

Regional Economic Development Planning Sustainable (Sytematic Literature Review)

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze regional economic development planning through land use with a sustainable development model. This study uses a literature study method by reviewing articles on previous studies obtained through the Scopus web and processed with the VOSviewer application. From this study, it was found that there are several topics that have strong ties to regional economic development planning, namely demand, acceptance, urbanization, land use, evaluation, profit and stakeholders. From the results obtained through this previous research, it was found that the main key in planning economic development in the region is to use the existing land really well, especially when it is accompanied by urbanization that is happening in order to get a mature plan that can provide benefits and progress towards the future economy in the area. The limitation of this study is the source of the data obtained because the articles reviewed are only sourced from the Scopus databases so that this study does not have data that can be compared. For this reason, hoped that further research will need to use a comparative analysis approach involving Scopus and the Web of Sciences (WoS) database.

Keywords: stakeholders, revenue, economy, urbanization, land

INTRODUCTION

Regional economic development is a process in which local governments and their communities manage existing resources and create a collaboration between local governments and the private sector to create new jobs and stimulate the development of economic activities in the region. Currently, the main problem that is often encountered in regional development lies in the emphasis on development policies that are based on the peculiarities of the region concerned (endogenous development) which uses the potential of human resources, institutions, and physical resources locally (regional). This orientation directs us to take initiatives originating from the region in the development process to create new job opportunities and influence the increase in economic activity.

Following this, looking at the different socio-economic conditions of each region will certainly create implications for the scope of government intervention in each different area. This difference in the level of development between regions will result in differences in the level of welfare between regions, and if this happens it will have an unfavorable impact for a country. This idea will continue to emerge after seeing the fact that economic development is left to the power of the market mechanism which usually tends to enlarge and not even reduce the inequality that occurs between regions, because economic activities will only accumulate in certain places and regions, while other places or regions other areas will be left behind. The

concentration of economic expansion in an area is usually caused by various things, one of which is the existing natural conditions and situations, geographic location, and so on. This regional economic expansion will affect the emergence of losses for other regions, because with the existing workforce, capital, trade will move to areas that carry out the expansion, especially labor migration, which is usually selective, as a result the migration itself tends to benefit the region. areas that are experiencing economic expansion and are detrimental to other areas.

In this article, researchers will focus on regional economic development planning with the concept of sustainable land use planning (PPLB) which emphasizes participatory mapping methods and more detailed land use planning. This process will emphasize five major aspects, namely social, cultural, environmental, economic, and government. Sustainable land use planning should be developed through drawing up local knowledge of the community about their living space which includes their livelihood sources and protected areas. The results of this PPLB, will be systematically compiled as important inputs that are integrated into the district or city spatial planning (RT/RW) document which becomes a medium of communication, information dissemination, as well as solving problems both within and between villages in order to avoid the involvement of intrigue politics in practice.

But not infrequently this is used as an arena for the distribution of regional concessions and agricultural resources for large-scale investment. In fact, rural communities already have their own concept of space based on their knowledge and wisdom. For this reason, in this case the researcher will emphasize the realization of the concept of sustainable development planning in accordance with concepts based on regional knowledge and wisdom that will help development, especially on an economic scale that will focus on the use of existing land without creating unwanted things that will have an impact on the emergence of problems in economic development carried out.

The difference between this research and previous research is the focus on the topic of the study that will be studied. In previous research, no one has analyzed the problem of planning for sustainable economic development by conducting a literature review through VOSviewer, with this the researcher is interested in analyzing this by providing an analysis that will produce writings that cover existing deficiencies through the literature review method that relies on the Scopus database. By applying the concept of sustainable development that lasts a long time or is sustainable, it is hoped that it can facilitate environmental problems that occur that will have an impact on the regional economy. The purpose of writing this article is to analyze economic development planning with the use of existing land in more detail so that it can help improve the community's economy which is also accompanied by ongoing urbanization.

