

Optimizing the Management Planning of City Park Public Green Open Spaces in Banjarbaru

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Abstract

The availability of sufficient green open space (RTH) is one of the efforts to maintain the optimal quality of environmental functions. The management of green open space (RTH) is still reaping many problems in urban areas. The management of this green open space needs attention and the role of many parties. The arrangement of green open space needs to consider residential areas, public and social facilities, as well as green open space for the public. RTH facilities have started to break down, paint is peeling or dull, lighting is inadequate, and it is often misused towards negative behavior. This research was conducted to answer how to optimize the management of green open space in Banjarbaru City. The research method used is descriptive qualitative research. The research was conducted in the Banjarbaru City Public Green Open Space area that did not meet the minimum requirements of 30% of the city area. Data obtained from interviews, observations, and supporting references. The analysis includes data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and interactive conclusion making. It was concluded that Banjarbaru's green open space management planning was packaged into the "Smart Green City for Banjarbaru" planning model or called the Green City. Planning and management is carried out by two leading sectors, namely the Public Works and Spatial Planning Service (PUPR); and the Department of Housing and Settlements (Disperkim). Planning has also involved the Banjarbaru City Environmental Service.

Keywords: Optimizing Management Planning Banjarbaru.

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INTRODUCTION

The management of green open space (RTH) is still reaping many problems in urban areas. The management of this green open space needs attention and roles from many parties, because the problems do not only come from government elements, but also from the private sector and the community. The government continues to update regulations on the management of green open space in the hope of providing support for improving the green open space environment and its management.

The flow of urbanization that has not been managed optimally makes the urban population increase uncontrollably (Febriato, 2018). The availability of adequate green open space is a challenge in managing green open space in urban areas (Bifadhoillah *et al.*, 2020). The availability of adequate green open space is one of the important elements for human survival. The existence of green open space is a

supplier of oxygen needed for breathing, and provides a cool atmosphere in the surrounding environment.

Not only the availability of adequate green space, but also the arrangement of green open space needs special attention. This is because the arrangement of green open space needs to consider residential areas, public and social facilities, as well as green open space for the public. According to the Constitution No.26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning and Regulation of the Minister of Public Works No.05/PRT/M/2008 concerning Guidelines for Provision and Utilization of Green Open Spaces in Urban Areas, it is explained that the definition of green open space is a striped area in which there are green plants. That grows naturally or is planted intentionally and the minimum area is 30% of the total area of the State, Province, or City/Regency.

The government as the holder of authority over development needs to optimize the development and development of green open space in urban spatial

planning. According to Arikunto (1993) the management of green open space development must pay attention to technical arrangements and management of implementation. Technical arrangements include the design of green space, standard requirements, and land. Meanwhile, the management of green open space includes planning, implementation, utilization, and control.

The latest issue circulating in the Radar Banjar print media shows that many public green open spaces in city parks in Banjarbaru City are not well maintained. RTH facilities have started to break down, paint is peeling or dull and lighting is inadequate. This condition in addition to dampening the interest of visitors is also often used by juveniles or residents to do negative things, including drunkenness and immorality (Radar Banjar, Friday 15 February 2019). This news has been proven true by making direct observations in the green open space area.

Seeing the problems above, the management of green open space does not only focus on the related SKPD, but also the surrounding community. The lack of optimal management and synergy between the government and the community is the main problem in the management of green open space, so this research was conducted to answer how to optimize the management of green open space in Banjarbaru City.

RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research is descriptive qualitative. The aim is to describe the meaning of phenomena in the field based on facts and research objects. According to Strauss & Corbin (1998) qualitative research does not use statistics in analyzing the results. In line with that, Moleong (2017) states that qualitative descriptive research aims to describe the phenomenon of the object of research based on the facts and reality of the research results.

This research was conducted in the area of public green open space, Banjarbaru City. This location was chosen because the area of RTH Banjarbaru City has not met the minimum requirements of 30% of the total area of the city. The research subjects included two representatives from the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office, two representatives from the Housing and Settlement Service, two representatives from the Banjarbaru City Environment Service, two representatives from the local sub-district which has a City Park area, and 50 community representatives as visitors to the city park in Banjarbaru City.

Resources are divided into primary and secondary. Primary data is based on the results of interviews and direct observations at the location of the green open space which is documented. Then, secondary data from other relevant references. Data analysis was carried out in four stages, including data

collection, data reduction, data presentation, and interactive conclusion making.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of data collection on the condition of public green open space in the city of Banjarbaru began with observing green open space based on its intrinsic or extrinsic function. According to Safitri (2017), intrinsic function concerns ecology which is not only a matter of beauty but also the balance of the ecosystem and the ecological impact in it. Then, according to Hajawa (2018), extrinsic functions including architectural, economic, and social are not only managed sustainably, but also provide beauty, comfort, and can provide opportunities for improving the community's economy.

