

THE 4th TIER MICRO PLANNING DEVELOPMENT: A REVIEW OF PRACTICES IN MALAYSIA AND TÜRKIYE

Nurin Fadhlina Mohd Anafi¹, Norzailawati Mohd Noor^{2*}, Ainul Jaria Maidin³

¹*Kulliyah of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia.*

²*Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Kulliyah of Architecture and Environmental Design, , International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia.*

³*Ahmad Ibrahim Kulliyah of Law, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia.*

**Corresponding author's email: norzailawati@iium.edu.my*

ABSTRACT

Community-based planning plays a significant role in Malaysia's pursuit of long-term prosperity since it considers the needs and aspirations of locals at all stages of the process. Community members' skills and experiences are incorporated into the decision-making process by incorporating community members' involvement in the planning process. Involving many parties is an attempt to encourage more people to participate in government and boost democracy's effectiveness. This paper attempts to determine whether the principles of Malaysia's 4th tier Micro planning are like what has been practiced in Türkiye. SCOPUS databases are used in the systematic review process to analyze the variety of publications in Malaysia's community-based planning context. According to the results, micro-planning in Malaysia is frequently carried out on a regional or neighborhood scale. However, this knowledge is neither well documented nor readily available to the public through academic databases. On the other hand, micro-planning projects in Türkiye show a systematic strategy aimed at local growth and improvement. These projects are generally developed at the grassroots level to meet the varied needs of different communities. Frequently, researchers worldwide are conducting community-based planning studies to address local development barriers and foster more community engagement in decision-making processes.

Keywords: Micro Planning, community-based, 4th Tier Planning, Malaysia, Türkiye

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Malaysia is leading the way in the emerging area of micro-planning. Physical characteristics, opportunities, challenges, resources, infrastructures, and requirements are all considered throughout the micro-planning process. Due to the dynamic nature of the country's socioeconomic climate and the failure of previous planning efforts to adequately address regional inequities, micro-planning was advocated. Coordination of community development via microplanning is innovative. Micro-level planning focuses on the connections between localized resources and social/economic activity. This approach to growth sprang to popularity as it was realized that one size does not fit all when it comes to general planning on a national scale; rather, different regions have different personalities, resources, and requirements (Kuppusamy, 2008). The provision of a minimum acceptable level of life is within the purview of state and municipal governments. Therefore, a robust strategy must emphasize broad and fine-grained factors, such as national goals, available resources, and financial commitments. Micro-level planning, in a nutshell, maximizes the planning entity's objectives by allocating the most significant possible share of its resources to those goals (Firebaugh & Singh, 1987). Samah & Fariborz (2012), stated that community development is an initiative that influences community dynamics. Facilitating the implementation of this community action plan is the goal of Community-Based Planning. According to Ismail et al (2015), "community development" in Malaysia is "the process of improving a community's well-being by enhancing the area's human and material resources and services". Samah (2005) explained, "One of the goals of community development is to develop community capacity by maximizing resources for the social and economic

benefit of the community." It is a method that incorporates public feedback into the planning process to address localized social and urban problems.

In addition, community engagement is an effort to democratize the planning and decision-making process by addressing and considering the interests of various stakeholders (Nnes & Booher, 2004). Incorporating the community's experience and expertise into the decision-making process is crucial for selecting the best planning alternative to implement. A sustainable and high-quality living environment that considers the community's immediate and long-term interests requires the active involvement of community members (Dola & Baharein, 2012). The selected works were analyzed using functional, structural, and cultural criteria. The most prevalent difficulties in learning about community-based microplanning were identified in the research. Using this strategy, the researcher was able to identify the concerns that have been raised by academics about community-based microplanning. The study aimed to evaluate whether the concepts of Malaysia's 4th tier Micro planning correspond with the country's current level of development. The local government's backing of Computer-Based Instruction (CBI) was contingent on the organization's ability to demonstrate that it could effectively communicate with and engage various residents (Edelenbos & Meerkerk, 2016). Governments with enabling legal and policy frameworks are a requirement for CBI success.

2.0 THEORETICAL OF PLANNING

Planning is a general term used in project management to encompass the ideas commonly referred to as programming, scheduling, and organizing. It aims to make sure that all work required to complete the project is achieved in the correct order, in the right place, at the right time, by the right people and equipment, to the right quality, and in the most economical, safe, and environmentally acceptable manner (Mawdesley et al., 1996). Different planning processes can be adopted by project managers depending on the nature of their project organization. One such process is the macro planning process, which considers the characteristics of complex project planning (Waly & Thabet 2002). Macro planning refers to high-level, strategic planning activities that focus on setting broad objectives and outlining the overall direction of an organization, project, or system. It involves making decisions that impact the organization and establishing frameworks that guide more detailed planning and implementation efforts. Macro planning typically encompasses long-term goals and addresses the overarching structure, policies, and strategies shaping the entity's future.

