Implementation Of Green Open Space Policy In The Utilization Of Public Space In Medan City

Bhakti Alamsyah[1*], Julaihi Wahid[2]

[1] Departemen of Architecture, Faculty of Sciences and Technology, Universitas Prima Indonesia Medan, Sumatera Utara Indonesia.
[2]Adjunct Profesor, Departemen of Architecture, Faculty of Sciences and Technology, Universitas Prima Indonesia Medan, Sumatera Utara Indonesia.
[*]Corresponding Author:
Email: bhaktialamsyah@unprimdn.ac.id

Abstract.

Implementation of green open space policy in the utilization of public space in Medan City. Implementation of Green Open Space (RTH) policy in Medan is quite complex, including uneven distribution of RTH, poor facilities and infrastructure, minimal supporting facilities for comfort, and incompatibility with the area of land used for RTH. problems. Legally and regulatoryly. This study uses a descriptive approach. The results of this study indicate that: 1. The number and nature of RTH in Medan City have not met the needs of the community. 2. The product of Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2015 concerning Detailed Land Use and Development of Medan City in 2015-2035 is not implemented in accordance with other similar regulations. 3. Participation of the Medan community in making the RTH policy a success is still part of the program.

Keywords: *Green open space; policy implementation; and land use.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The city is the center of civilization and community activities to meet these needs during the journey. Basic human needs consist of three (three) needs, namely clothing, shelter, and food. However, over time, the needs of urban communities have grown and become more complex. Urban areas are becoming more dense over time and large-scale developments to meet the needs of the community. The narrowing of residential areas in the capital city is none other than because it is used as a center of economic growth and a center of government. As a result of this development, the oxygen-producing factor is reduced, people become more sensitive and less emotional (Medcom, 2017). To combat urban stress levels, the city government uses open spaces in outdoor community activity centers. Eko Budiharjo and Djoko Sujarto (2005: 89) state that open spaces are planned spaces because they require a place for meetings and joint activities outdoors. Common encounters and relationships between people can lead to various types of activities in open public spaces. In fact, open spaces are a type of public space. However, public open spaces do not always meet the clean air needs of urban communities.The need for clean air supply for urban communities can be addressed with the concept of city development that takes into account environmental sustainability aspects. In realizing the environmental sustainability aspects, it is implemented in the form of city forests or Green Open Spaces. This area is not only a place of relaxation and recreation for city residents, but also has a vital function, namely as the city's lungs that provide clean air, protect the water system, soundproof (reduce noise pollution), fulfill visual needs, and restrain the development of built-up land for city residents.

According to the Indonesian Institute for Infrastructure Studies (in tataanruang.com), Green Open Space is an elongated area/lane and/or grouped, the use of which is more open, a place for plants to grow, both those that grow naturally and those that are deliberately planted. The development of Green Open Spaces can be in the form of space for parks, development of natural conservation in the form of green lanes, zoos and botanical gardens, (Lestari, Sugiyanti Puji dkk, 2012). The built area can utilize public open spaces

owned by the local government or the private sector (private or individual). In its regulation through Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, the government has created a scenario for the development of green open space and the division of responsibilities, namely 30% of the city area must be green open space consisting of 20% public (built and managed by the local government) and 10% private (built and managed by the private sector and the community). Not only that, the development of government-owned green open space must also pay attention to several aspects, namely the aspect of needs based on the number of people, based on oxygen needs, and the distribution of green open space that is appropriate for each area in a city.The aspect of green open space development has become one of the current government's concerns, both as an effort to organize the city and an effort to fulfill the need for clean air for city residents as well as a place for people to gather and socialize.