The identification of the number of public green open spaces in Banjarbaru City based on their existing conditions is grouped by type into City Parks, City Forests, and Sports Fields. The analysis of optimizing the management of green open space is focused on the planning of green open space.

The progress of an urban area creates a city design that is based on sustainable ecological quality that is useful to fulfill the public interest in providing adequate green open space. The development of green open space in urban areas certainly has a good impact on the environment to make the city a green and modern city.

The following is an excerpt from an interview with a research informant by Mrs. Poppy Syofia, M, ST., MT, Planning Subdivision at the Banjarbaru City Public Works and Spatial Planning Office explaining the description of green open space in Banjarbaru City: "... The description of Banjarbaru's green open space based on the Minister of Public Works Number 05/PRT/M/2008 is divided into four categories, namely private green open space on an environmental scale in the form of residential neighborhood parks; public green open space in the form of areas in the form of sports field parks, city parks or city squares, urban forests, including green belts; public green open space as a complement to the city's infrastructure in the form of green lanes and road islands along the main road; and public green open space with certain functions in the form of cemeteries, river borders, and green lines for high-voltage electricity networks..." (Source: Interview 18 June 2020)

Furthermore, Mrs. Poppy Syofia, M, ST., MT Planning Subdivision at the Banjarbaru City Public Works and Spatial Planning Service (PUPR) also explained the Banjarbaru City RTH arrangement policy, as follows:

"...In Banjarbaru City's RTH arrangement policy, provisions for the provision of green open space are regulated, both from the provision of land to its

development into an urban environmental park or urban forest. This policy is implemented through a housing development permit mechanism by the Banjarbaru City Housing, Spatial Planning and Building Supervision Office in the form of a Land Use Permit (IPPT)...” (Source: Interview 18 June 2020)

A city that has characteristics and beauty must be supported by an insightful environmental panorama, namely the development of green open space with the aim of making the city a green city. Furthermore, Mrs. Tri Wijayanti, S.Hut., MT for Spatial Planning at the Banjarbaru City Public Works and Spatial Planning Service (PUPR) explained how the Banjarbaru City government did increase the number of public green open spaces in city parks, in the following interview excerpts:

“...One of the ways that we, as the government of Banjarbaru City, increase the number of public green open spaces for city parks is by involving the private sector, in this case the developer, because developers have an obligation to participate in providing land to be used as social facilities such as parks. Because based on the Banjarbaru City Regulation No. 1 of 2015 concerning the Delivery of Housing and Settlement Infrastructure, Facilities and Utilities, there is an obligation for developers to participate in providing green open space. Currently, the government plans to add park points which will be spread in 5 sub-districts in Banjarbaru City until 2021. This program aims to increase the quota for providing green open space which currently has not reached 30%...” (Source: Interview June 18, 2020).

The form of response from the Banjarbaru City Government to the existence of green open spaces in this case the city park is to maintain and care for the existing city park facilities, of course, the maintenance of city park facilities is not only the responsibility of the government as the manager but also the park user community, in addition to increasing the number of city parks in Banjarbaru City, the government continues to increase the number of city parks because based on Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning spatial planning, an area must have green open space at least or more than 30% of the total city area. One of the ways that the government does in increasing the number of city parks and green open spaces is by involving the private sector, in this case the developer, because the developer has an obligation to participate in the provision of land to be used as social facilities such as parks. Because based on the Banjarbaru City Regulation No. 1 of 2015 concerning the Delivery of Housing and Settlement Infrastructure, Facilities and Utilities, there is an obligation for developers to participate in providing green open space. Currently, the government plans to add park points which will be spread in 5 sub-districts until 2021. This program aims to increase the quota for providing green open space which currently has not reached 30%.

