

Factors That Influence Sustainable Regional Development

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to explore the key factors influencing sustainable regional development, particularly the expansion of urban spaces toward suburban areas. Using a qualitative descriptive method, data were collected through literature review and document analysis related to spatial planning, sustainability, and regional policies. The findings reveal six main factors that drive urban expansion: accessibility, public services, land characteristics, landowner behavior, regulatory frameworks, and developer initiatives. Areas with high accessibility and quality public services tend to attract population shifts from city centers to suburbs. Additionally, fertile land, proactive landowner behavior, supportive regulations, and strategic developer actions further contribute to suburban growth. Each of these factors interacts within the broader context of sustainable development, emphasizing the importance of balancing environmental preservation with socio-economic progress. The study provides a comprehensive understanding that can inform future spatial planning and policymaking for sustainable regional development.

Keyword: Sustainability; Regional Development; Urban Expansion; Qualitative Research; Suburban Growth

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1. INTRODUCTION

The balance of the environment with development must also be considered by the government so that society in the future will not be affected by the development that is carried out. One way to implement development is by carrying out sustainable development that is environmentally aware. Sustainable development emphasizes more on development mechanisms by considering the relationship between development and local natural resources and the environmental and spatial order of the region. This has consequences where development carried out in a sector must consider its impact on other sectors.

In terms of socio-economic and environmental aspects, villages have a dynamic relationship with other areas, especially cities. In fact, the city-biased policy pattern makes the relationship unbalanced, so that rural areas face internal and external problems that hinder the realization of the goal of developing productive, competitive, and comfortable rural areas.

Urban sustainability is the process of developing a built environment that accommodates the needs of its people while simultaneously minimizing undesirable environmental or social impacts. Cities must develop new techniques and innovations to meet the needs of their residents as their populations grow, urbanization increases, and climate change impacts occur. Cities must become centers of efficient innovation and economic progress. All of this is done so that cities can be developed, occupied, and maintained with long-term global effects. In many developing countries with rapid growth, monitoring the progress of urban sustainability is carried out as an effort to assess the impact of changes in urban sustainability so that it becomes a basis for consideration to improve aspects of urban.

The type of research used by researchers is descriptive research with a Qualitative research approach. According to Zuriah descriptive research is research that is directed to provide information about symptoms, facts, or events systematically and accurately, regarding the characteristics of the population or in a particular region or area. "Researchers collect data in the field in the form of respondents in the form of stories and social backgrounds of the objects studied.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research employs a qualitative descriptive approach to explore and describe the various factors influencing sustainable regional development, particularly the expansion of urban areas into suburban regions. The qualitative approach was chosen to obtain in-depth understanding of social phenomena, community perspectives, and policy dynamics related to regional development and sustainability.

The descriptive method is used to systematically and factually present the characteristics of each factor identified, including accessibility, public services, land characteristics, landowner behavior, regulatory frameworks, and developer initiatives. These factors were analyzed based on literature review, relevant policy documents, and prior empirical studies on urban and suburban development.

Data Collection was conducted through:

1. A literature review of academic journals, books, and government regulations relating to sustainable development and urban expansion.
2. Document analysis of policy papers and regional development strategies, particularly in the context of Indonesia.
3. Observational insights drawn from previous regional case studies and secondary data from official publications.

The study does not rely on numerical or statistical measurements but emphasizes narrative analysis and interpretative description of each factor's role in shaping spatial development patterns. The results are presented thematically, aligned with the six key factors identified, and discussed in relation to the principles of sustainable development.

The validity of the findings was ensured through triangulation of sources, comparing insights from multiple references and policy frameworks. By contextualizing each factor within the broader goals of sustainable development, the study aims to provide practical insights for policymakers, regional planners, and development actors.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Rural areas can be developed into tourist villages that offer local cultural wisdom. The existence of villages as tourist attractions in the journey of sustainable tourism development in Indonesia has become one of the most important parts. Villages are able to color a more dynamic variety of destinations in a tourism area so that tourism is not always trapped in a mass tourism development style.

The concept of sustainable development aims to improve the welfare of society, in meeting the needs and aspirations of society. Sustainable development is essentially aimed at seeking equitable development between generations in the present and the future. Based on the concept above, it states that there are sustainable development targets that include efforts to realize:

1. Equal distribution of benefits from development between generations (intergeneration equity) which means that the utilization of natural resources in terms of growth interests must pay attention to reasonable limits in controlling ecosystems or environmental systems and be directed at natural resources that can be replaced and minimize the exploitation of natural resources that cannot be replaced or are not renewable.
2. Safeguarding or securing the sustainability of existing natural resources and the environment and preventing ecosystem disturbances in ensuring a good quality of life for future generations
3. Utilization and management of natural resources for the benefit of pursuing economic growth in order to create equitable utilization of sustainable natural resources between generations.
4. Maintaining sustainable community welfare in the present and future (inter temporal).
5. Maintaining the benefits of development or management of natural resources and the environment that have long-term or sustainable benefits between generations
6. Maintaining the quality of life between generations in accordance with their habitat.