While macro planning sets the overall direction, it is closely linked to micro planning, which involves detailed planning and implementation at a more localized or operational level. The success of macro planning depends on effective coordination with micro-level activities. Macro and micro planning are interconnected aspects of the overall planning process within an organization or system. They represent different levels of planning, with macro planning addressing high-level strategic considerations and micro planning focusing on detailed, specific actions. The relationship between macro and micro planning is characterized by their complementary roles in achieving the goals of an organization.

2.1 Stage of Planning: Macro, Meso, And Micro Planning

Macro, meso, and micro planning, as shown in Table 1, are only a few of the tiers or stages that may be included in development. Macro-Meso-Micro refers to the level of policy and institutions that govern and influence development activities in all sectors. Development and growth are typically associated with macro-level economics and "top-down" approaches, but this has more recently been

superseded (outmoded) by poverty reduction approaches from the “bottom-up”, with an emphasis on community empowerment and capacity building at the grassroots.

Table 1 Level of planning approach worldwide

	Macro Planning	Meso Planning	Micro Planning
Categories	The highest degree of planning, strategic planning, or national planning is done at this stage. The document focuses on the country's overarching aspirations, priorities, and plans.	Detailed planning focuses on a particular industry or geographical area. This method entails developing targeted approaches to resolving problems in a specific sector or location.	Microplanning refers to making plans on a microscopic scale. It involves a gradual, neighborhood-level mobilization to solve problems impacting certain parts of cities. Microplanning is crucial for efficient and well-directed growth.

Source: (Oobloo, 2023)

