

Implementation of Spatial Planning Policy in Sustainable Development in North Kuta District, Badung Regency, Bali Province

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ABSTRACT

Sustainable development is a strategic issue in regional management, particularly in areas with high development intensity such as North Kuta District, Badung Regency, Bali. This study aims to analyze the implementation of spatial planning policies in supporting sustainable development in the region and identify factors that influence their success and obstacles. This study uses a qualitative approach with data collection methods such as in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation studies, as well as thematic data analysis. The results show that the implementation of spatial planning policies in North Kuta District still faces various challenges, such as weak supervision, low coordination between agencies, limited community participation, and the dominance of economic interests in spatial utilization. Planning documents such as the RTRW and RDTR have not been fully implemented consistently, which has led to land conversion, gentrification, and environmental degradation. In the context of sustainable development, the implementation of these policies has not been able to integrate economic, social, and environmental principles in a balanced manner

INTRODUCTION

Background

Sustainable development is an important concept that emerged in response to the multidimensional crises facing the world, such as environmental degradation, overexploitation of natural resources, social inequality, and non-inclusive economic growth. This concept was first formulated globally in *Our Common Future* (1987), also known as the Brundtland Report, by the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED). Sustainable development is defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This concept emphasizes the importance of integration between three main pillars: economic, social, and environmental. In this context, economic growth must not be at the expense of environmental sustainability or social justice. Development that fails to consider environmental carrying capacity and community well-being will lead to long-term problems, such as ecosystem damage, social marginalization, and conflicts of interest in spatial use.

Spatial planning policy plays a central role in realizing sustainable development because it is the primary instrument for spatial regulation and resource utilization. Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning defines spatial planning as a manifestation of spatial structure and spatial patterns that encompass planned, integrated, and sustainable spatial utilization. However, the implementation of spatial planning policy in Indonesia still faces significant challenges. The gap between planning documents and actual conditions on the ground, weak oversight and law enforcement, the dominance of economic interests, and a lack of public participation are key obstacles to realizing equitable and sustainable spatial planning.

The phenomenon occurring in North Kuta District illustrates a paradox in development: economic growth is achieved at the expense of environmental sustainability, cultural values, and social justice. If improvements are not made immediately, this area risks irreversible environmental degradation and the loss of its identity as a cultural and nature-based tourism destination. Considering the complexity of these problems, a study of the implementation of spatial planning policies in North Kuta District is crucial and relevant. This research will not only examine the extent to which spatial planning policies have been implemented but will also identify the factors influencing their success, including structural, institutional, and socio-cultural aspects.

Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background that has been explained, the problem formulation in this research is:

1. How is the implementation of spatial planning policies in North Kuta District carried out in order to realize sustainable development?

2. What are the factors that influence the success and obstacles to the implementation of spatial planning policies in North Kuta District?
3. How effective is the coordination between government agencies and other stakeholders in implementing spatial planning policies in the region?

Research Purposes

1. To find out the implementation of spatial planning policies in North Kuta District is carried out in order to realize sustainable development.
2. To find out what factors influence the success and obstacles to the implementation of spatial planning policies in North Kuta District.
3. To determine the effectiveness of coordination between government agencies and other stakeholders in implementing spatial planning policies in the region.

Benefits of Research

The results of this research are expected to provide the following benefits:

1. Theoretical Uses
 - a. Development of Sustainable Spatial Planning Theory.
 - b. Improved Understanding of Licensing and Regulation Dynamics.
 - c. Contributions to Public Policy Theory.
 - d. Testing the Concept of Collaboration Between Government and Stakeholders.
2. Practical Uses
 - a) More Efficient Natural Resource Management.
 - b) Improving the Quality of Community Life.
 - c) Improving Environmental Sustainability.
 - d) Structured and Targeted Land Utilization.
 - e) Increasing the Effectiveness of Development Supervision.
 - f) Reduction of Social and Economic Conflict.
 - g) Increasing Public Awareness and Participation.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Concept of Sustainable Development and Spatial Planning Policy

Sustainable development is an important paradigm in modern planning, public policy, and regional development. The concept was first widely introduced by the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) in its 1987 report, *Our Common Future*, which defined sustainable development as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." This definition reflects the importance of balancing short-term and long-term interests, as well as economic, social, and environmental aspects, in the development process.