The following is an excerpt from an interview by Mrs. Poppy Syofia, M, ST., MT Planning Subdivision at the Banjarbaru City Public Works and Spatial Planning Agency regarding the importance of the existence of public green open spaces, as follows: “...a good, innovative and sustainable planning is needed in realizing the development of an environmentally friendly city. So that Green Open Space is not only considered attractive but also has a positive impact on the environment and for residents. Because in addition to acting as a binding point in the structure of the city, public space can also act as the lungs of the city that provides freshness and coolness in urban areas...” (Source: Interview 18 June 2020)

The mandate of Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning article 29, where a city must provide 30 percent of green open space (RTH) and 20 percent of which is public green open space. The provision of public green open space is the responsibility of the city government. The results of the interviews above concluded that the real development does not only lead to high-rise buildings, but also about Green Open Spaces. This is considering the importance of the existence of green open spaces, so good, innovative and sustainable planning is needed to make it happen. So that Green Open Space is not only considered attractive but also has a positive impact on the environment and for the community. Because in addition to acting as a binding point in the structure of the city, public space can also act as the lungs of the city that provides freshness and coolness in urban areas. The following is the response from the people of Banjarbaru City, Mr. H. Hamdani, who the researcher interviewed via telephone, in an interview excerpt about the importance of planning in the management of public green open space in urban parks:

“...I think it is very important to plan to improve the quality of public green open space, because it adds to the beauty of the city, of course. Not only does it add to the beauty of the city, I think public green open space also has many other functions, such as being a place to relax, exercise and so on...” (Source: Interview 15 June 2020).

Along with the rapid increase in population and the growth of built-up land, the City of Banjarbaru continues to grow. Based on the known functions of the Environmental Park Public RTH, they are ecological, social, and aesthetic functions. Another thing was also expressed by the people of Banjarbaru City, Mr. Ahmad Ruslan, who the researchers interviewed via telephone, in the following interview excerpt:

“... in my opinion, the importance of planning in the management of public green open space which is certainly carried out by the Banjarbaru City government will have an impact on comfortable, healthy and clean city conditions and promote an environmentally sound city...” (Source: Interview 17 June 2020).

The results of interviews from two people of Banjarbaru City assessed the importance of planning in terms of optimizing management in the management of Public Green Open Spaces; of course the planning required the response of the Banjarbaru City government in good planning to manage green open space, especially public green open space. The importance of planning in the management of public green open space which is certainly carried out by the Banjarbaru City government will have an impact on comfortable, healthy and clean city conditions and make the city environmentally friendly.

Furthermore, an interview excerpt by Mrs. Poppy Syofia, M, ST., MT Planning Subdivision at the Banjarbaru City Public Works and Spatial Planning Office, explained the plan to increase the number of public green open spaces in city parks, as follows: "...We are planning to add green open space so that it will increase the area of public space which is still lacking. The addition of green open space utilizes municipal government assets that are still controlled by the community, currently green open space spread in various places in Banjarbaru City is still very lacking so it is necessary to add it so that the city atmosphere is more comfortable. According to the rules regarding green open space, the area owned should reach 30 percent of the total area, but the City of Banjarbaru has not yet achieved this. Banjarbaru has not been able to fulfill the green open space required for a city, so we are trying to increase the area. one of the assets belonging to the Banjarbaru City Government that will be converted into a green open space is the area next to the Ministry of Religion office on Jalan Panglima Batur, North Banjarbaru..." (Source: Interview 18 June 2020).

This was further confirmed in an interview excerpt by Mrs. Poppy Syofia, M, ST., MT Planning Subdivision at the Banjarbaru City Public Works and Spatial Planning Agency (PUPR) in managing public green open space in the Banjarbaru City Area, as follows: "...The environmentally friendly city development program with a green city concept is carried out with good spatial planning based on sustainable development principles called the Smart Green City Planning concept. Actually, this green city in Banjarbaru City is a city that utilizes water and energy resources effectively and efficiently, reduces waste, implements an integrated transportation system, ensures environmental health, and synergizes the natural and artificial environment..." (Source: Interview 18 June 2020).

The rapid development of urban areas causes high pressure to meet the needs of residential space and economic activities. This has the potential to cause various problems that can create an urban paradox, where the city which is expected to create prosperity actually creates new pockets of poverty. Therefore,

efforts to control urban areas must be based on spatial planning and carried out based on the principles of sustainable development. The approach that the Banjarbaru City government can take in the sustainable development of public green open space is the concept of smart green city planning.

Mrs. Tri Wijayanti, S.Hut., MT Spatial planning at the Banjarbaru City Public Works and Spatial Planning Office added indicators from planning in implementing smart green city planning, in the following interview excerpt: "...in planning our smart green city, the government of Banjarbaru City sees what we have to do on the basis of planning, such as green planning and design, green open space, green waste management, green transportation, green water management, green energy, green buildings and green communities..." (Source: Interview 07 July 2020).

Green open space based on Law no. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, each city area must provide a Green Open Space (RTH) of at least 30% of the total area. Green open space has an ecological function in addition to aesthetic, architectural, social and economic functions.

