sector, or the local government. These three elements require common views and perceptions in realizing good governance. Due to the intensive development of tourism support, Batu City will become a global tourism city. However, the Batu City Government needs to pay more attention to the welfare of its people. This attention can be carried out through the development of the tourism and agricultural sectors, while still paying attention to environmental and socio-economic aspects so that the development of Batu City continues and the welfare of the community can be realized properly. Thus, it is necessary to evaluate the Batu City government policy based on Batu City Regional Regulation number 7 of 2011 concerning the Batu City RTRW 2010-2030 so that spatial planning in Batu City can be more directed according to its designation for the better development of Batu City. This is in line with the definition of evaluation presented by Anderson in Kawengian & Rares (2015:4) that basically policy evaluation is "the appraisal or assessment of policy, including its content implementation and impact", which can be interpreted as an activity involving the assessment or examine a policy including the substance, implementation and impact of the policy. Through this assessment, it is expected to minimize the impact of environmental damage due to the development interests of various irresponsible parties, and it is feared that in the next few years it will cause more environmental damage so that people's lives will not be able to be supported by the agricultural sector or tourism sector due to environmental damage. .

In connection with the importance of evaluating the RTRW policy, this evaluation can be achieved properly. In this case, the purpose of the evaluation of the Batu City RTRW is to evaluate the implementation of the Batu City RTRW policy that has not been in accordance with its designation both from the level of context, input, during policy implementation to the results and impacts that occur, as the evaluation model according to Stufflebeam (2014: 312) which explained that "The CIPP model's core concepts are evaluations of an entity's context, inputs, processes, and products". CIPP is a form of evaluation of the context, evaluation of the input (input), the process and the results (product) of a policy.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a qualitative research method with a descriptive approach. As described by Bogdan and Taylor (Nugrahani 2014: 4) that qualitative research is a research procedure that can produce descriptive data in the form of speech, writing, and behavior from the people who have been observed. Through this research, it is hoped that an understanding of reality can be obtained through an inductive thinking process. The purpose of this qualitative research is to understand the condition of a context that leads to a detailed and in-depth description of the portrait of conditions in an experienced context, about what actually happened in the field. Nugrahani, 2014: 4). So the purpose of this study is to describe in detail and provide an explanation of the cause and effect of something about the phenomenon under study.

Data analysis is a process of systematically compiling and searching for data obtained from interviews, field notes and documentation, by organizing the data into a category, breaking it down into units, conducting a synthesis, and choosing which ones are important and will be studied, and make conclusions that can later be understood by researchers or others (Hardani, et al. 2020). Data analysis in qualitative research according to Miles and Huberman (2014: 12-14) is divided into four activity lines, namely as follows. 1. Data Collection, 2. Data Condensation, 3. Data display, 4. Conclusion/drawing.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Stone Town Area Spatial Structure Plan

The plan for the spatial structure of the Batu City area is translated into a plan for regional systems and functions, a hierarchy of service centers and a city area infrastructure network system.

a. Batu City Territorial System and Function Plan

The regional system and function of Batu City is an organization of spatial division of the city area along with the determination of regional functions which are commonly referred to as the City Territory Section (BWK) based on the administrative boundaries of the sub-district area. Each BWK is planned to have a BWK service center and regional functions as a city service center, sub-city service center and environmental center. This Batu City Area Section Plan is divided into: a) BWK I, has an area of 45.46 km² which is directed as the city center. BWK I is located in Batu District with a service center in Pesanggrahan Village. The administration