Over time, sustainable development has become understood not only as an end goal but also as an approach to policy formulation and planning. Various international institutions, such as the UNDP, UNEP, and the World Bank, have adopted this principle into global development indicators, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which comprise 17 goals and 169 global targets.

The three main pillars that support sustainable development are:

1. Economic Aspects
2. Social Aspects
3. Environmental Aspects

In the context of spatial planning, the principle of sustainable development is highly relevant. Unsustainable spatial management can lead to various problems, such as massive green space conversion, urban sprawl, spatial inequality, environmental degradation, and even conflict between land users.

Spatial planning is a policy instrument that plays a central role in regulating and directing the use of regional space in a planned, integrated, and sustainable manner. Within the framework of sustainable development, spatial planning policy has the following strategic functions:

1. Integrating sectoral interests into a single spatial framework.
2. Optimizing land use according to regional characteristics.
3. To become an instrument for controlling fair and orderly development.
4. Protecting important and vulnerable areas.
5. Ensuring the continuity of local cultural identity and heritage.

The implementation of spatial planning in Indonesia is based on a regulatory framework that governs the planning, implementation, control, and supervision of spatial use. The main legal instruments in spatial planning policy include:

1. Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning
2. Government Regulation No. 21 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Spatial Planning

3. Badung Regency Regional Regulation No. 26 of 2013 concerning the Badung Regency RTRW 2013–2033 Badung Regent Regulation No. 28 of 2023 concerning the RDTR of the Petang Planning Area

Public Policy Implementation Theory

Policy implementation is a strategic stage in the public policy cycle because it determines whether the intended objectives will be achieved on the ground. In practice, implementation is not simply a matter of following instructions, but rather a complex process involving various actors, organizational dynamics, and social and political influences in the surrounding environment. Especially in the context of spatial planning, implementation involves many stakeholders – from the government, developers, the community, to the environment.

Van Meter and Van Horn Model (1975)

This model not only offers six variables but also explains the importance of causal relationships and adaptation in policy implementation. More broadly, this model states that:

1. Policy Measures and Objectives need to be specific and realistic.
2. Resources are not only about funds and personnel, but also technical information, clear legal instruments, and the availability of technology and spatial data.
3. The characteristics of the Implementing Agent include the bureaucratic structure, division of central-regional authority, and coordinating capacity between vertical and horizontal agencies.
4. The attitude and commitment of implementers need to be formed through training, socialization, and bureaucratic motivation.
5. Inter-organizational communication is vital in complex local government.
6. The social, economic and political environment greatly determines the context of policy implementation.

Grindle's Theory (1980)

More than just two variables (policy content and context), Grindle emphasizes that implementation is a political and negotiated process. This is important in the context of spatial planning because:

1. Policy content that is too technocratic and does not take social dynamics into account is often rejected by the public.
2. The context of implementation shows the importance of fit between policy and local reality.
3. Grindle also stated that implementing actors have discretionary power, namely discretionary space in interpreting policies.

Spatial Planning Theory

Spatial planning is not only understood as a regulatory product (RTRW/RDTR), but also as a tool for state intervention in spatial dynamics to ensure orderly spatial use, equitable access, and environmental sustainability. Spatial planning refers to spatial structure (the relationship between regions – city centers, sub-centers, hinterlands) and spatial patterns (land functions such as residential, industrial, agricultural, and conservation areas).

The Functional-Regional Approach emphasizes dividing areas based on their functions and interrelationships. Tourist areas like North Kuta are included in national strategic areas whose spatial functions require strict management to avoid disrupting the ecological balance.

The Core-Periphery Theory (John Friedmann) explains how overly concentrated regional growth in a single area (the core) can lead to spatial inequality. North Kuta, a magnet for investment and tourism, has the potential to become a "core" that marginalizes outlying villages. Some legal bases for spatial planning are as follows.

1. Law No. 26 of 2007 contains the principles of sustainability, integration, spatial justice, and community participation.
2. Government Regulation No. 21 of 2021 grants broader authority to regional governments in preparing RDTRs as the basis for granting permits.
3. Regional Regulations and Regent Regulations at the district level provide technical instruments for implementing spatial regulations locally.

Sustainable Development Theory

The concept of sustainable development arose from the realization that the old development model, which emphasized only economic growth, was incapable of resolving the social and ecological crises. Therefore, development must be understood within the framework of interconnected socio-ecological systems.