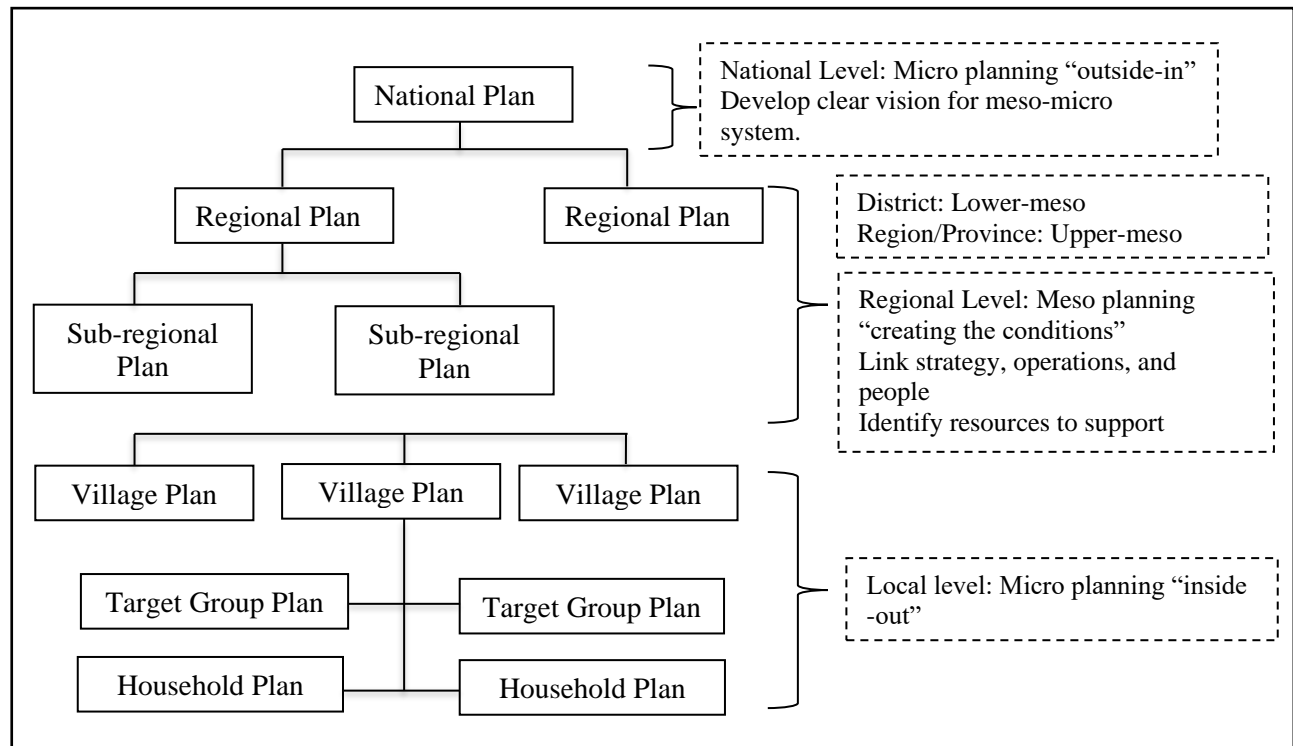


Fig. 1: General hierarchy of the planning system

Vertical and horizontal planning, as shown in Figure 1, is used by governments and development organizations. Horizontal planning can be done at the national, regional, or local level and is called horizontal because it attempts to analyze and integrate the various aspects of the planning object at one specific (administrative) level. Vertical planning, or sectoral planning, follows an approach to a specific sector by which it analyses and integrates the various aspects of the relevant sector through the whole range of administrative levels. The interrelationship between the various types of planning can be described in two ways, from the top-to-bottom and bottom-to-top approaches. In the bottom-

to-top procedure, local plans are formulated at the base, either by the local population, government officers working at the local level, or by a joint effort of both. Such projects can be aggregated into the village, sub-regional, regional, and sector plans, which can be combined to form the national plan. In the top-to-bottom procedure, the national plan provides a framework for national development activities. These activities are formulated in more detail in the sector and regional plans, providing a framework for local plans, projects, and programs. In reality, both procedures are necessary. To bring about development that relates to the needs of the local population yet remains within the means and power of the government, two-way communication is essential. Micro-level development planning prioritizes spatial economic, social, and environmental management to eliminate rural poverty and inequality. In contrast, micro-planning was designed to balance national goals and local demands better.

2.2 Micro Planning-Principles, Approach and Strategies

Micro planning is a process that builds the capacity of the community to analyze their situations and work on them to create a better future. It targets specific local issues or objectives, prepared as a short-term plan. For example, placemaking, space design with urban infrastructure, neighborhood planning, urban revitalization projects, and community-based projects (PLANMalaysia, 2023). This can be done through human-centric urban planning, either by developing policies and plans centering around the people and their needs or by promoting inclusive participation in the planning process towards future-proofing cities. Micro-planning optimizes the use of space, time, and resources. Micro-planning in rural agricultural economies makes use of "supra-local space," whereas in urban economies, "supra-urban space" is used (Firebaugh & Singh, 1987). It redistributes development benefits to locals to remove economic and social disparities and improve people's quality of life. Different uses of the term "micro-planning" may imply other things. Unless defined precisely, "micro-planning" is vague. "Micro-planning," decentralized and multi-level, is used for national development. There are four primary considerations when developing a plan on a local or regional scale. This method involves determining what the region needs and can get from its resources, creating a workable development plan, and coordinating efforts on several spatial scales. Coordination is required to achieve economic and social objectives in community development projects. Whether it is urban planning, regional planning, or community development, the principles of micro planning within a planning system include: i) localized data analysis, ii) community engagement, iii) infrastructure development, iv) zoning and land use planning, v) environmental considerations, vi) economic development, vii) housing and social services, viii) transportation planning, ix) crisis and disaster preparedness, x) heritage and cultural preservation, xi) regulatory compliance xii), and technological integration.

Principles of micro-planning development could include elements symbolizing growth that might bolster the concept and its aims. Community-level planning is the subset of macro-planning that addresses local issues in an urban context. A more regionalized strategy is required to meet these smaller communities' specific challenges and opportunities. The following section provides a high-level overview of the norms followed in different nations. "Community-level planning" is the urban planner's term for micro-planning. Due to their specific needs and character, smaller communities often demand a tailored approach. Actions at the local level of planning, such as urban revitalization, have gained national attention. The plan's goals were to improve low-income urban communities, revive urban areas by redeveloping blighted buildings, updating infrastructure, restoring public spaces, and fostering economic development. Micro-level municipal planning, often called "urban revitalization", effectively brings life back to rundown neighborhoods. Enhancing these areas' physical, economic, and social conditions will increase their desirability, value, and longevity.

Deteriorating structures are either demolished or repaired, and then new infrastructure is put in place, along with enhancements to public transportation, landscaping, and potential for mixed-use development. The influx of new capital, businesses, and residents will improve the area's economy and social fabric. Table 2 shows some instances of different types of development in several countries worldwide.