of BWK I covers the areas of Temas Village, Ngaglik Village, Songgokerto Village, Oro-oro Ombo Village, Pesanggrahan Village, Sumberejo Village, and Sidomulyo Village. The function of BWK I is as the main area in the development of the city government center, the development of modern trade and services, tourism development areas and tourism accommodation supporting services as well as secondary education areas. Based on the BWK I Map, it is known that the environmental centers are in Sidomulyo Village and Oro-Oro Ombo Village. The function of the environmental center located in Sidomulyo Village is as a center for local scale social services and government support, environmental scale health facilities, trade supporting tourism, especially flower trading, supporting tourist accommodation in the form of villas and restaurants. Oro Ombo is a village-scale government center, a trade center supporting tourism and a center for modern tourism activities equipped with a trade area supporting an artificial tourism center, tourism support services in the form of villas and tourist stops. b) BWK II, has an area of 25.65 km² as a city area with a medium density level. BWK II is a supporting area for downtown and tourism activities whose service center is in Junrejo Village. The administrative area of BWK II includes Tlekung Village, Junrejo Village, Mojorejo Village, Torongrejo Village, Beji Village, Pendem Village and Dadaprejo Village. The function of the existence of BWK II is as the main area in the development of urban settlements equipped with health service centers both on a city and regional scale, higher education areas and supporting areas for government and private offices. As can be seen from the drawings on the system plan and regional functions of BWK II. c) BWK III, has an area of 127.98 km². The BWK III area is part of the city area which has a low density and is dominated by agricultural areas. The administrative area of BWK III includes Pandanrejo Village, Bumiaji Village, Bulukerto Village, Gunungsari Village, Punten Village, Tulungrejo Village, Sumbergondo Village, Giripurno Village, and Sumber Brantas Village. The service center at BWK III is located in Punten Village, Bumiaji District which is also an agropolitan and agrotourism development area, as well as the development of natural and environmental tourism areas as well as other agro-tourism activities.

b. Service Center Hierarchy

The service center hierarchy consists of a city service center, a sub-city service center and a neighborhood center. The city service center in this case functions as a city government service center, a center for modern trade activities and commercial services which are stipulated in BWK I. Furthermore, the city service sub-centers are located in BWK II in Junrejo Village and in BWK III in Punten Village. Meanwhile, the environmental center is a service center on an environmental scale in the city area, where each BWK is placed two environmental centers.

c. City Area Infrastructure Network System

Evaluation of the Spatial Planning Policy of Batu City for 2010-2030 using the CIPP model

Based on the focus of the research that has been written by the researcher regarding the evaluation of the RTRW policy, the researcher will see how the process of implementing the policy of Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2011 concerning the RTRW of Batu City in 2010-2030, especially with regard to land conversion that occurs in Batu City. In order to evaluate the RTRW of Batu City in 2010-2030, it is reviewed based on the CIPP evaluation model as developed by Stufflebeam which includes: context evaluation, input evaluation, process evaluation, and product evaluation. Based on the four stages of the evaluation process will be presented in more detail as follows

a. Context evaluation

In this context evaluation, it is known about the driving factors and the objectives of the policy. Batu City as a city known for its tourism has the potential to carry out development. that in carrying out development related to spatial planning in Batu City, it is necessary to adjust so that there are no mistakes in carrying out development plans because the Batu City area is in a hilly area with different temperature and air contours in each region in Batu City. Furthermore, in the context of policy evaluation, the purpose of spatial planning in Batu City certainly has a driving factor so that this must be implemented as it should be. However, the increasing development in Batu City encourages the occurrence of area function shifts or land transfers in Batu City, as well as being a driving factor in problem identification. that with the rapid development of Batu City and the increasing number of residents each year encourage land conversion activities in Batu City to meet the needs of both the tourism sector, settlements and other sector needs, so that the spatial planning policy in Batu City is very important so that the direction in land use in the future it can be adjusted according to its designation.

b. Input evaluation (Evaluation of input)

This input component evaluates aspects related to the resources needed for planning the implementation of policies. In the allocation of resources needed include staff, available budget, strategies and

supporting equipment in management. Whereas in the process of inputting the resources needed in the preparation of the RTRW, namely human resources, in this case there is a regional spatial planning coordination team which includes related agencies and ministries. Then in the implementation of spatial planning also involves related agencies, ministries, communities to entrepreneurs. The related agencies involved include the Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning (DPUPR), the Licensing Office, the Tourism Office, the Agriculture Office, and other agencies. Then also followed by the ministry of forestry and the community took part in the implementation of spatial planning. Another resource needed in spatial planning is the budget, where this budget will be adjusted to the priorities in its implementation in order to support infrastructure facilities in the implementation of spatial planning plans, especially in controlling the transfer of land functions that are not in accordance with their designation.

