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Towards A Communicative City : Enhancing Urban Planning
Coordination by the Support of Information and Communication
Technology. Case Study Bandung Metropolitan Area, Indonesia

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Abstract

Communicative city leads to the understanding of enhancing urban development performance by encouraging better interactive communication among development actors. This idea not only tries to provide better planning management in terms of governance system, but also planning engagement among development actors in terms of people centered development. This paper learns the preparedness of local governmental officials as forefront in planning decision making process, especially to utilize mobile technology in order to perform better planning performance. By emphasizing to the context of coordination in spatial planning process, appropriate technology in terms of mobile phone and internet connection have significant role in metropolitan's spatial planning process. Survey has been done to the governmental planning employees throughout regencies and autonomous cities within metropolitan Bandung, and found out that appropriate technology like mobile phone and internet connection plays as spatial planning support system and still can not be implemented to resolve spatial planning conflict in the spatial planning process that combine local and metropolitan governance concerns.

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1. Introduction

Planning is a continue process to formulate decision making or alternatives to allocate resource, to reach specific planning objective in the future (Conyers and Hill, 1984). Planning can be seen as a communicative and interactive process among stakeholders in the context of public decision making process (Friedman, 1987; Innes, 1995). It is important for planner to understand values and needs urban stakeholders. On the other side, planners also have to identify public concerns through participatory planning practice in terms of planning process towards decision making process (Healey, 2003 in Silvae, 2010: 3).

The role of information communication and technology comes into action when Silva's said that it could encourage the effort on formulating demands and needs of urban stakeholders (Silva, 2010). While in the larger context, it is a part of effort in performing better urban governance.

2. Theoretical Review

The effort on information and communication technology usages in planning practice began when the advance on computer technology occurred (Klosterman, 1992). Actually the role of information and communication technology to support planning process has been introduced since 1960s when computer is assumed play the important role in compiling and recording planning data time to time, to describe existing and future condition by considering best planning identification in all possible options (Harris and Batty, 1993; Brail, 2001). The usage and development of the first land use computation technology model began at the beginning 20th centuries in terms of supporting planning decision making process as a part of general planning practice (Yigitcanlar, 2010).

According to Cullingworth and Nadin (2006), spatial planning issues related have to deal with coordination of integration of spatial and sectoral policies. The Internet usage to daily life will provide planning efficiency and knowledge for decision-makers as well as planners. ICT usage is based on the assumption that people usually behave in a sensible manner that they consider the available information and implicitly or explicitly consider the implications of their actions is called the theory of planned behavior (Ajzen, 2005:118). Based on this theory there are three basic determinants that affect local government in terms of ICT usage, namely:

Attitude toward behavior are personal factors such as positive or negative evaluation of individuals who are assumed to influence the attitudes/beliefs of behavior (behavioral beliefs).

Social pressure is a person's perception of social pressure to perform or not perform the behavior under consideration.

Perceived control is likely to account for some of the realistic constraints that may occur so that they should provide useful information.

There are several types of people in the decision-making context. In the context of organizational and simplest non-computer office work environment it can be identified as a person sitting on a chair (a symbol of the role of the organization) with a stack of business decision-making on the table (the symbol of an agenda). Another context is the decision of a committee or a group of people surrounding a larger table and explains the issues to be discussed and resolved wherever possible.

3. Method

This paper is a part of thesis research on ICT usage to enhance Regional Spatial Planning Coordination in Metropolitan Bandung (Wulandari, 2013) which is done by qualitative research.

Data collection method is done by structured interviews. Structured interviews (structured interview) is a question given to respondents to a particular answer category/limited (Denzin & Lincoln, 2009:23). In order to get a clearer picture of the ICT usage in the level metropolitan development by the local governmental planning employees, semi open questions is used. Respondent's selection is done by using purposive sampling.

Data Analysis Method

It uses descriptive statistic with the objective to describe the ICT usage in the context of spatial planning coordination. The variables focus on the usage of two ways communication tools such as telephone and internet connection. Then, the result are analyzed and compared among local autonomous administrative territories (kabupaten and kota/city) to understand how coordination among local autonomous administrative territories level within metropolitan Bandung occurred (based on Government Regulation No. 15/2010 concerning spatial planning

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