Table 2 Case studies of micro-planning projects worldwide

Category of Development	Projects	Locations	Level of Implementation	Stakeholder Involve	Size of the Project
Urban Regeneration	Micro-level planning for low-income housing: Urban Design Principles	Turflaagte, South Africa	District level	Local government	Large scale
Urban Regeneration	Planning Public Community Facilities Through an Adaptive Participatory Process: The Case of Seoul's Urban Renewal Effort	Korea	District level	Seoul Metropolitan Government	Large scale
Urban Regeneration	Community efforts in rural residences to create and preserve spaces for a variety of functions, including recreation, sport, instruction, conservation, and environmental education	Vlaardingen, Netherlands	District level	Local government	Large scale
Urban Revitalization	The Green Alley projects as a model of citizen engagement at the neighborhood's scale.	Quebec City, Canada	City Level	NGO, local government	Small scale
Urban Regeneration	Chrisp Street Market and the Regeneration of East London's Neighborhoods at the Micro-Level	London	City Level	Local authorities	Small scale
Urban Regeneration	Residents voluntarily form an organization to strengthen the local economy through strengthening ties between bigger firms and institutions and grassroots efforts.	Rotterdam, Netherlands	City Level	Local Government	Large scale
Urban Renewal	Residents' behavior intention for neighborhood micro-renewal based on an expanded theory of planned behavior	Shanghai, China	City Level	Local Government, Developers, Community Committees, Professional Community Planners.	Large scale
Urban Regeneration	Historic city center revitalization in the Mediterranean region: the role of community participation and social inclusion	Spain, Italy, Greece	National level	Local Government, Institutions, Social Group	Large scale
Urban Regeneration	Shanghai's micro-regeneration and the decentralization of space	China	City Level	Municipal Planners, Professional Designers and Residents' Committee	Large scale
Urban Regeneration	Participatory urban planning in China: revitalizing urban neighbourhoods and restoring community vitality	China	City Level	Local government, local resident volunteers, and social groups	Large scale

Urban Renewal	Community mobilization with the purpose of protecting local open spaces.	Skopje, Macedonia	District level	Local government	Large scale
Urban Renewal	Environmental micro-renewal strategies for urban public spaces. Datangxiang as a Case Study	China	District level	Community residents, management agencies and designers	Small scale
Urban Regeneration	Build up the community's abilities to respond to disasters, raise awareness, and safeguard the environment.	Barangay Banaba, San Mateo, Rizal, Philippines	District Level	Local authorities	Large scale
Urban Regeneration	Community engagement with the importance of traditional architecture's impact on the patterns of settlement resilience	Tenganan village, Amlapura Indonesia	Village level	Local authorities	Small scale
Urban Regeneration	Involvement in the local community - an initiative to improve the natural, social, and cultural aspects of the region around Milan's main train hub. With an emphasis on physical structures.	Milan, Italy	District Level	Local government	Large scale
Urban Renewal	Planning and Design for Micro-Renewal in Senior Communities in Urban Areas	Wuhan, China	District level	Local government, NGO	Large scale
Urban Regeneration	Implementing participatory integrated development plans in South African cities	South African	State level	Municipal council	Large scale
Urban Renewal	Maintaining the neighbourhood's green public areas near the Hotel 'Bristol', where bright new government offices are supposed to be located, is essential.	Skopje, Macedonia	District Level	Local authorities	Small scale
Urban Renewal	Planned Community Care for Seniors: A Community Initiative	Eindhoven, Netherlands	District Level	Local authorities	Large scale

Goals, complexity, and scope determine project duration. Micro-planning takes months–years. Short-term projects may assess a region's needs and implement targeted adjustments. Iterative planning, research, and community participation may extend the lifetime of longer projects. Consider scale, resources, stakeholder participation, and goals to estimate micro-planning's timeline. Decision-making, micro-planning, and implementation depend on stakeholders. Stakeholders care for the intended area's development and well-being. Residents, community groups, NGOs, government agencies, urban planners and consultants, institutions, and government are micro-planning stakeholders. Micro-planning initiatives are geographically sized. Cities and municipalities sometimes have district-level microplanning. These projects generally cover less than a city or metropolis. Project objectives, geographical complexity, and resources determine micro-planning scope.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

This study's approach relied on selecting relevant articles from Scopus databases. Keywords such as "micro-planning" and "communities" were included in the paper's title, abstract, and keywords to aid in its discoverability. The focus on "micro-planning development based on communities" is a qualifying criterion that rules out certain choices. The collection of articles was gathered and

evaluated using the predetermined criteria. The information supplied includes the total number of publications each year and the breakdown of those publications by subject area. The conditions for participation in this research are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3 The inclusion and exclusion criteria of the eligibility process

Criterion	Eligibility	Exclusion
Literature type	The article, Conference Proceeding, Book Chapter, Review, Journals, Editorial	Letter, Press, Early Access
Language	English	Non-English
Database	Database for Article/Journal (SCOPUS)	Non-Database for Article/Journal

3.1 Content Analysis

More than 180 papers on "micro planning-based communities" were found in the Scopus database between 2016 and 2023. The total document released in Figure 2(a) shows the distribution, suggesting that 2020 and 2021 are the busiest, while 2016 through 2019 see the fewest. Figure 2(b) displays the distribution of publishing categories, showing that articles (62.8%) and conference papers (17.2%) were the most frequent, while Notes and Editorials (0.6%) were the least prevalent.