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d. Process evaluation (Evaluation of the process)

The process stage is the stage in identifying problems both regarding the management of activities or events. Evaluation of this process is an assessment of the implementation of policies, management, conformity with the plans or standards that have been set and acceptable, supervision or control of the implementation of activities, and obstacles experienced during the activity process. After knowing the purpose of spatial planning, spatial patterns to the required resources, it is necessary to know about the implementation of spatial planning policies in Batu City. Whereas the direction in the spatial planning process in Batu City has been carried out according to the policy directions in spatial planning including involving the community in it. However, there are still some things that are not in accordance with its designation. In addition, the spatial planning department is also constrained in handling it, because there are no definite guidelines that can be used to deal with the problems that occur, in addition, some lands are still not mapped so that it makes development that is not in accordance with spatial planning cannot be carried out. avoided. That there has been a change in the function of Perhutani land which is also the right of the community in the Tulungrejo, Cangar area which was converted into agricultural land to support the economic needs of the community, which later became one of the causes of the Flood in Batu City.

Through the explanation above, it can be seen that the form of monitoring and controlling when deviations occur in the Tulungrejo area and the Brantas River watershed has not been carried out, because there are no rules that can be used as guidelines in controlling the Brantas River watershed. Then at this time spatial planning in Batu City is still focused on making Detailed Spatial Plans (RDTR), so that so far there has been no monitoring process in the implementation of spatial planning in Batu City, but from the Batu City Spatial Planning Service it is still limited to identifying problems, not yet arrived at. take action. This is because Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2011 concerning the RTRW of Batu City in 2010-2030 has not been strong enough to serve as a guide for taking action. In addition, the licensing office is still limited to checking the designation and licensing, but if an investor does a permit but the permit is not in accordance with the direction of the spatial planning policy, then the permit for the transfer of land use cannot be carried out.

Thus, it can be seen that when there is a land conversion that is not in accordance with the Batu City RTRW, strict action has not been taken by the relevant agencies, because there is no strong guideline that can be used as a reference in taking action against these problems. However, after it was discovered that the use of the land was irregular, the Spatial Planning Office coordinated with the Regional Spatial Planning Coordinating Board (BKPRD) which would later coordinate with the regional secretary (Sekda), the land agency and those who are members of it. On the other hand, in line with the absence of action and the lack of maximum monitoring carried out by the relevant agencies in spatial planning in Batu City, it is known that Batu City's public green open space has not yet reached 30%, so the shortage of public green open space in Batu City will be addressed in the next few years and included in the indications of the Regional Medium Term Plan (RPJMD).

Then, as a staff of the Environment Agency, he added about several strategies that have been carried out and continue to be optimized in the development of public green open space in Batu City as the table above and the strategy map for increasing green open space in the form of urban forests, city parks, cemeteries to green lines.

Based on some of the explanations above, it can then be known about the suitability between the planned spatial use pattern based on the RTRW of Batu City as per Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2011 concerning the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) of Batu City for 2010-2030 with the actual conditions (existing conditions) in the area. protected and cultivated areas. Thus, it can be concluded that in the evaluation of the process that describes the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2011 concerning the RTRW of Batu City in 2010-2030, a review is still needed. This is because based on conditions that occur in the field there are still discrepancies with the 2010-2030 RTRW then the lack of synergy between stakeholders in spatial planning and the absence of strong guidelines for taking action against spatial planning discrepancies.

e. Product evaluation (Evaluation of the impact of the results)

Product evaluation focuses more on assessing the success of the program in meeting the needs of the target. Broadly speaking, this evaluation includes an assessment of the achievement of the goals that have been set, interpreting the benefits by looking at the impact of policies on the socio-economic life of the community and the balance of the environment. Judging from the evaluation of the process and the table of conformity between the planned protected area and cultivation, it can be seen that the RTRW of Batu City in 2010-2030 currently still needs to be readjusted, especially regarding the conversion of land functions that occurred in Batu City. Then, along with the unfulfillment of public green open space in Batu City, several strategies for increasing green open space have been carried out as stated in the evaluation process, which then until 2020 obtained data on the achievement of increasing Batu City green open space covering an area of 274,340 m² which has been optimized in the three sub-districts in Batu. Then the data for the increase can be seen from table 8 regarding Batu City Public Green Open Space in 2020, until 2020 several strategies have been carried out to increase green open space in Batu City, especially in the provision of parks and vertical gardens in three sub-districts in Batu City, namely Junrejo District, Batu District, and Bumiaji District. However, the increase in RTH on some objects has not been implemented as well as the RTRW.