The Directorate General of Spatial Planning of the Ministry of Public Works has set a standard for the utilization of city areas that must be used as green open spaces, namely 30% of the total area of the city. The development of green open spaces must also be accompanied by the fulfillment of the indicators that have been regulated, namely physical-ecological, including the enrichment of species and their germplasm, economic value, namely productive/financial value and balancing for environmental health, and socio-cultural functions, including education, and cultural and psychological values. The challenge often faced by local governments in providing land for the development of green open spaces is the lack of strategic urban land to be developed into green open spaces. The development of green open spaces is often ignored compared to other strategic development agendas. In fact, the function of environmental sustainability and oxygen supply for the city can only be carried out by the presence of green open spaces. Furthermore, the presence of green open spaces in urban areas can be an alternative center for urban community activities other than malls so that people do not become consumptive, especially in filling their free time.In addition to the need for green open space as a place of recreation and relaxation for city residents, green open space can also be maximized as a space that produces clean city air by becoming a city forest. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works (PU) No. 5/PRT/M of 2008 concerning Guidelines for the Provision and Utilization of Green Open Space in Urban Areas, a city with a minimum population of 480,000 people must have green open space in the form of a city forest of 4 m2/person. This aims to absorb city pollutants which are mostly caused by the use of motorized vehicles, industrial activities, household activities, and so on.The condition of green open space in Medan city is also still minimal.

This is proven by the still low portion of city area to be used as green open space. Data obtained from research conducted by the Aek Nauli Forestry Research Center in 2014 showed that until 2011 Medan city only had a very low percentage of area utilization for green open space, even dominated by the private sector and individuals. Green Open Space for Medan City based on Law No. 26 of 2007 reached 7953 Ha (30% of the total area of Medan city) with a proportion of 5302 Ha of government-owned green open space and 2651 Ha of private property (private/individual). In addition to the unfulfilled need for green open space, Medan City also faces the problem of sources of clean air supply and pollutant absorption. The way that can be done is to build green open space that has facilities or has a city forest concept. Based on research conducted by the Aek Nauli Forestry Research Center in 2014, it was shown that the need for green open space in Medan City based on oxygen consumption until 2030 is 2152 Ha. This means that the area of green open space owned by the Medan City Cleaning and Parks Service is currently not enough to meet the needs of the Medan City community. In other words, the use of public open space to be used as green open space is more important.

II. GREEN OPEN SPACE POLICY STUDY

In the implementation of the Green Open Space policy in Medan City, mapping the characteristics of the target group's problems should be easily formulated. Because the availability of public space is a general need of urban communities. Moreover, the availability of clean air supply areas plays an important role in supporting the quality of life of urban communities with high levels of air pollution. Then, the Policy Characteristics Variable contains how far the Green Open Space policy in Medan City is a priority for the Medan City Government. This can be seen from the proportion of Green Open Space owned by the Medan

City Government which only reaches 1403 Ha of the 7953 Ha of Green Open Space needs mandated by Law for Medan City. The absence of Green Open Space in Medan City in accordance with the mandate of the Law results in the city not meeting the livable aspect in the context of clean air availability. As a result, the quality of life of the people of Medan City is low. Meanwhile, the environmental variable aspect in the implementation of the Green Open Space policy in Medan City has implications for the characteristics of the implementation of the policy itself. As a result, the community creates its own Green Open Space which does not necessarily meet the needs of the Medan City community. This assumption is proven by data on ownership of green open space in Medan City which is more by private parties and individuals reaching 11,547 Ha from the need for green open space in the private sector for Medan City which only needs an area of 2,651 Ha. As a result, the community has more access to green open space owned by private parties/individuals, most of which can only be accessed by paying compared to green open space owned by the Medan City Government which is free.