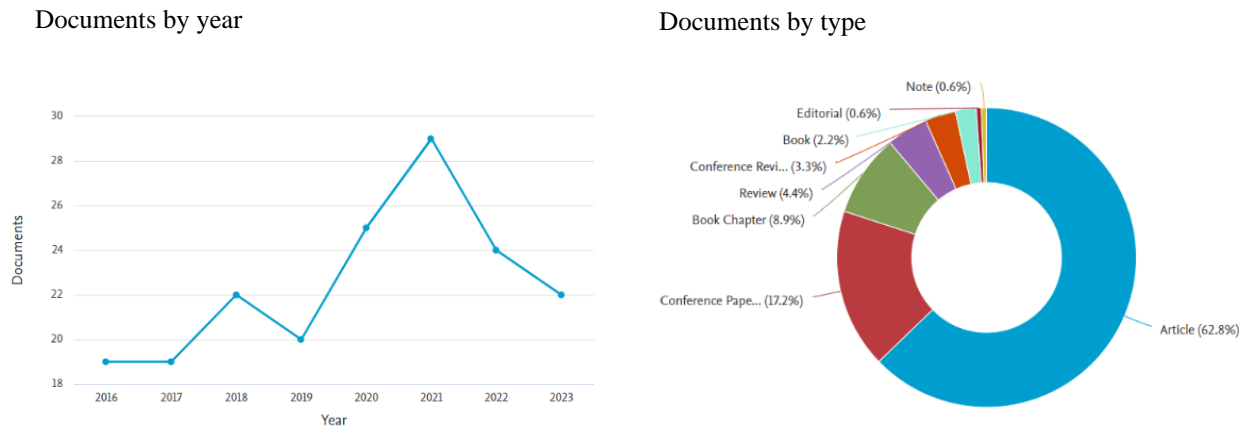


Fig. 2: Yearly (a - left) and types (b - right) of publications in Scopus

4.0 RESULT AND FINDINGS

4.1 Practice Analysis

Malaysia practices the Community-Based under the Special Action Plan as a proposal for 4th-tier Approaches to Urban Development in Malaysia. Malaysia has its fair share of redevelopment efforts that have taken place over the years. Urban regeneration practices in Malaysia are still in their infancy stage. The exception to this perception is perhaps the Kuala Lumpur city region. Malaysia is still a developing country, and many major cities in Malaysia are still growing with new ongoing developments carried out. The full impact of urban decay is yet to take its toll if compared to other major cities in the world. Urban regeneration and urban redevelopment programs are clearly stated in the 10th Malaysia Plan under Chapter 6 - Building an Environment that Enhances Quality of Life (Prime Minister Department (PMD), 2010). Building vibrant and attractive living spaces that influence the form and character of living spaces makes them attractive places to live, work, and play. To unlock the development potential within cities, urban renewal and redevelopment of brownfield sites will be pursued. This will be achieved through appropriate incentives and

mechanisms to support redeveloping unused, dilapidated, or abandoned sites (PMD, 2010). To support the 10th Malaysia Plan on urban regeneration, the 2nd National Physical Plan stated that to utilize infrastructural investments efficiently urban expansion should be directed to where adequate infrastructure and social facilities are in place or committed to be put in place.

Türkiye has set up Regional Development Agencies (RDAs) nationwide to bolster regional development initiatives. These organizations aim to find regional strengths, encourage investment, and bolster innovation and entrepreneurship. Most micro-planning projects in Türkiye involve community-based tourism projects in the capital city of Istanbul and other provinces to promote sustainable tourism practices that benefit local communities by involving them in the planning, developing, and managing of tourism activities. These projects focus on preserving cultural heritage, generating income for residents, and creating a positive social and economic impact. Tourism strategy in Türkiye is an effort that aims at providing an extension to the management and implementation of strategic planning efforts and boosting the cooperation between the public and private sectors of tourism concerning the principle of governance (Ministry of Culture and Tourism Türkiye, 2023). The tourism strategy of Türkiye and the Action Plan prepared with a participative planning perspective have the primary objective of guiding the tourism industry at the production management and implementation phases by putting forth a roadmap for the sector. This approach allows for improving itself not on an individual land plot but on a regional basis within a guiding rather than imperative and dynamic rather than a static framework. Table 4 shows the micro-planning projects which have been implemented in Malaysia and Türkiye.