Indonesia is an agricultural producing country; The agricultural sector is the main economic base. Empirically, most Indonesians work in this sector as their livelihood. In accordance with Article 33 Chapter (3) of the 1945 Constitution which states the role of the state in managing and regulating land. It is clearly stated that the land, water and natural resources contained therein belong to the state and are used to the greatest extent possible for the prosperity of the Indonesian people. Land conversion is usually related to the regional development process, it can even be said that land conversion is a consequence of development. In fact, most of the land conversion shows inequality, which is dominated by business owners who are suspected of being modern capitalists who have a Building Permit (IMB) issued by the government. Based on Government Regulation Number 1 of 2011 concerning Determination and Conversion of Land for Sustainable Agricultural Land, agricultural land is determined to be

consistently protected and developed in order to produce staple food for self-reliance, food security and sovereignty for the nation. (Soediro, Handayani, & Karjoko, 2020).

The impact of urban change in developing countries is very diverse. With increasing changes in urban morphology, suburbs have increased in number and typology. In recent decades, the changing patterns of the Algerian population have concentrated on the periphery around Algeria. As a result, other forms of development resulted from the rapid growth of suburban cities, which had an impact on agricultural land in the eastern part of the Mitidja Plain. Land use change, and regional implications on pre-existing agricultural land types, have led to land degradation and ecosystem vulnerability. The purpose of this paper is to measure land use change along the Mitidja Plain from a spatial-temporal perspective, to put together a regional framework for measuring and monitoring agricultural land use challenges using spatial interactions, and to conclude recommendations drawn from policy and planning to illuminate process debates. the eastern suburbs of the Mitidja Plain, a vital area for the country's economic development. (Bellout, Vaz, & Penfound, 2020).

Agricultural land consolidation (ALC) has been used as an important and efficient development tool to increase agricultural production worldwide for decades, with many impacts on the ecological environment. How to coordinate the tradeoff relationships of agricultural production and other ecosystem services is a major challenge. Taking the example of the Jianxi Watershed in Fujian Province, estimated three ecosystem services (crop production capacity, carbon storage, and soil conservation) and quantified the synergies and trade-offs among these three ecosystem services. Twenty-three factors were used to evaluate the mechanisms influencing ALC on the synergies and exchanges between ecosystem services. The results show that from 2010 to 2016, the relationship between crop production capacity and carbon storage evolved from a synergistic relationship to a reciprocal relationship, while between crop production capacity and soil conservation evolved from a trade-off to a synergistic one. And exchanges and synergies between ecosystem services change because of changes in ALC actions. Finally, some suggestions of ALC measures are put forward to promote the balanced and efficient development of various ecosystem services. ALC, taking into account the exchanges and synergies between ecosystem services, and if applied sensitively, can be an instrument for realizing sustainable rural development in a wider context (Zhong, Wang, Zhang, & Ying, 2020).

Agricultural land use change analysis (LUC) focuses on the conversion of natural land to agriculture especially in developing countries. Using the Nuremberg Metropolitan Area in Germany, the authors calculated the main path of agricultural LUC with a transition matrix, and the spatial pattern of agricultural LUC with optimized hot-spot analysis. Settlement development and afforestation are concentrated in hotspots in urban development and in forest-dominated areas. Settlement-driven agricultural LUCs are largely dependent on population density and development and do not depend on agricultural or biophysical parameters. Forest-driven LUC is largely explained by agricultural parameters (i.e., low land rent and biophysical factors such as high slopes). Governance instruments such as territorial planning and payments to maintain agriculture on marginal lands do not appear to be able to balance the spatial distribution of agricultural land. Economic constraints will force farmers to abandon agriculture in favor of forests in marginal locations at the expense of intact cultural landscapes (Meyer & Früh-Müller, 2020).

Along with the rapid development of urbanization and industrialization, there are many problems in land spatial planning, and unfair use patterns. The phenomenon of conflicting economic benefits of land use and ecological benefits is also getting more serious. To clarify the land use pattern of Hebei Province and provide direction for land use planning, this paper divides the land use functions of Hebei Province into three top functions and six sub-functions, and the top three functions are production functions, life functions and ecological functions. The use of multiple land uses is influenced by the level of regional development and the rationalization of land use. Therefore, in planning land use patterns, we should focus on the blessing of natural resources and their economic and social conditions, pay attention to the healthy use of ecological and environmental resources by promoting economic development, and promote the multi-purpose use of land to maximize benefits and sustainable use. Based on appropriate resource environmental protection and national land planning, scientific and orderly layout of ecological, agricultural, urban and other functional spaces, environmental protection, and space for sustainable development (Chen et al., 2020).