In addition to the increase in green open space that has been carried out by the Batu City Environment Service, the phenomenon of land conversion in protected areas has created an environmental imbalance in Batu City. Spatial planning in Batu City. Through the stages of evaluating the context, input, process and product as described from the research findings above, it can be seen that the implementation of spatial planning policies in Batu City still has discrepancies. It is known that the plan for protected areas and cultivation areas with the existing spatial pattern still needs to be mapped and further reviewed in achieving spatial planning directions in order to achieve the suitability and objectives of spatial planning in Batu City. However, the increase in green space has been carried out as directed by the spatial planning policy

Constraints in Spatial Planning in Batu City

In the spatial planning process, as planned and in the existing policy directions, several obstacles were encountered, including:

1. Legal certainty and topography of the area

Constraints in implementing spatial planning in Batu City include legal certainty and regional topography. that the obstacles faced by the Batu City Spatial Planning Service in carrying out spatial planning in Batu City are quite a lot, where the location of Batu City on the slopes of a mountain with up and down topography makes it a separate job in spatial planning its territory. Then there is no detailed spatial plan, making the spatial planning in Batu City not maximized. However, the Batu City Spatial Detail Plan (RDTR) has now entered the governor's recommendation process.

2. Lack of community participation

In spatial planning in an area, community participation is very important. However, this has not been done optimally in Batu City. Local regulations and the Batu City RTRW 2010-2030 document which is a general document, there are still many people who do not know about it. It can be seen in the image below, that the RTRW document can be accessed by the public at large. However, when there are investors or people who want to make large-scale investments, the person concerned will only adjust the use of the land or area according to the Batu City RTRW policy. Thus, it can be concluded that until now there are still quite a lot of obstacles in spatial planning in Batu City, including the location of Batu City which is in a mountainous area, the absence of RDTR and there are still many people who do not know the function of land as per the spatial planning policy in Batu City..

Spatial planning policy in Batu City has been regulated in Regional Regulation no. 7 of 2011 concerning the Batu City Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) for 2010-2030. With this policy, it is hoped that there

will be harmony in the spatial arrangement of the area in Batu City. However, in order to determine the level of suitability of spatial planning in Batu City as directed by spatial planning policies in Batu City as well as some of the problems that occur, it is necessary to evaluate the policy. According to Anderson in Kawengian & Rares (2015:4) defines policy evaluation as an activity that involves estimation or policy assessment that includes substance, implementation, and impact. So with this policy assessment, it is intended to find out the process as well as failures and successes in order to take the next decision whether to continue or not. In order to carry out a policy assessment as explained by Anderson, this study aims to determine the level of conformity between spatial planning policies in Batu City through Perda no. 7 of 2011 concerning the RTRW of Batu City in 2010-2030 on the actual conditions that occur in the field. Through the evaluation of this regional space utilization policy, it can be seen whether a review needs to be carried out in the form of a revision of the RTRW or does not need to be revised in order to achieve spatial planning according to its designation and the achievement of the objectives of the regional development and development plan so that it can be realized properly. Based on the research findings that have been described previously, the process of evaluating spatial planning policies in Batu City can be reviewed using the CIPP evaluation model. According to Stufflebeam (2014: 312) "The CIPP model's core concepts are evaluations of an entity's context, inputs, processes, and products". CIPP is a form of evaluation of the context, evaluation of the input (input), evaluation of the process (process) and evaluation of the results or impacts (product).

According to Stufflebeam (2014: 312), the context evaluation stage focuses on efforts to determine needs and priorities to assist interested parties in assessing goals, priorities, and driving factors. The context aspect explains how important spatial planning policies are for an area so that it must be implemented in that area. Batu City is one of the cities located in East Java Province and is famous for its agricultural-based tourism area. This is supported by the long-term development vision of the Batu City area, namely the realization of Batu City as an Agriculture-based Tourism Center that is Competitive towards Civil Society, as well as the geographical condition of Batu City which is in a hilly area, making Batu City very potential for development to support the development of the City. Batu and realize the long-term vision of the region. Therefore, the existence of a spatial planning policy is very important in adjusting and harmonizing the conditions and environmental conditions in Batu City. In this regard, the existence of the Batu City RTRW policy in 2010-2030 is to direct development in Batu City while still adjusting to the existing environmental conditions in Batu City based on Batu City Regional Regulation number 7 of 2011 concerning Batu City RTRW 2010-2030.