Table 4 Case studies of Community-Based micro-planning projects in Malaysia and Türkiye

MALAYSIA						
Project	Category	Locations	Stakeholders	Size	Costing	Source
Community-Based Ecotourism Projects	Urban Redevelopment	Fishing Village Area Kampung Tok Pasai, Kuala Kedah	Residents, city government, local authority	Small to medium	Government budgets	Ahmad et al. (2012)
Community-Based Brownfield project	Urban Redevelopment	Bukit Beruntung, Serendah Selangor	Residents, city government, architects, and urban planners.	Medium	Municipal funds	Johari et al. (2023)
<i>Pelan Induk Kampung Warisan</i>	Urban Regeneration	Kampung Baru, Kuala Lumpur	Residents, heritage conservationists, city government, local authorities	Small to medium	Public-private partnerships	Ujang (2020)
Community-based Disaster Risk Management	Urban Regeneration	Kampung Asahan, Kuala Selangor	Municipality Council, local communities	Medium	Municipal funds	Sardi et al. (2019).
TURKIYE						
Urban Renewal and Infrastructure Development	Urban Renewal	Kadikoy-Kartal Metro Project	Local communities, city government, construction companies, transportation authorities	Large	Public-private partnerships	Kocabas (2016)

Sustainable Tourism and Environmental Conservation	Urban Redevelopment	Antalya Province	Residents, heritage conservationists, city government, local authorities	Medium to large	Government budgets	Öztürk & Terhorst (2012).
Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Response	Urban Regeneration	Van Province	Municipality Council, local communities	Medium	Municipal funds	Platt & Drinkwater (2016).
Environmental Conservation and Sustainable Development	Urban Redevelopment	Gaziantep City	Residents, heritage conservationists, government, and local authorities.	Medium	Government budgets	Makalesi et al. (2015)

4.2 Comparative Micro Planning Approach Between Malaysia and Türkiye

4.2.1 Malaysia and Türkiye Context

Malaysia's 4th tier planning approach has been implemented with the specific objective of empowering the community. This micro-level implementation action plan aims to address issues within a specified community area. The aim is to establish a community's allocation or initiative that facilitates the participation of community members, including property owners and residents, in formulating a particular action plan to implement the program or project identified as the highest priority in development. The Pelan Tindakan Khas (PTK), also known as the Special Action Plans, have been strategically devised and executed based on the recognized categories outlined as follows (PLANMalaysia, 2023):

- i) The Community Special Action Plan-Pelan Tindakan Khas Komuniti (PTKK).
- ii) The Urban Special Action Plan- Pelan Tindakan Khas Bandar (PTKB); and
- iii) The Rural Special Area Plan- Pelan Tindakan Khas Luar Bandar (PTKLB).

Looking at the context of Türkiye, established Regional Development Agencies (RDAs) in various regions to support local development efforts are one of the programs and initiatives that Türkiye has launched to promote development nationwide and solve regional imbalances. To foster innovation and entrepreneurship, these organizations seek out regional strengths and aim to attract investment. To encourage investment and the expansion of certain industries, the government has also set aside several regions as special development zones. When companies shop in these zones, they get several perks and promotions.

i. Plan preparation

Malaysian micro-planning fits local needs and promotes inclusive, sustainable development. Information is collected to assess micro-planning. Analysis of data reveals threats and possibilities. Community leaders, stakeholders, and citizens must participate. Vision statements describe the desired future and outline strategies and action plans based on facts and community input. Included and differentiated planning requires stakeholder cooperation. Authorized micro-planning includes several development strategies. To solve problems, gain input, and own development initiatives, communities must participate throughout implementation. In Türkiye, micro-planning in Türkiye prioritizes community development and long-term progress. Focus and organization may impact project specifics. Identifying local community or target audience requirements and difficulties is essential. Surveys, focus groups, and interviews are included. The present status is assessed using infrastructure, education, healthcare, employment, and environmental statistics.

