

# Evaluation of the Performance of the City Government of Lhokseumawe on City Spatial Planning

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## ABSTRACT

Evaluation of City Government Performance on City Spatial Planning in Lhokseumawe City, which is currently considered ineffective, we can prove this from the existence of several problems that have occurred. The focus of this research is the evaluation of the performance of the City government on City Spatial Planning in Lhokseumawe City, which is focused on compiling spatial planning in Lhokseumawe City, and supervising and curbing abuse of Spatial Planning in Lhokseumawe City, as well as the obstacles faced by the Lhokseumawe City government in regulating spatial management in Lhokseumawe City. The purpose of this study is to understand and analyze the evaluation of the performance of the City government on City Spatial Planning in Lhokseumawe City, as well as to understand and describe the obstacles faced by the Lhokseumawe City government in regulating spatial management in Lhokseumawe City. This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive analysis type of research. This research wants to see in terms of the spatial planning process that was designed by BAPPEDA, whether it has been updated or just continuing the planning draft from 2001, the absence of program evaluation carried out by the Lhokseumawe City Government is also considered not optimal in the spatial planning. Planning that has been realized has also caused irregularities or the occurrence of spatial planning misuse (dysfunction) by the community. As for the impact that arises from the misuse of spatial planning, such as acute flooding that occurs in the Banda Sakti sub-district every rainy season arrives, road bodies that are used as places of commerce which sometimes can endanger the safety of the trading community. There is community participation in the success of the existing spatial planning program in Lhokseumawe City.

**Keywords:** *Evaluation, Performance, Government, Spatial Planning*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Urban development brings negative consequences on several aspects, including environmental aspects. Cities and regions are basically the embodiment of culture called by Tom Turner (1996) with "Cultural Landscape", as a mosaic of requirements with a variety of characters, characteristics, uniqueness and personality. So what must be understood is the culture of various community groups and the influence of values and norms and lifestyle on urban arrangements and forms. Therefore, in every city that is a melting spot, there is always cultural pluralism, it is inevitable that a collision on a city scale creates complexity and contradiction. Urban spatial planning is formed between rigid homogeneity and heterogeneity so that it is easy to describe but very difficult to implement.

The regional spatial plan (RTRW) is the formulation of the main policy in utilizing space in an area that realizes integration, linkages and balance between regions as well as harmony between sectors in realizing the importance of regional spatial planning. In addition, spatial planning as a product of spatial planning activities which functions to make efficient use of space and prevent conflicts between functions in the spatial use process is also shown to protect the community.

As a user of space from environmental hazards that may arise due to the development of spatial

functions in locations that are not suitable for their designation.

Lhokseumawe City is one of the cities with rapid development in the field of development and economy, in the field of development this is marked by the development that extends horizontally and vertically. In the Spatial Plan for the City of Lhokseumawe in 2011-2031 the number of hectares has been determined to develop the area, from housing, trade to reservoirs, as for the following data:

**Table 1.1**

No	Type of Land Use	Area (ha)	Percent age
1	Settlement	2,861.79	15.81%
2	Trade and Services	49.36	0.27%
3	Big Industry	923.76	5.10%
4	Rice fields	987.13	5.45%
5	Pond	1,595.30	8.81%
6	PPI	2.77	0.02%
7	Mangroves	12.86	0.07%
8	River	80.48	0.44%
9	Education	0.60	0.003%
10	Offices	14.35	0.08%
11	Garden	11,452.10	63.25%
12	Reservoir	57.75	0.32%
13	Lake	16.60	0.09%
14	Golf course	51.14	0.28%
amount		18,106.00	100.00%

Land Use of Lhokseumawe City in 2017

*Source: Aerial photos from 2013 and field survey 2017 (Bappeda).*

Law Number 2 of 2001 Article 7 paragraphs (1 and 2) Regarding the Establishment of the City of Lhokseumawe stated that with the formation of Lhokseumawe City The Government of Lhokseumawe City stipulates a Regional Spatial Plan in accordance with statutory regulations, and the stipulation of the Lhokseumawe City Spatial Planning is carried out in an integrated manner and is inseparable from the spatial layout of the national, provincial and regency / city areas around it.

In carrying out the spatial planning of the Lhokseumawe City area, it has not been running optimally. This can be seen from the construction of trade center office buildings and industrial areas in the city of Lhokseumawe, such as not making use of space in accordance with development planning in accordance with Qanun No.1 of 2014 concerning Urban Spatial Pattern Plans. According to Law Number 26 of the Year 2007 Article 1 states that "Space is a container covering land, sea and air space including space in the earth as a unitary area where humans and living things carry out activities and maintain their survival.