METHOD

This study aims to examine various scientific articles related to the discussion of land use and change in the efforts of regional economic planning and development as published in reputable international journals. The review article in this study is used to conceptualize the study of land use and change in regional economic planning and development efforts in Indonesia which will be explained through the following questions, namely: (1) How is the regional economic development planning that has been carried out so far? (2) What is the more dominant theme in the study of regional economic development planning? (3) What are the topics related to the study of regional economic development planning? (4) What type of mapping is used in the study of regional economic development planning? (5) What kind of concept is used in the study of regional economic development planning?. (6) Does the implementation of the concept of sustainable development have a good impact on the regional economy? Through some of these questions will be explained based on the topic of the study, framework, and several things previous research findings that have been indexed in the Scopus database. Articles that will be reviewed in this study will go through several stages (1) Article Search and (2) Mapping Topics.

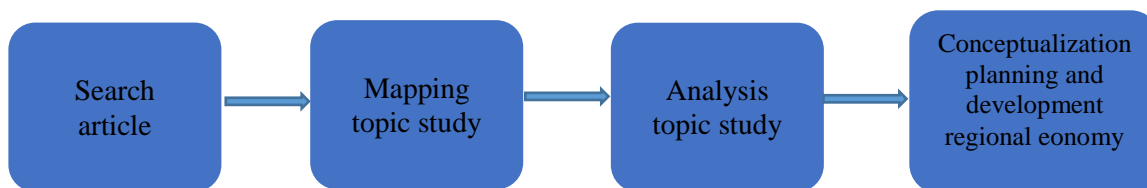


Chart 1. Article Review Process

Articles will be searched through several stages. First, identify the articles that will be used. to get these articles that can be retrieved through publications from various publishers using the Scopus database-based software. Furthermore, at this stage enter keywords according to "Regional economic development planning" and are given a limitation on the year of

publication only valid for the last one year or the same as 2020 until 2021. The search resulted in 214 selected from 357 articles relevant to topics to be discussed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Linkage and grouping of themes in regional economic development planning

In this section, the concept will be explained into several visualizations related to the theme of this research, and 357 of them are identified into 153 articles. Furthermore, the results of the review using VOSviewer explain that there are 3 clusters. Figure 1 has shown the names of the concepts derived from the cluster density display. Furthermore, the color code is used to see the contents of the list of concepts that stand out from each cluster. The aim is to identify as many themes as possible that often appear/ discussed in previous research, and allow them to be used in future research. See figure 1, it can be seen that the density of the clusters has been distinguished by the different colors of each cluster.