The area of green open space that must be fulfilled by a city in relation to regional spatial planning is regulated in Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, which is a minimum of 30% of the city area with a proportion of 20% owned by the public (government) and 10% owned by the private sector (private/individual). Meanwhile, in the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works No. 05/PRT/M of 2008 concerning Guidelines for the Provision and Utilization of Green Open Space in Urban Areas, green open space has the following main functions (intrinsic/ecological functions) and additional functions (extrinsic):

1. The main function (intrinsic) is the ecological function
    a. Providing funding guarantees for green open space to become part of the air circulation system (city lungs);
    b. Microclimate regulator so that the natural air and water circulation system can run smoothly;
    c. As shade;
    d. Oxygen producer;
    e. Rainwater absorber;
    f. Provider of animal habitat;
    g. Air, water and soil media pollutant absorbers, as well as.
    h. Windbreaks.
2. Additional functions (extrinsic) are as follows:
    a. Social and cultural functions, namely depicting local cultural expressions, being a medium of communication for city residents, a place of recreation, a container and object of education, research and training in studying nature;
    b. Economic function, namely a source of products that can be sold, such as flowers, fruits, leaves, vegetables, can be part of agricultural, plantation, forestry and other businesses.
    c. Aesthetic function, namely increasing comfort, beautifying the city environment both on a micro scale (yards, residential areas) and macro (overall city landscape); stimulating creativity and productivity of city residents, forming architectural beauty factors; creating a harmonious and balanced atmosphere between built and unbuilt areas.

From the explanation of the concept of City Open Space and City Green Open Space, it is known that there is a difference in the paradigm of the management concept that applies in European countries and the United States with Indonesia. Judging from the difference in the management function of public open spaces, the presence of green open spaces in Indonesia emphasizes the aspect of environmental sustainability rather than the aesthetic (beauty), economic, social and cultural aspects of the city that can run simultaneously with its main function. The function of green open spaces as the lungs of the city and water provider plays a very vital role for the survival of urban communities is the main priority as stated in the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works No. 05/PRT/M/2008 concerning Guidelines for the Provision and Utilization of Green Open Space in Urban Areas. However, the challenge of land utilization to be used as urban green open spaces in Indonesia lies in the amount of land utilization from the total area of a city. This is stated in Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning. So that the regional government formulates and implements

Spatial and Regional Planning Plans that are able to fulfill the green open space aspects so that the function of green open spaces can be felt optimally by the community.

III. GREEN OPEN SPACE POLICY IN MEDAN CITY

The rules in implementing the green open space policy in Medan City are implemented based on 2 (two) main rules, namely Law No. 26 of 2007 and Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2015 which stipulates that the use of green open space land in urban areas must be 30% by establishing green open space as a protected city zone. Decree of the Mayor of Medan No. 522/043 K Part One concerning the Determination of City Forests in Medan which stipulates Taman Beringin and Medan City Zoo as City Forests. Mayoral Decree No. 35 of 2013 Article 2 Paragraph 1 concerning the Provision of Green Open Space on Every Building Plot in Medan City.

This Mayoral Decree contains a policy that requires the community and legal entities to build private green open space of at least 13% of the building plot area. If these regulations are not met, the community or legal entity can build a green roof garden of 20% on their building. Mayoral Decree No. 522.4/1553.X/IX of 2013 concerning Priority Areas for the Implementation of Rooftop Gardens as a technical regulation for areas that are required to provide roof gardens in Medan City, especially on the city's protocol roads in several sub-districts, including Medan Kota Sub-district, Medan Timur Sub-district, Medan Barat Sub-district, Medan Baru Sub-district, Medan Area Sub-district, and Medan Perjuangan Sub-district. This Mayoral Decree also contains the obligations of the relevant Regional Work Units (SKPD) to carry out coaching, socialization, creation of technical guidelines, seed assistance, technical assistance, increasing the role of the wider community, and providing awards to the community or business entities.