1. Economic Pillars
 - a. Economic growth must not come at the expense of long-term resources.
 - b. The sustainable economic approach emphasizes efficiency, green innovation (green economy), and local economic empowerment.
 - c. In the tourism sector, such as North Kuta, economic development must be locally based (community-based tourism) so as not to create inequality or dependence on foreign capital.
2. Social Pillars
 - a. Social sustainability emphasizes community participation in development decision-making.

- b. Equal access to space, public facilities, and economic opportunities are important indicators.
 - c. The context of North Kuta shows that tourism can create social segregation and gentrification if not managed with an inclusive approach.
3. Environmental Pillars
- a. Concerning environmental carrying capacity, natural resource sustainability, and mitigation of the impacts of climate change.
 - b. In the context of spatial planning, protected area zoning, coastal boundaries, and green open space must be protected from commercial pressures.
 - c. The conversion of agricultural land into villas and hotels in North Kuta demonstrates a failure to maintain this aspect.
4. Global Agenda and Local Implementation
- Sustainable development is also encompassed by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly goals 11 (sustainable cities and human settlements) and 15 (sustainable terrestrial ecosystems). Implementing the SDGs requires cross-sector collaboration and policy consistency at various levels, including in spatial planning and control.

METHODOLOGY

Research Approach

This research focuses on the role of local governments in implementing spatial planning licensing policies to support sustainable urban development in Badung Regency. The scope of the research includes an analysis of the mechanisms, procedures, and challenges in the spatial planning licensing process. Furthermore, this research examines how local governments integrate sustainable development principles into these policies. This is done to understand the extent to which spatial planning licensing policies can encourage environmentally conscious and sustainable development.

This study also aims to identify factors influencing the effectiveness of spatial planning licensing policy implementation. Thus, this research is expected to provide a comprehensive overview of the dynamics of spatial planning licensing in Badung Regency. A focus on sustainable development is crucial given the rapid physical and economic growth in this region.

Data source

Source The data used in this study consists of:

- a) Primary Data: Data obtained directly from primary sources through in-depth interviews and observations. This data includes the perceptions, experiences, and views of local governments, communities, and

business actors regarding the implementation of spatial planning licensing policies.

- b) Secondary Data: Data obtained from indirect sources, such as policy documents, official government reports, literature studies, scientific articles, and statistical data relevant to the research topic. This data is used to support and enrich the analysis of primary data.

Data Collection Technique

This study employed several data collection methods to obtain comprehensive and in-depth information regarding the role of local governments in implementing spatial planning licensing policies for sustainable urban development in Badung Regency. These methods include:

1. Observation

Observations were conducted to directly observe the spatial planning permit process in the field, including interactions between the government, the community, and business actors. Observations also included the impact of permit policies on spatial planning and the environment in Badung Regency.

2. Interview

Structured or semi-structured interviews were conducted with key stakeholders, including local government officials, community representatives, and business actors. Questions were designed to elicit information about licensing mechanisms, challenges faced, and government efforts to integrate sustainable development principles. Interviews were conducted in person or via virtual platforms, depending on the availability and willingness of the informants.

3. Documentation Study

Secondary data was collected through analysis of official documents, such as regional regulations (*perda*), technical guidelines, government agency performance reports, and statistical data related to spatial planning. A literature review was also conducted by reviewing books, journals, scientific articles, and previous research findings relevant to the research topic.

Data Analysis Techniques

This study analyzes the findings regarding the role of the Regional Government in implementing spatial planning licensing policies for sustainable urban development in Badung Regency using a qualitative approach. Various data collection methods were used, including in-depth interviews, observation sheets, and document analysis. Data analysis was conducted thematically to identify patterns, relationships, and meanings within the data.

The in-depth interview method involved various stakeholders, including local government officials, developers, academics, and community representatives. The purpose of these interviews was to understand the perspectives and challenges faced in implementing spatial planning licensing

policies. Data obtained from the interviews were transcribed and analyzed using an inductive approach to identify key themes that emerged in this study.