The purpose of spatial planning for the Batu City area as stated in Article 5 of Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2011 concerning the RTRW of Batu City in 2010-2030 is to create a safe, comfortable, productive, and sustainable Batu City space as an agropolitan-based city and a leading tourism city in East Java and as a support area for the upstream of the Brantas River. Through this goal, it can provide positive benefits for the government or the people of Batu City both now and in the future. In achieving the objectives of spatial planning as stated in Article 5 of Regional Regulation number 7 of 2011 concerning the RTRW of Batu City in 2010-2030, encouraging the community or government to change and regulate their territory through land use to support socio-economic activities or the development of Batu City itself. This is in line with Hermanislamet's explanation (Wahid, 2014: 86) that in the purpose of spatial planning and the environment there are several motivations that encourage the community and government to change or regulate their environment, namely: land use according to their abilities; land use aimed at ensuring environmental sustainability or function; support the wishes or needs of the community; and achieve the highest pattern of environmental utilization.

Several motivations and incentives for the community and government in regulating their environment have been implemented in Batu City. However, based on actual conditions that occur, the increasing number of residents and the rapid development of Batu City encourage land conversion activities in Batu City to meet the needs of tourism, agriculture, settlements to other community economic activities. encroaching on land use in forest areas. Where it is quite contradictory to the function of the forest as a protected area that must be preserved. When viewed in the guidelines for the RTRW of Batu City, basically the Perda Kota Batu No. 7 of 2011 concerning the RTRW of Batu City in 2010-2030 has regulated the spatial pattern plan for the use of protected areas and cultivation area with each area according to its designation. The contents of protected areas as described in the regional regulation include protected forests, areas that provide protection for their lower areas, local protected areas, natural reserves and cultural heritage areas as well as areas prone to natural disasters. While the content for the cultivation area plan includes production forest areas, residential areas, trade and service areas, office areas, industries, tourism areas, non-green open spaces, disaster evacuation rooms, allotment areas for formal sector activities, agricultural areas, public services and defense and security area.

Although it has been explained in the Batu City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2011 concerning the Batu City Spatial Planning for 2010-2030, until now the Batu City Spatial Planning Detail Plan (RDTR) is not yet available, so the area is intended to support tourism, agriculture and economic activities. the community has not been known in more detail and detail so that in this case it can give a little freedom to the community to carry out land conversion in forest areas to meet community needs and support urban development. Therefore,

from various aspects related to community needs, ecological interests in the context of environmental sustainability, as well as varied landscapes, appropriate social, economic, political and cultural planning is needed for the use of regional space in order to provide benefits in the present. as well as in the future.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the data presentation and discussion that has been described previously, it can be seen through the CIPP evaluation stage (context, input, process, product) as described in the discussion above that the implementation of spatial planning policies in Batu City still has discrepancies according to the spatial planning directions in Batu City. in Regional Regulation number 7 of 2011 concerning the Spatial Plan of Batu City for 2010-2030, this can be known as follows: a. Along with the increasing population each year and the rapid development of Batu City, it encourages people to use land in the forest to meet the needs of tourism, agriculture, settlements and other community economic activities. b. In the input process, the involvement of stakeholders, including the community, government, and the private sector, in planning and implementing spatial planning policies is still not optimal. Where the Batu City government has not taken firm action because there are no strong guidelines for taking action. c. Based on the suitability of the planned spatial pattern of protected areas and cultivation areas with actual conditions, until December 2021 the arrangement of the RTRW in Batu City is still at the identification stage of existing land, so that the land area has not experienced conformity as the regional spatial plan. d. The positive impact of implementing spatial planning in Batu City to date is the increasing development of Batu City as a Tourism City and can boost the economy of the Batu City community. However, the negative impact that occurs is that the implementation of spatial planning in Batu City has not fully paid attention to aspects of environmental balance so that it becomes one of the triggers for land conversion activities and results in flooding.

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