



# Perubahan pemikiran perencanaan dari traditional ke institutional - collaborative planning

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WINNY ASTUTE

@2 MK COLLABORATIVE HOUSING  
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

# Background

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- ❑- Meningkatkan kepedulian terhadap lingkungan. Supra-national and global scale, this perception helps to ***mobilise the activities of global pressure groups***, such as Greenpeace and the Worldwide Fund for Nature, to protect endangered species and prevent global pollution
- ❑ ***multiple conflicts*** over changes to local environments are critical preoccupations of local social and political life
- ❑-It challenges the organisation of government programmes into functional sectors, such as social welfare policy, economic policy, education policy or environmental protection policy
- ❑ Otonomi Daerah UU 32 dan 33/1999 menjadi UU 32 dan 33/ 2004
- ❑ from centralized and top-down approaches. Current to approaches favor decentralization, broad-based citizen participation,
- ❑ the use of local knowledge, and collaboration among a diverse set of actors from the community, civil society, state, and private sector



# Three planning traditions before Collaborative Planning

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Economic planning

Physical development  
planning

Policy analysis and  
planning

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 Mentimeter

# Jelaskan bagaimana Perencanaan Kota/ Wilayah dilakukan pada Era ECONOMIC PLANNING. ?

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# BAGAIMANA perencanaan wilayah dan kota dilakukan pada era economic planning

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Melihat pembangunan ekonomi daerah.. Pembangunan ekonomi terhadap masyarakat. Penciptaan lapangan kerja, kesejahteraan masyarakat (manisa)

Memperhatikan kesejahteraan MBR dan keberlanjutan ekonomi (nadifa)

Pengambilan keputusan dipengaruhi pemerintahan pusat (Alfisah)

Pembangunan berbasis sumber daya lokal (Adlina)

Dilakukan secara tradisional ... tdk ada konsultasi ke masyarakat.. Dianggap perencana mampu bertindak objektif (frans)

Bagaimana kota melakukan investasi dengan asset fisik dan non fisik kota (yunda)

Perencanaan untuk merangsang ekonomi di wilayah tsb (Dian)

# 1. Economic Planning

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- ❑ fair *distribution of the benefits of growth*.
- ❑ *economic planning* arose in part from a general critique of the *processes of industrial capitalism*.
- ❑ the social costs of industrial development driven by the striving of capitalist entrepreneurs to maximise profits in competitive markets by exploiting people's labour and destroying resources (Giddens, 1987; Kitching, 1988).
- ❑ Marx's political strategy underpinned the *communist political movement*
- ❑ In the economic arena, capitalist production processes were replaced with *centralised planning and programming by the state*, with individual enterprises driven by centrally-established production targets rather than the drive for profitability.
- ❑ Further, such *a concentration of economic and political power* at the apex of a national system not only encouraged forms of *governance unresponsive to people's needs*. It also provided many opportunities for corrupt practice (Bicanic, 1967).

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- ❑ John Friedmann (1973), describes his own intellectual odyssey from a view of planning as improving public management using the techniques of instrumental rationality, to an emphasis on collective management through *interaction among small scale communities*, mixing urban and rural economic and social life, **a strategy of agropolitan development**.
  - ❑-Von Thunen and,Isard, urban region spatial organisation came to be understood as being generated by the **regional economic base**. (TEORI LOKASI)

□ PERGESERAN PARADIGMA PERENCANAAN PEMBANGUNAN;

□ Teori pertumbuhan ekonomi

□ Adam Smith, Malthus (1798 dan Ricardo (1927 dalam Theresia, et al 2015).: TEORI PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI MODERN

□ Arthur lewis (1954) : surplus of labour, pengusaha peningkatkan ekonomi dengan menambah jumlah labour tanpa menaikkan gaji

□ Namun yang terjadi adalah dalam 3 decade (1940-1970) masyarakat miskin tidak menikmati pembangunan yang ada, kedsenjangan social semakin tinggi dan pembangunan yang mementingkan teknologi justru mengurangi tenaga kerja

(dalam Theresia, et al, 2015)





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## ❑ TEORI PEMBANGUNAN DAN PEMERATAAN