Field observations were conducted by recording the actual conditions related to the implementation of spatial planning policies, including the level of compliance with regulations, the effectiveness of oversight, and the policy's impact on the environment and communities. Observational data was then compared with interview results to identify gaps between the designed policies and their implementation in the field.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Overview of North Kuta District

North Kuta District is a district in Badung Regency, Bali Province, and plays a strategic role in the region's development map. Its location on the southwest side of Bali Island makes it directly adjacent to renowned tourist centers like Seminyak and Kuta, and offers relatively close access to I Gusti Ngurah Rai International Airport. Thanks to this advantageous geographic location, North Kuta District has experienced rapid development over the past two decades, particularly in the tourism, services, and property sectors.

With an area of approximately 33.73 km², North Kuta District has a population of over 123,000 (Badung Regency Statistics Agency, 2022). This high population growth stems not only from natural factors but is also heavily influenced by in-migration, both from domestic and foreign nationals. Many workers in informal sectors, such as construction, culinary, accommodation, and transportation, come from outside Bali to seek their fortunes in this area. Furthermore, the global trend of remote working and digital nomadism has made North Kuta a prime destination for expatriates looking to settle while working digitally.

The development of the tourism sector in North Kuta has significantly boosted the local economy. Beaches like Batu Bolong, Berawa, and Echo Beach are major draws, attracting thousands of tourists daily. Its vibrant nightlife, surfing culture, and modern-bohemian lifestyle have made the area internationally renowned. In fact, many international media outlets have dubbed North Kuta, particularly Canggu, the "Silicon Valley of Southeast Asia" due to the high concentration of foreign startups and digital talent residing there.

However, this rapid growth has not come without consequences. Massive development has led to massive land conversion, particularly of productive rice paddies, the backbone of Bali's traditional agricultural system. The Subak system, a UNESCO intangible cultural heritage, is now facing tremendous pressure due to shrinking agricultural land and rising land prices.

In addition to environmental pressures, the social systems of Bali's indigenous communities are also experiencing disruption. Changes in land use

impact the existence of traditional villages, customary laws (*awig-awig*), and spatially based religious rituals. Infrastructure in the North Kuta District also faces significant challenges. The increasing number of private vehicles and tourists has caused severe traffic congestion, particularly in and around Canggu. Inadequate drainage systems cause localized flooding during the rainy season. Clean water availability and waste management systems have also failed to keep pace with population growth and economic activity. These issues demonstrate that basic infrastructure capacity has not fully adapted to development pressures.

Implementation of Spatial Planning Policy in North Kuta District

The implementation of spatial planning policies in North Kuta District takes place within a regulatory framework established by the Badung Regency Government through the RTRW (Regional Spatial Plan) and RDTR (Regional Spatial Plan), which should serve as the basis for controlling spatial use. However, in practice, these policies face numerous structural and practical obstacles that distance them from the ideal principles of sustainable spatial planning.

At the normative level, the Badung Regency Spatial Plan (RTRW) has allocated cultivation areas and protected areas proportionally. North Kuta is specifically included in the area that should be designated as a controlled development zone, while maintaining agricultural and coastal areas as protected areas. However, in reality, these areas are not functioning according to plan. The conversion of agricultural land into tourism and residential areas has occurred on a massive scale, and not all of it follows legal and planned procedures.

The construction of villas, homestays, beach clubs, and other accommodations often violates zoning regulations in the RDTR. Development along river and coastal boundaries, which should be protected, continues due to weak oversight and dominant economic interests. Local governments lack adequate human resources and technical oversight to cover all areas, while digital-based monitoring mechanisms or geospatial information systems have not been optimally implemented.

These oversight weaknesses have opened up opportunities for systematic spatial planning violations. Some investors have even constructed buildings first, then applied for permits, believing that sanctions would be administrative and light. This phenomenon demonstrates a deficit in legal enforcement and a lack of integrity in spatial governance.

Furthermore, the implementation of spatial planning policies in North Kuta has not fully considered climate change and ecological vulnerability. Coastal areas prone to abrasion are still being used for permanent development. The absence of a mass transportation system also contributes to congestion and

increased carbon emissions. This indicates that the integration of spatial planning with climate change mitigation and adaptation policies is still suboptimal.

Thus, the implementation of spatial planning policies in North Kuta District faces challenges in terms of substance, institutional structure, technical capacity, community participation, and the influence of economic and political interests. Effective implementation requires comprehensive improvements, from the licensing system and the use of information technology to strengthening the role of local communities in spatial oversight.