In the concept of regional expansion, the authority given to a government organization is intended to maximize the main functions of government, namely service, empowerment and development. In the process of carrying out these functions, a regional development approach is used. There are several requirements that must be met when carrying out regional expansion, namely Administrative requirements for expansion for provinces include approval from the district/city DPRD and the Regent/Mayor who will be the scope of the provincial area, approval from the parent province and governor, and to carry out regional expansion there must be a recommendation from the Minister of Home Affairs. Technical requirements are the basis for formation consisting of factors of economic, socio-cultural, socio-political, population, regional potential, area, defense and security, and other factors that are factors in the formation of regional autonomy. Physical

requirements for the formation of a province resulting from the expansion of at least five districts/cities, the location of the prospective capital city, government facilities and infrastructure.

The growth of village tourism is currently growing significantly and tends to continue, therefore it is important for tourism managers to develop tourism that involves the social capital of the community and also emphasizes the local uniqueness. This research will certainly provide managers with a complete understanding of the development of sustainable tourism villages. In terms of managing sustainable tourism villages, managers must be aware of the importance of using local resources and community social capital, as a strong foundation for the involvement and ownership of tourism villages.

When there is regional expansion or development, the government must carry out government functions. This is to achieve the main goal of regional expansion in order to create community welfare in new autonomous regions. Regional expansion must be based on the logic of the foundation of development so that it can bring services closer to the community and provide more authority to local communities to manage the potential of regional resources wisely, efficiency in maintaining sustainability, participation and a sense of ownership of the community increases, and there is an accumulation of added value locally and equitable welfare is created, so that national resilience is increasingly strong.

It can be assumed that in essence regional expansion can expand the reach of government service capabilities in encouraging the community towards joint independence. In relatively large government areas, it can make it difficult for the government to reach the community, which is the reason for the need for regional expansion into several autonomous regions. In regional expansion, it must refer to several aspects and considerations that allow regions to implement policies in new autonomous regions. The main purpose of regional expansion is to increase efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of regional government, prioritized in community services and implementation in development, so that it can encourage good economic growth.

Economic growth is only one of many conditions required in the process of economic development. Economic growth only records an increase in the capacity of supply or production of goods and services based on technological improvements, ideological adjustments and the institutions needed. While economic development includes changes in the composition of production, changes in the pattern of use and allocation of production resources among sectors of economic activity, changes in the pattern of distribution of wealth and income among various groups of economic actors, changes in the institutional framework in the life of society as a whole

Efforts made by the village government in implementing sustainable development, as programs carried out by the village government through several policies and concrete programs that are planned. Efforts made by the village government are expected to have an impact on producing various advances in the future. This is a form of policy implementation carried out by the village government, which is felt by the local community.

Sustainable development is development in its development to meet the needs of the present without harming the needs of future generations. The goal of sustainable development is directed at managing natural resources wisely. The concept of sustainable development emerged when there were various failures in the implementation of development. The ongoing process is monotonous, which means it is top-down. In its implementation, the concept of sustainable development was strengthened by the leaders of the Nation/State through various agreements, including the Rio Declaration at the 1992 Earth Summit. Suryono said that sustainability is a development that meets the needs of the current generation without harming future generations. The risks of every development that exists today are not all inherited to future generations, but must be considered fairly for the current generation and future generations.

Sutisna explained that in simple terms, sustainable development has four indicators that can be used as benchmarks, including: Pro-economic welfare, Pro-environment, Pro-social justice and Pro-environment. In the process of sustainable development, the benefits of natural resources, human resources, and science and technology can be optimized by harmonizing the three components, so that they can be sustainable. This sustainable development is known as sustainable development, namely: development that is oriented towards fulfilling human needs through the use of natural resources wisely, efficiently, and paying attention to their use for both the present and future generations. This means that efforts to improve human quality carried out at this time must also consider the quality of humans in the future. In utilizing the environment as a support for development, its limitations must also be taken into account, so that it must not be greedy so that it does not run out at this time. The important things in implementing sustainable development are: The development process is continuous, The environment has limitations, The use of non-renewable natural resources and The development carried out increases the welfare of the current generation without reducing the welfare of future generations.

There are 6 factors that influence the process of urban space development to suburban areas. The six factors are as follows:

1. Accessibility factors are closely related to the accessibility of a location, thus playing a role in changes in land use. Locations that have fairly good accessibility tend to experience rapid development, including horizontal development through interaction between suburban areas and the city center.
2. The public service factor is one of the factors that attracts residents to migrate from the city center to the suburbs. The better the level of public services provided by the suburbs, the more residents want to live in the suburbs.
3. Land characteristics are related to the geographical conditions of land in the suburbs. Land in the suburbs tends to have characteristics of fertile land, shallow groundwater, and environmental conditions that are still good compared to the city center, so that land in the suburbs is often used as residential areas.
4. Landowner characteristics relate to how landowners utilize their land assets. The behavior of landowners who are in a stable economic condition will be very different from the behavior of landowners who are in a limited economic condition where they tend to sell the land they own.
5. The existence of regulations regarding land use in suburban areas also affects the development of space towards suburban areas. Existing regulations usually aim to reduce the burden on the city center.
6. Developer initiative here is more interpreted as the developer's ability to see the economic value of land located on the outskirts of the city. The value of land that is affordable to developers is used to build residential areas equipped with supporting facilities and infrastructure. This is what causes the development of urban space towards the suburbs.

4. CONCLUSION

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