- ❑ Dekade tahun 50 an dan 60 an...
- ❑ Pembangunan untuk mengejar ekonomi agregat
- ❑ Nyatanya bahwa *Trickle down effect* itu tidak terwujud



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## ❑ PARADIGMA KETERGANTUNGAN

❑ (dependency theory).. 1950 an

❑ Baran (1957) dalam : keterbelakangan nega Amerika Latin terjadi  
Ketika masyarakat kapitalis bergabung dalam system ekonomi kapitalis.  
Masyarakat tergusur, termarginalkan pindah pe phery phery dari daerah  
kota yang kapitalis

❑ 2 aliran dalam teori ketergantungan yi Marxis (Imprialisme) dan Neo  
Marxis

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**Jelaskan Bagaimana Perencanaan wilayah dan kota dilakukan pada era Physical Developmen Planning?**





# BAGAIMANA perencanaan wilayah dan kota dilakukan pada masa Physical Development Planning

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Lebih menekankan pada pembangunan fisik, bangunan dan infratsruktur (Dicky)

Perencanaan Tata Ruang kota/ wil (Fakhri)

Penerapan kebijakan terkait tata guna lahan, mobilitas dan pembangunan fisik, sustainable development pada pemb fisik (Adjrina)

Penggunaan alat untuk mencapai tujuan spt proyek2, jar irigasi, etc (Meutia, ub)

# Physical development planning

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- ❑ physical development planning was *shaped for many years by engineers and architects*, and by *utopian images of what cities* could be like.
- ❑ residential neighbourhoods by dirty industry, and to limit development location to enable adequate services to be provided. Ways of providing infrastructure and measures for land assembly, to allow land pooling among owners, or the purchase by the state of sites needed for public projects, were also introduced in early planning systems.

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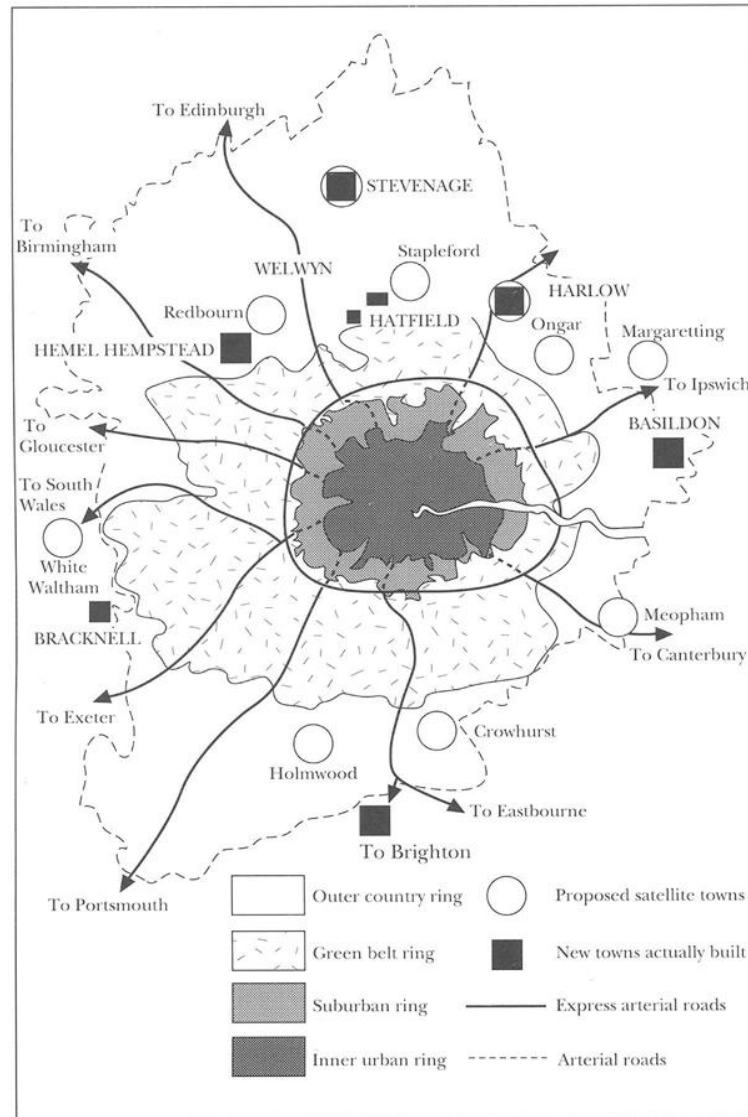



Figure . Patrick Abercrombie's plan for Greater London  
 Source: Wannop (1995) .