IV. CONCLUSION

The implementation of the green open space policy in the utilization of public space in the city of Medan as a whole cannot be said to be successful, the process of implementing the policy consisting of 10 categories including:

1. The availability of technical theory in the implementation of the green open space policy in the city of Medan has been fulfilled, both from central regulations, namely Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Utilization which regulates the Utilization of 30% of land to be used as green open space from the total area of the city, green open space is included as a protected zone and the development zoning map is interpreted to have been implemented by the Medan City Government and the Medan City Cleaning and Parks Service. However, this technical theory has not been running well and consistently. Meanwhile, on the side of technology utilization, the Cleaning and Parks Service focuses on plant care such as fertilizing, pest control, and watering plants regularly according to plant needs.
2. The proportion of target groups to the total population based on the number of residents with the available green open space needs has been met. However, the need for city land for the availability of green open space has not been met. So the proportion of target groups to the entire population has not been met.
3. The level of behavioral change expected from the green open space policy by the Medan City Cleaning and Parks Service cannot be met if the Medan City Cleaning and Parks Service cannot equip the Medan City Green Open Space with facilities needed by modern society such as Wi-Fi networks.
4. In the category of clear and consistent objectives, the Medan City Green Open Space policy has not been met. This is due to the inconsistency of the Medan City Government in determining the green open space development zone such as in the Polonia area as stipulated in Medan City Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2015 concerning the Detailed Spatial Planning and Zoning Regulations of Medan City for 2015-2035 which has now been changed to a centralized business district (Central Business District/CBD) and is stated in the Medan City Spatial Planning document 2030.
5. Green open space has a main function, namely, to guarantee the provision of green open space as part of the air circulation system (city lungs), microclimate regulator so that the natural air and water circulation system can run smoothly, as a shade, oxygen producer, rainwater absorber, animal habitat provider, absorber of air, water, and soil media pollutants, and windbreak. In addition, the city's green

open space also has additional functions such as economic functions and aesthetic functions. Therefore, if the number of green open spaces is not met in accordance with applicable regulations, it will make Medan city's resistance to ecological disturbances less than optimal. Thus, the category of establishing an adequate causal theory in the green open space policy in Medan city is fulfilled.

6. The integration of institutional support for implementing green open space policies in Medan City has been fulfilled. This is due to the existence of written regulations on policies concerning green open space implemented by involving other institutions based on the mayor's decision together with Regional Work Units and stated in every regulation and decision that has been agreed upon.
7. The relationship between regulations on the green open space policy in Medan City implemented by the Cleanliness and Parks Service is not fulfilled. This is due to the inconsistency of derivative regulations contained in the implementation of the Medan City Green Open Space policy such as Mayoral Decree No. 35 of 2013 concerning the Provision of Green Open Space on Every Building Plot in Medan City as a solution to the addition of green open space which is not in accordance with central regulations in this case Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning concerning the use of 30% of the city area for use as green open space.
8. The Medan City Cleanliness and Parks Service provides access to the community to participate in implementing the green open space policy in Medan City through Mayoral Decree No. 35 of 2013 concerning the Provision of Green Open Space on Every Building Plot in Medan City by building a roof garden in Medan City. Thus, the category of access for outside groups to participate in the policy has been fulfilled in the implementation of the Green Open Spaces policy in Medan City.
9. The social conditions of the Medan City community are like the social conditions of a dense metropolitan city and are always increasing due to urbanization. Meanwhile, the economic activities of the Medan City community are dominated by tied jobs and self-employment. This shows that the Medan City community has tied working hours and needs a comfortable public space for recreation. Therefore, green open space must be able to be a means for the community to recreate cheaply, easily and can provide a sense of comfort for the community by providing services that are in accordance with the progress of the times such as WiFi networks, entertainment services such as amphitheaters, and integrated transportation systems that facilitate public access. So that the category of socio-economic and technological conditions has been fulfilled.
10. The category of support from the authorities has been fulfilled because the government uses its authority to seek alternative policies to overcome the difficulties of land acquisition by requiring the community to build green open spaces and roof gardens as a condition for granting Building Permit (SIMB)