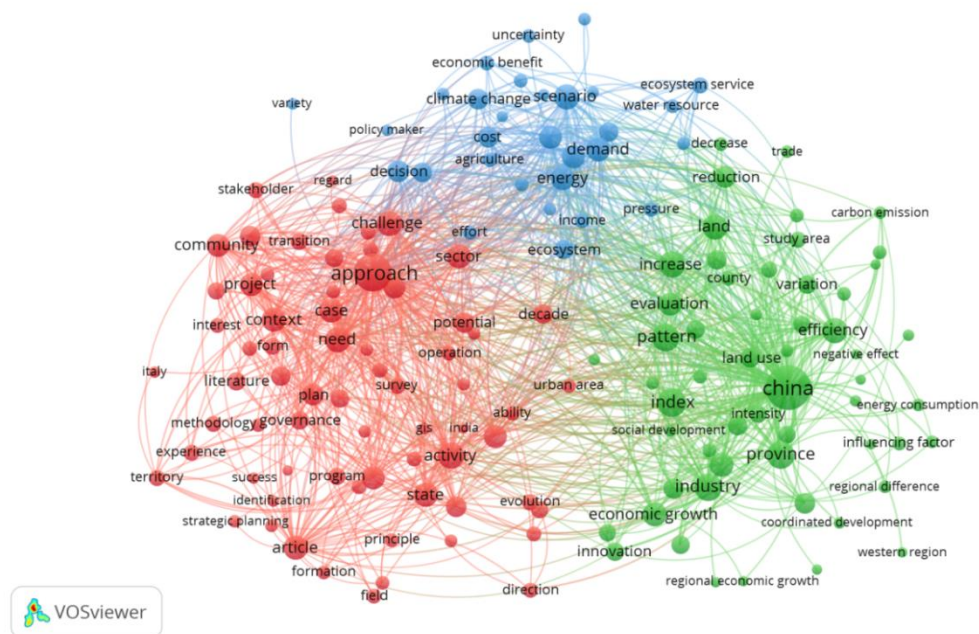


Figure 1. The relevance of regional economic development planning themes

Identification in the form of mapping in Figure 1 can help further researchers who are just doing their research from the beginning. When they have found an interesting topic in a particular field, which they want to know, they can read articles that are related to the topic to be discussed through the help of this study. In cluster 1, the related concepts are approach, community, challenge, sector, activity and stakeholders. while in cluster 2 discusses on china, increase, pattern, index, industry, efficiency and evaluation. And the last one in cluster 3

discusses more about demand, energy, benefits, scenarios, climate change, decisions and agriculture.

For cluster 1, it relates to regional economic development planning which is carried out by taking into account the existing land use. So a relevant article that is also in accordance with cluster 1 is an article entitled "Evaluation of the eco-geo-environment in the Qaidam Basin, China" by (Li et al., 2021) which explains that the eco-geo quality of the environment reflects the sustainable development of human activities as well as socio-economic and time specific that aims to guide human production and life practices. With the application of eco-geo environment, it will encourage economic development and reduce damage to environmental resources. This realization also requires the wise use of resources and the promotion of eco-geo-environmental protection with a focus on sustainable development.

In cluster 2, the most dominant is an increase in the development carried out. S. Hasan in his article "Impact of land use land cover changes on ecosystem service value - A case study of Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macao in South China" (Hasan, Shi, & Zhu, 2020) explained that the rapid increase in anthropogenic activities, socio-economic developments and changes in land use land cover (LULC) have changed the value of ecosystem services (ESV) in the Guangdong, Hongkong and Macao (GKHM) regions. This region, which is a rapidly urbanizing area, makes the protection of agricultural land and intrusion control of urban areas an important societal demand and challenge for local governments who require an urgent need for smart LULC planning and to improve policies and regulations to ensure the sustainability of ecosystem services. for an acceptable quality of life in the study area and other rapidly growing urban areas of China.

The last cluster, cluster 3, has a dominant topic on demand and benefits. It can be seen in the article entitled "The impact of energy cooperation and the role of the One belt and road initiative in revolutionizing the geopolitics of energy among regional economic powers: An analysis of infrastructure development and project management" by W. Hao (Hao et al., 2020) which describes the latest mega plan and the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) which will have an impact on energy geopolitics and infrastructure development that offers change and demand for global energy and infrastructure. In this case, the US is going through an isolationist path from its transitional superpower role, in the transition of the international energy order, namely several developing countries such as China, India, Japan, and Russia which undoubtedly play an important role in the geopolitical stage. BRI offers a mega development strategy with a geostrategic dimension that aims to advocate for interconnectivity collaboration within the framework, exchange, and progress among participating countries and also contribute to reshaping the existing energy order as well as energy geopolitics with a motivation on multifaceted energy collaboration.

Dominant Author in Regional Economic Development Planning Studies

In searching the previous discussion topics that are in accordance with the theme of regional economic development planning, several dominant words were found in the research data. By using this analytical tool, words that have the same meaning can be categorized into one group. Based on the results of data analysis sourced from 357 articles, the dominant themes or words found were china, approach, land use, demand, project, activity, urban area and energy. In this case, the overall focus of the research related to the chosen theme can be seen more fully through Figure 2 which is focused on bold printing on the words.