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Tekan  untuk keluar dari mode layar penuh

 Mentimeter

**Jelaskan bagaimana perencanaan wilayah dan kota dilakukan pada Era POLICY ANALYSIS AND PLANNING?**





# BAGAIMANA perencanaan wilayah dan kota dilakukan pada era Policy analysis and Planning

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Abyan : menggunakan kebijakan

(Ariadna): perencanaan berbasis pada kebijakan, Lembaga, proses untuk mewujudkan perencanaan tersebut.

(Zaim) mewujudkan perencanaan ruang yang seimbang berdasarkan kebijakan yang kebijakan

(Farkhan) : memuat garis garis besar kebijakan untuk mencapai tujuan, focus pada penggalian masalah dan potensi wilayah tsb

Menggunakan hasil penelitian untuk membuat kebijakan baru (Frans)

Perencanaan berbasis pada kebijaka (alfiati-UB)

(Yunda-UB) penetapan regulasi dalam perencanaan ruang kota



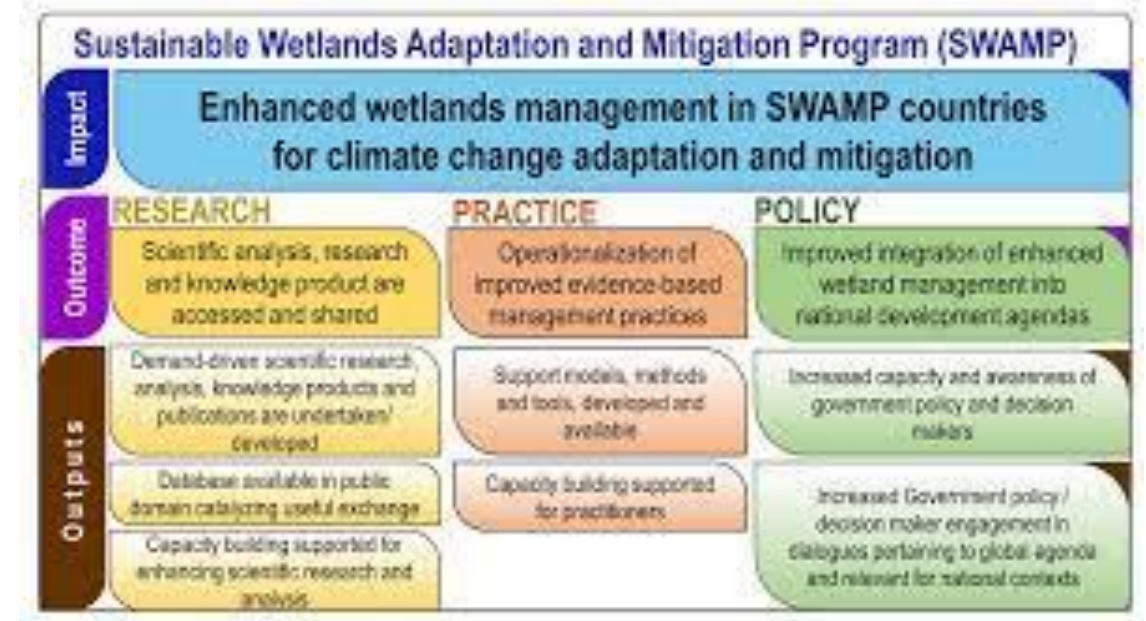
# Policy analysis and planning

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- ❑ Local government was increasingly professionalised, challenging local politics with *formalised expertise* (Laffin, 1986; Rhodes, 1988).
- ❑ The ideal *local government balanced the demands of a pluralistic politic* through technical analysis and management
- ❑ -Policy analysis offered *rational techniques* for this purpose. Therefore of the approach developed in the 1960s focused on *identifying objectives, and developing and implementing appropriate means to achieve them*. Its principles drew on Herbert Simon's ideas of management by objectives, rather than by setting legal rules for administrators to follow.
- ❑ -*This approach offered flexibility* to address the particularity of decision circumstances while constraining corruption by clear accountability of actions to policy criteria.
- ❑ -*The decision model* was the foundation for what became known as the *rational planning process*.