REFERENCES

[1] Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Medan. 2017. Kota Medan Dalam Angka. (Badan Pusat Statistik, Medan).
[2] Budihardjo Eko, Sujarto. 2005. “Kota Berkelanjutan”. Bandung: Penerbit P.T Alumni.
[3] Dinas Kebersihan Dan Pertamanan Kota Medan. 2016. Dokumen Tentang Keterangan Luas Tanah Dinas Pertamanan Menurut Jenisnya Tahun 2016.
[4] Kepwali No.35 Tahun 2013 Tentang Penyediaan Ruang Terbuka Hijau Pada Setiap Persil Bangunan Di Kota Medan.
[5] Kepwali No.522.4/1553.X/Ix Tahun 2013 Tentang Kawasan Prioritas Implementasi Taman Atap Di Kota Medan.
[6] Kepwali No.522/043 K Tahun 2013 Tentang Penetapan Hutan Kota Di Kota Medan.
[7] Lestari, Sugiyanti Puji Dkk, 2012, Pengembangan Ruang Terbuka Hijau (Rth) Dalam Upaya Mewujudkan *Sustainable City*, ***Jurnal Administrasi Publik (Jap),*** *Vol. 2, No. 3*
[8] Peraturan Daerah Kota Medan No. 2 Tahun 2015 Tentang Rencana Detail Tata Ruang Dan Peraturan Zonasi Kota Medan Tahun 2015-2035.
[9] Peraturan Menteri Pekerjaan Umum No. 05/Prt/M/ Tahun 2008 Tentang Pedoman Penyediaan Dan Pemanfaatan Ruang Terbuka Hijau Di Kawasan Perkotaan.

[10] Rantih Helda, (2017). Politik Tata Ruang Kota Medan (Analisis Implementasi Kebijakan Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Dalam Menanggulangi Banjir Di Kota Medan 2015), Fakultas Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik Universitas Sumatera Utara.

[11] Sihite, Jamartin Dan Iwan Ismaun, 1997, Konsepsi Pembangun

[12] Setia Pratama, A., Sudarmiatin, S., & Wishnu Wardhana, L. (2023). The Influence Of Product Perceived Quality, Service, Environment And Assortment On Customer Loyalty With Customer Satisfaction As An Intervening Variable In Angkringan UMKM In Mojokerto Regency. International Journal of Science, Technology & Management, 4(6), 1420-1432. https://doi.org/10.46729/ijstm.v4i6.978.

[13]

[14] Evanthi, A., & Mukti Azhar, R. (2023). Planning and Implementation of Event Marketing in Sociopreneurship . International Journal of Science, Technology & Management, 4(6), 1451-1459. https://doi.org/10.46729/ijstm.v4i6.1003.

[15]

[16] Nugraha, B., Sianturi, I., & Aini Rakhman, R. (2023). The Effect Of Supply Chain Management And Corporate Communication Skills On Production Performance At PT. Berlian Manyar Sejahtera. International Journal of Science, Technology & Management, 4(6), 1477-1485. https://doi.org/10.46729/ijstm.v4i6.966.

[17]

[18] Parulian Simanjuntak, G., & Sensi W, L. (2023). Evaluation Of The Implementation Of The Internal Audit Capability Model (IACM) Level 3 In The Supervision System Of The Inspectorate General Of The Ministry Of Agriculture. International Journal of Science, Technology & Management, 4(6), 1581-1602. https://doi.org/10.46729/ijstm.v4i6.1011.

[19] Silalahi, J. Dan Alfonsus Harianja, 2014, Analisis Kebutuhan Ruang Terbuka Hijau Di Kota Medan, Prosiding Ekspose Hasil Penelitian Balai

[20] Tusin Gumayani Gammaria, (2004). Pengaruh Kebijakan Politik Pembangunan Terhadaptata Ruang Kota (Studi Kasus: Kota Jakarta) Jakarta, Dosen Jurusan Arsitektur Fakultas Teknik Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta.

[21] Undang-Undang No. 26 Tahun 2007 Tentang Penataan Ruang.