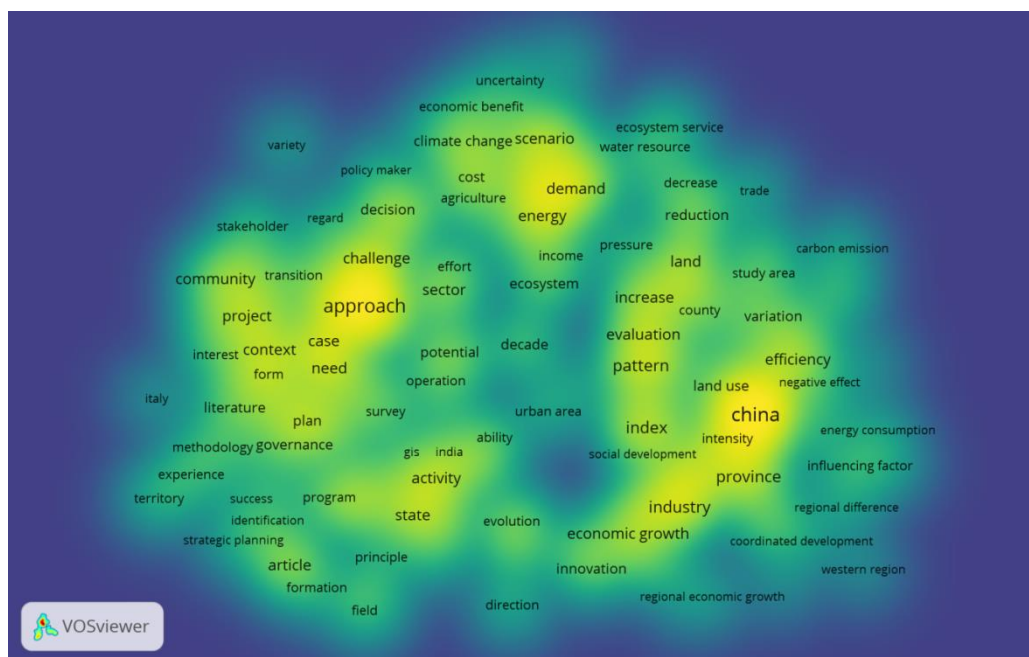


Figure 2. Dominant themes in the study of regional economic development planning

In Figure 2, it is clear that the more dominant concept emerged from the results of density visualization, marked by a very prominent color thickness. Where it has been shown that the words/topics of discussion appear in bold colors, these results are the dominant themes discussed by previous research and are related to the theme of regional economic development planning. There is the concept of approach and china. The concept of the approach and China is very clearly dominating because it is more often used by researchers in the articles they publish, especially the State of China which is used as a country to be studied in accordance with the theme that will be discussed in further research. For the other concepts themselves, they are supporting concepts or concepts that have a discussion goal that is in line so that they support the existing dominant concept, and vice versa.

Dominant Author in Regional Economic Development Planning Studies

In searching the previous discussion topics that were in accordance with the regional economic development planning theme, there were many articles found and the average author of articles that matched the theme taken was from China, this can be seen in Figure 3 which shows the names of the authors who the article is published and validly used as a discussion of previous research. The total number of authors obtained through this application is 2258 and combined into 33 authors by focusing on authors who publish articles that are truly in accordance with the chosen theme. This can be seen in Figure 3 below.