Key issues in implementing this policy include weak oversight, low public awareness of the importance of spatial planning, and minimal coordination between relevant agencies. Although the OSS system has been implemented, its use has not been well integrated into monitoring and reporting. Village and customary village governments also acknowledge that they are not always involved in licensing decisions that impact their territories.

Analysis of Spatial Planning Policy Implementation for Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is a key principle guiding spatial planning policy in Indonesia, as stipulated in Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning and reinforced by Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. However, in North Kuta District, the implementation of spatial planning policy has not fully aligned with these principles.

1. The Gap between Planning and Implementation

One of the key findings of this study is a serious gap between spatial planning documents (RTRW/RDTR) and the reality of spatial use on the ground. In the Badung Regency RTRW document, agricultural areas, coastal boundaries, river boundaries, and green open spaces have been explicitly allocated. However, these areas continue to be developed for tourism and property interests through the construction of villas, restaurants, and even exclusive beach clubs. This gap arises from weak law enforcement and inadequate supervision in the field.

2. Economic Orientation is More Dominant

In many cases, local governments prioritize increasing Regional Original Income (PAD) and economic growth through tourism and property investment. As a result, assessing environmental carrying capacity and capacity is often neglected. This market-oriented development results in unequal use of space and leads to spatial injustice—where only certain groups (investors and tourists) enjoy the benefits of space, while local communities are excluded from decent and equitable living spaces.

3. Social Inequality and Gentrification

Gentrification is a very visible phenomenon in areas like Canggu, Berawa, and Batu Bolong. The transformation of areas from agricultural use to premium

tourism has led to drastic increases in land and property prices. This has forced local residents, especially those with low incomes, to no longer be able to survive in their original areas and to relocate to less strategic areas.

4. Environmental Damage and the Loss of Subak

The conversion of agricultural land and uncontrolled development have damaged environmental systems. The Subak irrigation system has been disrupted because the water flow network has been disrupted by physical development. Subak is not only a technical irrigation system, but also a socio-cultural structure that maintains harmony between humans and nature (Tri Hita Karana). With the loss of Subak, not only is local food security compromised, but fundamental Balinese cultural heritage is also threatened with extinction. Furthermore, the increasing number of buildings in densely populated areas puts pressure on inadequate drainage and waste management systems, increasing the risk of local flooding and pollution.

5. Weak Institutions and Coordination

Institutional implementation of spatial planning policies has not been effective. Coordination between technical agencies such as the Public Works and Housing Agency, the Environment Agency, the Tourism Agency, and traditional villages has not been well established. The lack of spatial data integration between agencies has led to overlapping policies. Evaluation of the Spatial Planning Plan (RTRW), which should be conducted periodically, has not been consistently implemented as mandated by Home Affairs Ministerial Regulation No. 86 of 2017, resulting in a very slow response to development dynamics.

6. Low Community and Traditional Village Participation

Community involvement in spatial planning remains very limited. Local residents often lack the information or capacity to voice their aspirations in planning forums such as the Musrenbang (Regional Development Planning Forum) or the drafting of the RDTR (Regional Spatial Planning Plan). Although traditional villages possess social and symbolic power, their role is often marginalized in practice.

7. Lack of Data and Technology-Driven Approaches

To date, spatial planning implementation has not been fully based on spatial data and digital technology. However, the use of technologies such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS), drone monitoring, and crowdsourcing can increase the transparency and effectiveness of spatial planning oversight. Without an integrated digital system, monitoring of spatial planning violations remains very limited and reactive.

Factors Influencing the Implementation of Spatial Planning Policy

The implementation of spatial planning policies is a complex process involving various actors, institutions, and diverse socio-political conditions. In North Kuta District, the spatial planning policies stipulated in the Badung Regency 2013–2033 RTRW document and other technical references have not been fully implemented effectively. Various deviations and problems that have occurred indicate that there are determinants that directly and indirectly influence the effectiveness of such implementation.

For this reason, this section will analyze the factors that influence the implementation of spatial planning policies in North Kuta District by dividing them into two main categories: internal bureaucratic factors (from within the government/implementers) and external factors (social, economic and political environment).