ii. Content of the plan

District-level micro-planning handles urban growth and improvement. Malaysian micro-planning emphasizes community development, infrastructural improvement, and socioeconomic empowerment. Local goals, challenges, and requirements may change. Malaysian micro-planning emphasizes community development. These projects help locals. Construction or updating roads, bridges, schools, hospitals, and sanitation systems improves target people's quality of life. Community business and vocational skills are taught for long-term growth. Urban-rural development gaps drive Malaysia's rural development priority. Türkiye uses micro-planning to improve agriculture, poverty, and living conditions in rural and urban areas. Istanbul and Ankara may undergo urban renovation and infrastructure. Cappadocia, Turkey, prioritizes community-based tourism and cultural preservation. Culture preservation and tourism are project goals. Turkey promotes community tourism. Turkish microplanning emphasizes waste reduction, renewable energy, and environmental protection.

iii. Criteria of development

In Malaysia, many community-based projects are geographically specific, with residents playing a crucial part in the success of the initiatives. The needs of the community are prioritized in the recruitment of community volunteers. Community-Based Initiatives (CBIs) provide and maintain a different version of the government's standard public services, infrastructure, and goods. People work for more independence, possession, and say in their lives. In Türkiye, many community-based projects are region-specific, and locals are vital to the programs' success. When seeking out community volunteers, the needs of the area are given top priority.

iv. Size and duration of the plan

Malaysian micro-planning projects can be varied; as some projects target a single rural community, while others span larger areas. Many Malaysian initiatives meet local requirements. The community focuses on development that depends on the needs of the intended community. Micro-planning initiatives in Malaysia aim for a few years of outcomes. Since sustainability and development are important, community support may outlive the initiative. Türkiye's micro-planning attempts vary in magnitude. Some target neighborhoods, small towns, and metropolitan, or rural regions. Depending on strategic goals and difficulties, Türkiye micro-planning may include urban and rural regions. The duration of the project can depend on the complexity and aim of Turkish micro-planning initiatives. Rehabilitation of major cities like Istanbul may take longer to equip with the improvements and redevelopment of the infrastructure.

v. Stakeholders

Governments, organizations, and individuals collaborate in Malaysia. Residents, local government (local authorities, city councils, and municipal bodies), government agencies (ministry), urban planners and consultants, Community-Based Organizations (NGOs), and community-based groups, which represent local community interests and advocate for their needs, are usually micro-planning stakeholders. It relies on academic institutions for research, data analysis, and new planning concepts, and micro-planning community leaders for communication and representation. For the Türkiye's stakeholders, ministries like Environment and Urbanization, Health, and Education micro-plan urban development, healthcare, and education are involved in micro-planning projects. Provincial and municipal governments must coordinate micro-planning schemes. Social welfare, environmental, and community development NGOs help governments meet regional requirements. Microplanning

infrastructure, public-private partnerships, and economic development may include private firms. Knowledge, skills, and research from universities and institutions help Turkish microplanning companies.

vi. Method of community participation and publicity

Malaysian micro-planning project meetings and workshops include locals to remark, ask questions, and decide. Community feedback is sought in small-group discussions for urban and rural development. To learn community preferences, surveys, and questionnaires are sent. Healthcare and education projects use it. NGOs and CBOs engage communities. Locals and the government are consulted. Community members can voice issues and offer solutions during public hearings. Press releases, commercials, and news coverage promote microplanning. Event displays and roadshows can promote project results and engage the public. Project updates and documentation are available on government websites. From the Türkiye's perspective, participation from residents in micro-planning projects is conducted in meetings and workshops. For both urban and rural development, community input is solicited through small group talks. Surveys and questionnaires are sent out to gather information on community preferences. In rural regions, village councils (muhtarlık) contribute to local government and micro-planning in Türkiye. Increasing digitalization has led to the use of Internet platforms and social media for community involvement and project updates. In both nations, digital and online interaction techniques are growing, mirroring worldwide communication and community participation trends.

vii. Costing and implementation

Micro-planning initiatives in Malaysia might get assistance from public-private partnerships, private contributions, and international organizations. Established monetary norms frequently form the basis of budgets. However, in Türkiye, micro-planning initiatives might get support from various institutions, including the Turkish government, municipalities, foreign donors, and public-private partnerships.

5.0 DISCUSSION

Volunteers from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) typically carry out micro-planning on the ground rather than depending solely on legislative pushes. This method may drive the process more by the community and from the ground up. The lack of stringent legislative requirements makes greater freedom in the planning process possible. Depending on the community's distinct requirements and difficulties, CBOs and NGOs may adapt their strategies accordingly. Malaysia prioritizes large-scale planning and development, especially in rapidly increasing metropolitan regions. However, several towns and neighborhoods have used micro-planning to address local issues and improve community well-being. Local governments, city councils, and community groups commonly lead these projects. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government's "Neighborhood Upgrading Program" (NUP) is micro-planning in Malaysia. This initiative targeted infrastructure renovations, community facilities, and social amenities to help low-income neighborhoods. Many local, municipal, and regional programs cover many sectors.