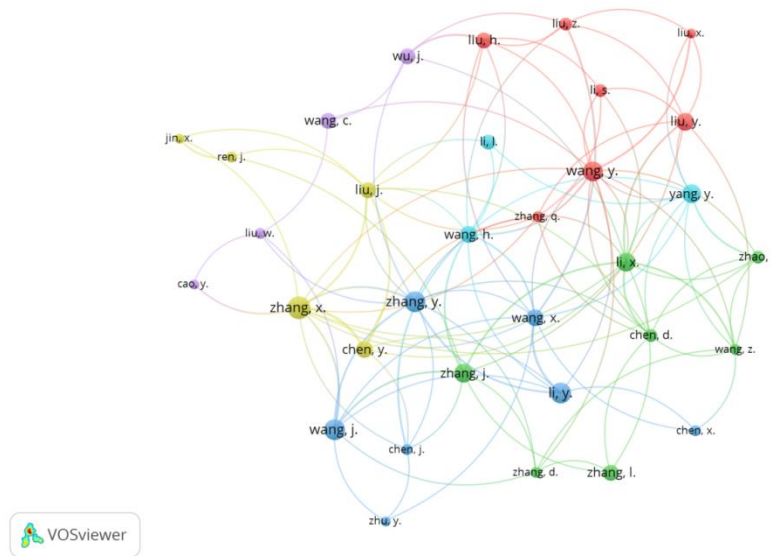


Figure 3. Mapping Author data with the Network Visualization model

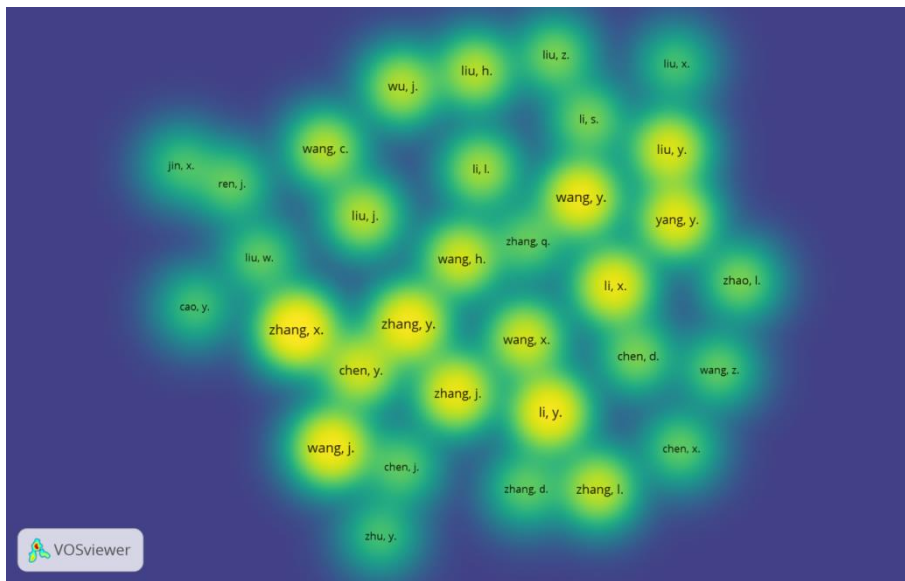


Figure 4. Mapping author data with Dencity Visualization mode

In Figure 4, we can see that the names of the authors in bold are the dominant names in writing articles that match the chosen theme. The writing of the author's name above also has a relationship with each other in the data topic or concept being discussed. For the theme of regional economic development planning, the dominant author is (1) Zhang X. (2) Wang Y (3)

Yang Y. (4) Chen Y.(5) Li Y. By paying attention to this name, it is very clear that the author Dominant in writing research on the theme of regional economic development planning, many come from China.

Table 1. Grouping of authors

Cluster	Name of Author	Total
Cluster 1	Li,s. liu,h. liux. Liu,y liu,z. wang,y. zhang,q.	7
Cluster 2	Chen,d. liu,x. wang,z. zhang,d. zhang,j. zhang,l. zhao,l.	7
Cluster 3	Chen,j. chen,x. li,y. wang,j. wanng,x. zhang,y. zhu,y.	7
Cluster 4	Chen,y. jin,x. liu,j. ren,j. zhang,x.	5
Cluster 5	Cao,y. liu,w. wang,c. wu,j.	4
Cluster 6	Li,l. wang,h. yang,y.	3

In table 1, in the Author mapping shown, the author mapping consists of 6 clusters that dominate and have a topic or theme related to other Authors. Overall from these 6 clusters, the authors listed above cannot be the only one who is categorized as the most dominating author because these authors have the same/dominant position in writing articles with the theme of regional economic development planning.

CONCLUSION

This review of article reviews with the theme of regional economic development planning which covers 3 clusters and has 6 main topics, has reviewed articles from 153 articles taken from 357 articles obtained from the Scopus database. The results of the review using VOSviewer show that there are several dominant concepts in each of the existing clusters. In cluster 1, the related concepts are approach, community, challenge, sector, activity and stakeholders. while in cluster 2 discusses on china, increase, pattern, index, industry, efficiency and evaluation. And the last one in cluster 3 discusses more about demand, energy, benefits, scenarios, climate change, decisions and agriculture. This is also in accordance with what has been studied previously by researchers so as to assist researchers in finding information about the theme under study. In this paper, there are several topics that have strong ties to regional economic development planning, namely, demand, acceptance, urbanization, land use, evaluation, benefits and stakeholders. Judging from this previous research, the main key in planning economic development in the region is to use the existing land really well, especially when it is accompanied by urbanization that is happening to get a mature plan that can provide benefits and progress to the economy in the region. The limitation of this study is the source of the data obtained because the articles reviewed are only sourced from the Scopus database, therefore, this study does not have data that can be compared. For this reason, it is hoped that further research needs to use a comparative analysis approach involving Scopus and the Web of Sciences (WoS) database.

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