The following is an excerpt from an interview with Mrs. Poppy Syofia, M, ST., MT Planning Subdivision at the Banjarbaru City Public Works and Spatial Planning Office, as follows: "...The leading sector for managing green open space in Banjarbaru is divided into two, namely the Public Works and Spatial Planning Service (PUPR) and the Housing and Settlement Service (Disperkim) and we also involve sponsors from private parties such as banks, Telkomsel, etc. For example, the private sector provides CSR for Flower Pots, Paints, Gazebos, etc..." (Source: Interview June 18, 2020).

The allocation or development of green open space is inseparable from the policies and spatial plans. In addition, several regulatory components that need to be considered in the provision and management of public green open space are technical arrangements and management arrangements. Technical arrangements include forms, requirements standards, and allocation of green open space. Organizational arrangements include the management of green open space (planning, implementation, utilization, and control).

The responsibility for managing public green open space is directly carried out by the Banjarbaru City government itself with the two leading sectors of green open space in Banjarbaru divided into two, namely the Public Works and Spatial Planning Service (PUPR) and the Housing and Settlement Service (Disperkim) and the Banjarbaru City government also involves sponsors. From private parties such as banks,

Telkomsel, etc. For example, the private sector provides CSR for Flower Pots, Paints, Gazebos, etc.

The following is an excerpt from an interview with Mrs. Poppy Syofia, M, ST., MT Planning Subdivision at the Banjarbaru City Public Works and Spatial Planning Service which explains what plans are needed to achieve optimal green open space goals, as follows:

"...UU no. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, each city area must provide a Green Open Space (RTH) of at least 30% of the total area. Green open space has an ecological function in addition to aesthetic, architectural, social and economic functions. Based on the existing conditions, the area of Banjarbaru City Green Open Space is + 2,638.83 Ha or 8.213% of the Banjarbaru City area which consists of public green open space and private green open space. For public green open space is an area of 2,350.40 hectares or 7.315% of the total area of Banjarbaru City. Meanwhile, private green open space in Banjarbaru City is + 288.44 Ha..." (Source: Interview 23 June 2020).

Furthermore, from the excerpt from the interview with Ms. Tri Wijayanti, S.Hut., MT for Spatial Planning at the Banjarbaru City Public Works and Spatial Planning Agency (PUPR) also explained what was being done to achieve maximum goals, as follows:

".....In the City of Banjarbaru, the planning for the development of public green open space, we carry out a green city design that is environmentally sound, of course we realize that as part of urban development, guided by the RPJMD of the City of Banjarbaru, we are obliged to create an aesthetic, attractive and balanced city condition in Banjarbaru North, South Banjarbaru, Cempaka, Landasan Ulin and Liang Anggang..." (Source: Interview 07 July 2020).

From the results of the interview above, the researcher concludes that Law no. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, each city area must provide a Green Open Space (RTH) of at least 30% of the total area. In planning the development of public green open space, the Banjarbaru city government implements a green city design that is environmentally sound as an embodiment of urban development. In planning the Banjarbaru city government based on the Banjarbaru City RPJMD, we are obliged to create aesthetic, attractive and population-balanced urban conditions in North Banjarbaru, South Banjarbaru, Cempaka, Landasan Ulin and Liang Anggang.

The Banjarbaru City Government through the Banjarbaru City Public Works and Spatial Planning Office (PUPR) carries out green planning and design which is the embodiment of environmental-based spatial planning and urban design and creates a biophysical area as an ecological buffer. Green

planning and design is carried out continuously and synergistically between planning, utilization and control of space utilization. The Banjarbaru city government continues to create a physical city that is aesthetically pleasing, attractive and has a balanced population in North Banjarbaru, South Banjarbaru, Cempaka, Landasan Ulin and Liang Anggang. The responsibility for managing public green open space is directly carried out by the Banjarbaru City government itself with the two leading sectors of green open space in Banjarbaru divided into two, namely the Public Works and Spatial Planning Service (PUPR) and the Housing and Settlement Service (Disperkim) and the Banjarbaru City government also involves sponsors. From private parties such as banks, Telkomsel, etc. For example, the private sector provides CSR for Flower Pots, Paints, Gazebos, etc.

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The Banjarbaru City Government through the Banjarbaru City Public Works and Spatial Planning Office (PUPR) carries out green planning and design which is the embodiment of environmental-based spatial planning and urban design and creates a biophysical area as an ecological buffer. Green planning and design is carried out continuously and synergistically between planning, utilization and control of space utilization. The Banjarbaru city government continues to create a physical city that is aesthetically pleasing, attractive and has a balanced population in North Banjarbaru, South Banjarbaru, Cempaka, Landasan Ulin and Liang Anggang.

Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 1 of 2007 concerning the Arrangement of Urban Green Open Space, which is part of the open space of an urban area filled with plants and plants to support ecological, social, cultural, economic and aesthetic benefits. The Banjarbaru City community's assessment of the government's planning for the management of public green open space was analyzed based on the survey results.

A survey that took a sample of 50 people as respondents in this thesis research to assess government planning for the management of the Banjarbaru City Public RTH, 18% of respondents considered it very good, 34% rated it good, 22% considered it quite good and 26% rated it not good.

Like other cities in Indonesia, Banjarbaru City is also experiencing the same thing; the air temperature is getting higher, especially during the day, so it requires control efforts. The development of the Banjarbaru City area with various activities and patterns of life of its inhabitants demands very high land requirements as a place for it. On the other hand, the internal structure regarding land use in the central area of Banjarbaru City often shows changes naturally without following the urban spatial planning programs and plans that have been made.

The limited land area in the center of Banjarbaru City has resulted in optimizing the function of land as built-up land so that it tends to ignore the development of green open spaces. Besides that, there is also a change in function which was originally in the form of open land to be built.

Seeing from the increasingly dynamic development of Banjarbaru City, with the increase in

population, the increase in the level of economic needs, and the lifestyle of the Banjarbaru community which can have an impact on the imbalance of the Banjarbaru City environment with increasingly dynamic city development, it is necessary to have a master plan as a guide in developing public green open space by The goal is to make a city that is environmentally friendly. In the field, the author finds that the Banjarbaru City government has prepared a Smart Green City Planning master plan, to support long-term planning in Green Open Space.

The results of the survey on whether the respondents had heard of the Smart Green City Planning master plan policy that had been issued by the City of Banjarbaru, 58% of the respondents had heard or knew and 42% of the respondents had never heard or did not know about the policy on the Smart Green City Planning RTH master plan. Banjarbaru City Public.

Furthermore, the results of the survey on respondents' assessments of the Smart Green City Planning master plan policy that had been issued by the City of Banjarbaru, 41% of respondents considered it good and 17% of respondents considered that the policy on the Smart Green City Planning master plan of Banjarbaru City Public RTH was very good. In the spatial structure development plan, the City of Banjarbaru through the 2014-2034 RTRW, the position of the public green open space has not been clearly seen, so that in the future regulations, the structure and classification of public green open space in urban spatial planning needs to be clarified.

The following are the results of a survey about the government's concern for the management of the Banjarbaru City Public Green Open Space, 30% of respondents said they did not care, 28% cared, 24% cared enough and the remaining 18% of respondents thought that the Banjarbaru city government really cared about the management of Public Green Open Space (RTH), In Banjarbaru.

The preparation of the Smart Green City Planning master plan document for Green Open Space is carried out within the scope of the Banjarbaru City administration area and functional area. Smart Green City Planning Masterplan for Green Open Space, compiled within the scope of a 20 (twenty) year planning period in accordance with the Banjarbaru City RTRW period. The preparation of the 2014-2034 RTH RTRW is intended for the Banjarbaru City Government, the private sector, and the community. The Banjarbaru City Government can take advantage of the Smart Green City Planning RTH master plan as one of the main references in determining sustainable development policies. Meanwhile, the private sector through the Smart Green City Planning RTH master plan can obtain business opportunities to support green city development policies.

Besides that, the Smart Green City Planning master plan also includes government and private cooperation in the implementation of the development and maintenance of green open space so that there are opportunities for the private sector to implement it. In addition, in this thesis research, the researcher also asked respondents whether there was any form of socialization carried out by the Banjarbaru City government regarding the maintenance of public green open space.

One of the steps to raise public awareness about environmentally sound development is to provide complete information to the community to understand and know more about their living environment. From Figure 5.3 64% of respondents know and do not know about the socialization of the maintenance of public green open space carried out by the government of Banjarbaru City in the management of public green open space in the city of Banjarbaru.

CONCLUSION

The planning for the management of public green open spaces in the city of Banjarbaru by carrying out green planning and design is packaged into a "Smart Green City for Banjarbaru" planning model or called a Green City which is carried out by two leading sectors, namely the Public Works and Planning Service. Space (PUPR) and the Department of Housing and Settlements (Disperkim). This planning also involves other relevant agencies/offices in carrying out this Green Open Space management program. Several other agencies/services are involved in this planning, such as the Banjarbaru City Environmental Service and the Sub-District which support the Green Open Space planning managed by the Banjarbaru City Government.

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