On the other side, Türkiye has implemented various micro-planning initiatives to address neighborhood issues and improve citizens' lives. Both nations have great potential for micro-planning, which benefits urban growth and communities. Localized solutions may meet each neighborhood or district's unique difficulties and potential. Local community involvement and engagement generate ownership and empowerment. Residents' participation in decision-making

promotes sustainable and inclusive development. Regional planning may better incorporate environmental concerns and encourage community-level green areas, pedestrian-friendly communities, and energy-efficient infrastructure. Successful implementation requires community participation, capacity development, and coordination across government levels and community-based organizations. Financial and technical resources should be committed to achieve micro-level planning and sustainable growth.

6.0 CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

Like every urban planning process, Malaysian micro-planning has obstacles. Rapid population increase and urbanization strain infrastructure, housing, and services, requiring prompt and effective planning interventions, congestion, and environmental issues in cities. Modernization attempts struggle to balance economic development, environmental sustainability, and social inclusiveness. Malaysian urban planning comprises various government organizations and local administrations, which may cause coordination issues and overlap. Micro-planning in Malaysia will likely follow sustainable development principles, community-centric techniques, and new technology to build dynamic, livable, and resilient urban areas. These activities will help Malaysia grow and become inclusive. Malaysia prioritizes large-scale planning and development, especially in rapidly increasing metropolitan regions. However, several towns and neighborhoods have used micro-planning to address local issues and improve community well-being. City councils, local governments, and community groups typically lead these projects. Malaysia's Ministry of Housing and Local Government's "Neighborhood Upgrading Program" (NUP) involves micro planning. The initiative targeted infrastructure renovations, community facilities, and social amenities to improve living conditions in low-income neighborhoods. Micro-planning in Malaysia has great potential for urban development and communities. The problems and possibilities of each neighborhood or area may be addressed with localized solutions. It empowers local communities by encouraging active involvement and engagement. Community involvement in decision-making promotes sustainable and inclusive development. Sustainable community practices, including green spaces, pedestrian-friendly areas, and energy-efficient infrastructure, may be better integrated into localized planning. Successful implementation requires robust community participation, capacity development, and coordination across government levels and community-based groups. Financial and technological resources should also be committed to micro-level planning and sustainable development.

When implementing micro-planning initiatives in Türkiye, several typical issues may arise. Türkiye is divided into areas with differing socioeconomic circumstances. Adapting micro-planning projects to account for geographical differences might be difficult. Navigating governmental systems and securing appropriate permissions and approvals may be time-consuming. Coordination with government authorities is critical. Infrastructure development and access to services may vary by area. Ensuring equal distribution and access to project benefits can be difficult. Engaging various populations with varying needs and expectations necessitates a customized strategy. Building confidence and incorporating communities in the planning process may be difficult. In addition, the political climate in Türkiye might influence project implementation. Stability and handling of political upheavals are critical factors. Given Türkiye's varied topography, climatic and environmental conditions may impact project design and implementation, necessitating region-specific techniques. Micro-planning initiatives in Türkiye might benefit from new technology, data analytics, and community participation in the future. Micro-planning projects may be made more effective by including smart city efforts, utilizing artificial intelligence for efficient resource allocation, and supporting sustainable practices. The effective implementation of inclusive and resilient development across several sectors, including healthcare, education, and infrastructure,

requires collaboration among government agencies, private enterprises, and local communities. The course of Türkiye's micro-planning initiatives will probably be shaped by ongoing adaptation to new difficulties as well as an emphasis on environmental factors.

7.0 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, micro-planning initiatives have the potential to generate substantial benefits for both Malaysia and Türkiye. These projects, which are motivated by sustainable practices, community engagement, and technology breakthroughs, have the potential to improve the efficacy and efficiency of several sectors in both nations. To achieve inclusive and resilient growth, Malaysia and Türkiye should prioritize promoting cooperation between local communities, the business sector, and government agencies. The future success of micro-planning projects in these countries will largely depend on how well they embrace smart city efforts, use data analytics, and adjust to new difficulties. Community development initiatives facilitate favorable outcomes for the community and the organization involved. This research examines the ongoing discourse around the efficacy of community-based urban planning in stimulating community engagement in planning and operational decision-making processes. To effectively harness the capabilities of micro-planning in Malaysia and Türkiye, it is essential to get sufficient backing from governmental entities, local authorities, and many other stakeholders.

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