

**Pembandaran mampan:
penggunaan pendekatan geosains dalam proses
perancangan guna tanah di Malaysia**

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Sustainable urbanization can be accomplished by developing the geoscience concept in landuse planning. Geoscience concepts have been developed based on environmentally sensitive areas for Selangor. This concept comprises three principal components and their associations i.e. (a) natural heritage value (geodiversity); nature site/geosite and man-induced site; (b) life support system (natural resource): water resources, minerals/rocks/aggregates and; (c) geohazard risk: slope failure, site stabilization, erosion, siltation, flood, man-induced instability, industrial

and natural pollution. The principal components and their associated environment is extrapolated using the information matrix approach, which is usually used in the evaluation of rational planning. The results are compared with the principal components and their associations from the Wales and England as well as ideal estimated values. The analysis will list an approach, which can be used for intergrating geoscience information in more holistic planning processes and assisting in the formulation of an instrument for landuse development.