□ Both Gans. 1969 and Davidoff and Reiner were responding to the increasing political and popular interest in local environmental questions, and to the *resultant pressure for more active citizen involvement in planning strategies and their implementation.*

□ -In both the US and Britain, this led to ideas about the procedures for *citizen participation in the planning* process.



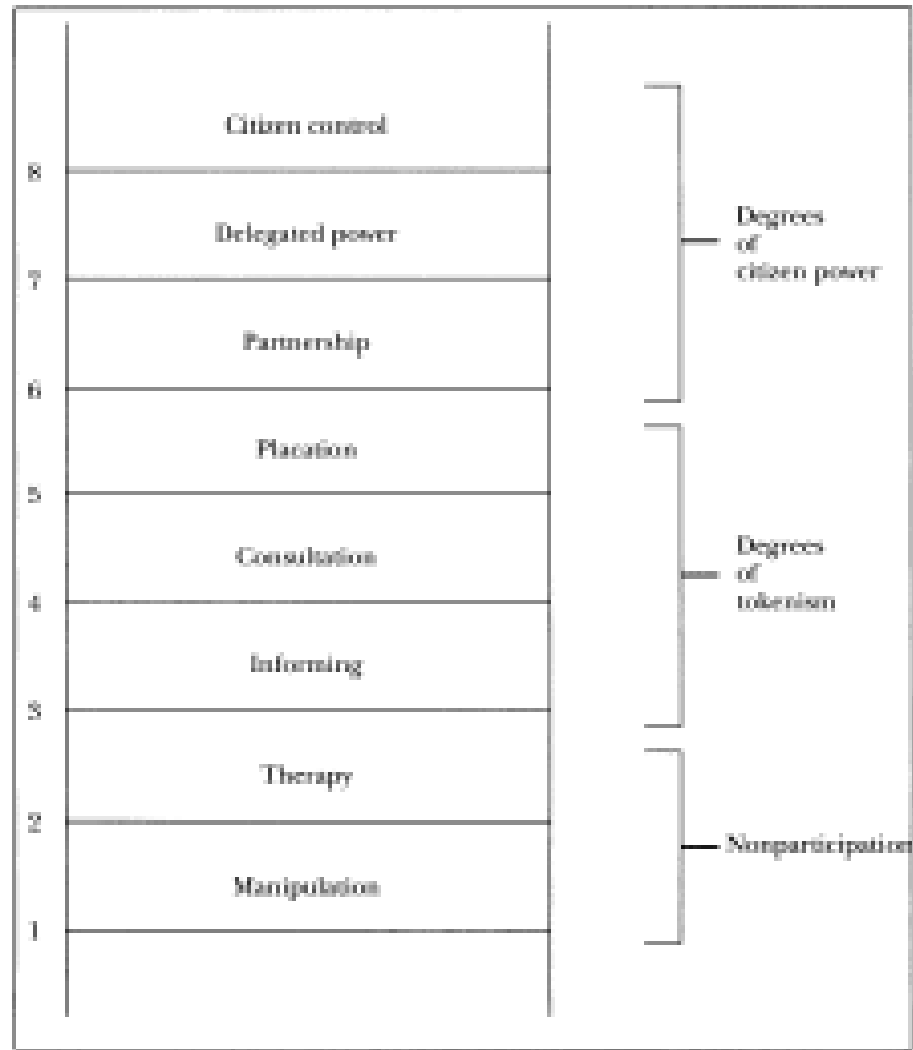


Figure 1.2 Arnstein's ladder of citizen participation  
Source: Arnstein, 1969, p. 216.

# Daftar Referensi

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