Efficient spatial arrangements are needed in the Lhokseumawe City Region based on the Qanun of Lhokseumawe City Government Number 1 of 2014 concerning the 2012-2032 Lhokseumawe City Spatial Planning which is contained in Chapter VII Article 26 concerning the Urban Spatial Pattern Plan, which states that the proportion of RTH Cities are private green open space (10%) and public green open space (20%). The unbalanced utilization of

private green open space and public green open space is proportional to 3: 1 by looking at the larger number of private buildings in Lhokseumawe City (Source: in the 2017 Environmental and Spatial Planning Office).

In addition, the problem of spatial planning in Lhokseumawe City is proven by the expansion of trade and service areas in Lhokseumawe City, which is 328, 08 Ha. Community facilities or buildings built are not used as their function so that they have an impact on the community. Governance and city space management that are not in accordance with the provisions of the Qanun of the Mayor of Lhokseumawe have resulted in several places that have changed functions such as the Labi-Labi Terminal located in the Keude Aceh area, Banda Sakti District, Lhokseumawe City which is used as a place of commerce at night.

As for examples of ineffective spatial planning in Lhokseumawe City, we can see that the establishment of gas stations in the center of community settlements is not in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) Number 16 of 2011 concerning oil fuel distribution activities, permits to establish gas stations as well as perliconsumer support.

Not only that, people use every space by selling in an area that is not designated for street vendors (PKL), even the space that is used by the community may at any time threaten their safety. In addition, there is no firmness on the part of the Lhokseumawe City government to

issue sanctions and fines for people who use the space in Lhokseumawe City as a place of commerce. (Observation July 25, 2020).

Here the role of planning and evaluating the performance of the Lhokseumawe City Government is needed to create a balanced and sustainable condition between needs and availability that covers all aspects of community life towards the goals to be achieved. Planning has a meaning to create better conditions in the future by taking into account the trends and dynamics of developments that exist in the past and present.

The above phenomena should receive special attention from the Lhokseumawe City Government, however, until now there has been no concrete action against existing infrastructure development policies in Lhokseumawe City and Effective City Spatial Planning. The process of evaluating the performance of government officials is very important to support the creation of the policy goals set by the Lhokseumawe City Government.

## 2. RESEARCH METHODS

### 2.1. Research Design

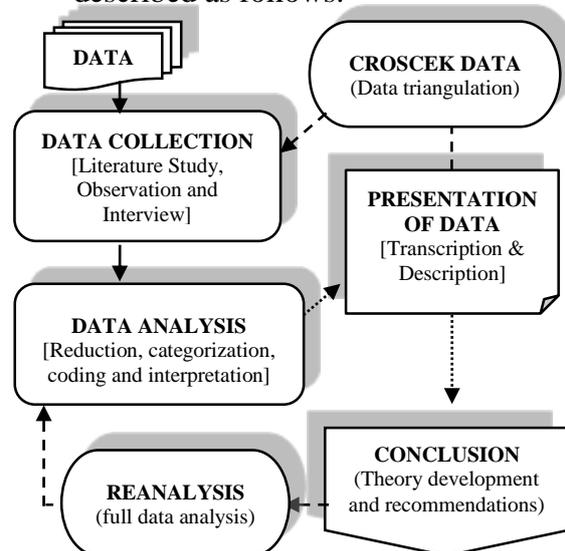
This research was designed through a qualitative approach. This type of descriptive research is research that seeks to address existing problem solutions based on data.

The approach used in this research is a descriptive qualitative analysis approach, according to Sugiyono (2006: 11) is "a research

approach used in data collection by examining problems that are happening at this time, then the data is collected and compiled, after which it is processed and analyzed". With this design approach, it is hoped that accurate and reliable information will be extracted.

### 2.2. Research Flowchart

The research flow or roadmap for this research process can be described as follows:



### 2.3. Research Objects and Subjects

The object of this research is the policy of the local government, especially Bappeda Lhokseumawe City, in planning good city and community spatial planning. The subjects of this research are called participants (informants / information providers from across professions) in Lhokseumawe City society. The criteria for informants, among others; policy makers, heads of agencies, NGOs, traders, communities and others in the research area, are willing to be

participants / informants and are willing to be interviewed.

#### **2.4. Data collection technique**

This study uses three data collection techniques, namely direct observation, passive involvement, in-depth interviews and documentation. Passive-involved direct observation is used to see directly the context of social reality, a description of individual altruistic behavior in various occasions holistically in social reality. Meanwhile, in-depth interviews are used to gather information related to the topic of study being studied.