1. Internal Factors: Institutional and Technical

a. Quality of Human Resources (HR)

One of the main obstacles in implementing spatial planning at the sub-district level is the limited quality and quantity of technical personnel in the field of spatial planning.

b. Coordination between Government Agencies

Spatial planning implementation requires cross-sector collaboration, including the Public Works and Housing Agency, the Environmental Agency, the Agriculture Agency, the Department of Public Works and Public Housing (DPMPTSP), and village officials. However, in practice, coordination between these agencies has not been optimal.

c. Weak Supervision and Law Enforcement

The spatial utilization control function (monitoring and enforcement of violations) tends to be passive. Although there are provisions for administrative and criminal sanctions in Law No. 26 of 2007, the implementation of these sanctions is very rare.

d. Limitations of Data and Spatial Information Systems

Spatial planning policies rely heavily on up-to-date, accurate, and integrated spatial data. However, the North Kuta District lacks a GIS-based monitoring system that is accessible across agencies. This complicates the process of verifying building permits, identifying violations, and determining new zoning. The Online Single Submission (OSS) system is also not yet synchronized with zoning maps or the spatially-defined Spatial Plan (RTRW).

2. External Factors: Social, Economic, and Political

a. Quality of Human Resources (HR)

North Kuta is a new economic growth hub heavily influenced by property investment and tourism. Land market pressures and business opportunities have

led to land use being driven more by short-term economic logic than by long-term sustainability. Many landowners are selling their rice paddies to build villas or beach clubs, lured by the high resale value, even though they are located in agricultural or conservation zones.

b. Political Power and Local Elite Intervention

In practice, spatial planning often intersects with local political interests. Some political figures or traditional elites are directly involved in the property business or have affiliations with investors. This creates conflicts of interest and hinders independent oversight.

c. Low Public Participation and Awareness

Public participation in the spatial planning process remains low. Communities are only symbolically involved in development planning forums (musrenbang) or public consultations, but lack the power to monitor and oversee implementation on the ground. Furthermore, public awareness of the importance of maintaining spatial alignment with its intended use is also minimal.

Based on the above description, it can be concluded that the implementation of spatial planning policies in North Kuta District is influenced by a combination of structural, cultural, and political factors. The imbalance between market forces and state capacity to control space has resulted in many policies being merely normative, lacking effective enforcement.

Therefore, to realize sustainable development in high-pressure areas such as North Kuta, institutional transformation, regulatory reform, and strengthening of community participation are needed so that spatial planning is not just a discourse, but truly becomes an instrument of spatial justice and sustainability.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

Although the Badung Regency Government has normatively established spatial planning policies through the Badung Regency Spatial Plan (RTRW) for 2013–2033 and designed the RDTR as a technical implementation instrument, implementation in North Kuta District has not been optimal. Various deviations from the spatial plan, such as land conversion, development in zones not in accordance with their intended use, and weak oversight, are evidence that the policy has not been implemented consistently and comprehensively..

Spatial planning policy should be a tool for achieving balanced development between economic, social, and environmental aspects. However, its implementation in North Kuta tends to encourage exploitative economic growth at the expense of social and ecological aspects.

The failure or weakness of policy implementation is not only caused by a lack of regulation, but also by various institutional, political, and economic factors, as well as a culture of participation. Thus, the implementation of spatial

planning policy in North Kuta faces not only technical obstacles but also structural and systemic challenges that require comprehensive address.

Recommendations

Based on the conclusions drawn from the research results, here are some suggestions that can be taken into consideration.

1. The Badung Regency Government must expedite the preparation and ratification of the complete North Kuta District RDTR, accompanied by a digital zoning map integrated with the OSS (Online Single Submission) system.
2. The RDTR must be prepared in a participatory manner, involving local communities, traditional actors, and business actors, so that the document reflects local spatial needs, values, and identities.
3. The implementation of the regulation of illegal buildings is carried out fairly, transparently and non-discriminatory, accompanied by outreach and education to the community.
4. Strengthening the role of law enforcement officers (Satpol PP, Prosecutor's Office, Police) in supporting administrative and criminal sanctions against violations of spatial utilization, as regulated in Law No. 26 of 2007.
5. Tighten the Amdal/UKL-UPL requirements for any new development, especially in coastal areas, productive agriculture, and water catchment areas.
6. Require tourism business owners to set aside part of their land for public open space or local community cultural space.
7. Providing space for local communities to participate in the spatial planning process, including in the musrenbang forum, RDTR preparation, and development evaluation.

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