Furthermore, documentation techniques are used to discuss the main ideas of this study in the context of naturalistic reality, namely according to the characteristics, habits, norms and cultural values that develop in the local community. Documentation can be in the form of theoretical concepts, results of previous studies, journal articles or other relevant information.

#### **2.5. Data analysis technique**

Analysis of the research data using the interaction model from Milles et al. (2014), namely:

1. Data reduction, namely collecting, organizing and coding the data obtained from reality.
2. Data presentation, namely the presentation of data on field findings in a comprehensive manner
3. The conclusion of the data is that the researcher tries to analyze and interpret the data so

that the meaning of each field finding data can be understood.

In addition, to cross-check data on field findings, either observation data, interviews or documentation, the researcher uses triangulation techniques as an effort to check the relevance and accuracy of the data, so that the reliability of the research data can be proven empirically.

### **3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

According to the author's observations, the evaluation of the performance of the Lhokseumawe City Government in conducting supervision to curb abuse of spatial planning in Lhokseumawe City is considered ineffective and inefficient. This is because from the results of the interview, it was found that the firmness in applying sanctions was very difficult because it was given that people who violated or violated spatial planning regulations were due to their weak economic conditions which forced them to trade in spaces that were not allowed.

However, this cannot be accepted by logic, seeing that the snacks that are put on display are elite snacks whose prices not everyone can reach. The humanitarian factor is one of the reasons why the Lhokseumawe City government finds it difficult to make a policy or impose strict sanctions on violators of spatial planning abuse.

Regarding the dysfunction of the turtle turtle which is currently being used as a place of commerce, is an example of spatial planning that is done instantly without thinking.

The construction of the turtle terminal which is located at the end of the city center means that not many people come to the place to wait for the turtles, and this is a bit detrimental to the turtle driver who has difficulty getting passengers during recess. As a result of this incident many turtles stopped waiting for passengers on the sidewalks.

This can happen because during the city spatial planning process the city government of Lhokseumawe could not condition the long-term consequences obtained from the results of the spatial planning. Many places are abandoned due to improper spatial arrangement.

The results show that the evaluation of the impact that occurs due to the misuse of spatial planning in the city of Lhokseumawe can be seen in the Tumpok Teungoh area, where during the rainy season the rainwater cannot flow into the sewers because of the clogs and the result is stagnant water on the road. this can endanger the safety of road users going back and forth on the road.

Regarding the impact of people selling in spaces that are not allowed to do business, for example next to the riyadah park it could disturb road users at any time and it could be even more fatal if there were traffic accidents that endanger the lives of road users and the trading community. So it is wrong if the city government just remains silent without intervening to overcome this.

So it can be concluded that the lack of solid planning results in other processes not running effectively and efficiently, from misuse of spatial planning that

occurs and inadequate monitoring methods resulting in some deviations from the results of program evaluation, implementation and impact evaluation are also used to measure the level. the success of a system or process that is or will be executed.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

Based on the research results obtained in the field, the conclusions in this study are:

1. Evaluation of government performance on urban spatial planning in Lhokseumawe City, which is focused on compiling spatial planning in Lhokseumawe City and supervising and curbing misuse of spatial layout in Lhokseumawe City. In the planning of city spatial planning, Lhokseumawe is guided by Qanun No.1 of 2014 concerning the Spatial Plan for the City of Lhokseumawe. The development planning in Lhokseumawe City has been prepared in detail by involving various groups from related agencies related to the field of development that the development wants to carry out. This development planning has been carried out since the initial planning, namely in 1990. Evaluation of the spatial planning of Lhokseumawe City has been running so far but has not run optimally,
2. The obstacles faced by the Lhokseumawe City Government in regulating spatial management in Lhokseumawe City, which are focused on land and community

participation. In carrying out spatial planning, land is dominated by community settlements resulting in little space to develop space for spatial planning, especially for issues of arrangement for community commercial space and the unclear boundaries of land belonging to North Aceh and still in the Lhokseumawe City area. Apart from that, other obstacles are the lack of community participation in complying with the regulations that have been enforced by the community, and the absence of community participation in drafting spatial planning which results in many gaps during realization / implementation in the field.

### **Author Contribution**

1. The results of this study are expected to contribute ideas to the general public and in particular to Evaluation of City Government Performance on City Spatial Planning
2. As a scientific work that can be used as an initial study, so that it can be used as a follow-up study for those in need.
3. It is hoped that it can contribute to the science of state administration regarding the role of government in the Evaluation of City Government Performance on City Spatial Planning in Lhokseumawe City.
4. It is hoped that it can be used as input for the government in overcoming the problems of evaluating government performance on city planning in

Lhokseumawe City and can also be a reference for future researchers who take the same research object.

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