



# Study of Implementation Effectiveness of Urban Green Open Space Management

Himyatul Amanah, Bonaventura Ngarawula, and Kridawati Sadhana

University of Merdeka Malang

Indonesia

---

## Abstract

*The existence of free space is crucial to the functioning of a society. Individuals can utilize the open space to facilitate interactions with other citizens. In addition to fostering social interaction in a region, open space plays a crucial role in sustaining the environment's ecological system and fostering the formation of aesthetic elements of the environment. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to describe and analyze the implementation of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 1 of 2007 on the Arrangement of Green Open Space in Urban Areas in Probolinggo Regency, as well as to describe and analyze the factors that support and hinder the implementation of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 1 of 2007 on the Arrangement of Green Open Space in Urban Areas in Probolinggo Regency. This research employed a qualitative methodology. The results showed that implementing the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 1 of 2007 concerning arranging green open spaces in urban areas in Probolinggo Regency, especially in processing green open spaces, went well. Implementing the urban green open space arrangement policy in Probolinggo Regency runs by referring to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 1 of 2007 in Probolinggo Regency. The driving factors in implementing urban green open space arrangement policies in Probolinggo Regency based on the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 1 of 2007 in the form of internal driving factors include; Human resources and the legal basis. At the same time, external driving factors include; Involvement of the private sector. The inhibiting factors in implementing urban green open space arrangement policies in Probolinggo Regency based on the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 1 of 2007 in the form of internal inhibiting factors include; socialization and infrastructure. At the same time, external inhibiting factors include community participation.*

**Keywords:** , Arrangement, Green Open Space, Policy Implementation.

---

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Green Open Space (RTH) is an area's undeveloped land. The area in question may be a village, sub-district, district, province, etc. The existence of free space is crucial to the functioning of a society. Communities can take advantage of the availability of these open spaces to facilitate interactions with their neighbors. Generally, open space in a community takes the form of vacant land overgrown with vegetation, also known as green open space. There are also constructed open areas, such as parks surrounding houses and areas designed for specific functions, such as parking, meeting rooms, etc.

Open space not only functions to develop social interaction within an area but also plays a vital role in maintaining the overall environmental and ecological system in addition to supporting the formation of environmental and aesthetic elements (Hidayah (2012) in Santoso, Hidayah and Sumardjito (2012)). Green open space can be intended to reduce the adverse effects caused by the built environment in urban areas, such as increasing air temperature, decreasing water infiltration and humidity levels, pollution, etc. Because of its complex level of importance, the government regulates the use of open space on a tiered scale, both at the RT, RW, village, sub-district and even at the national level. At each level of cantonal, the ideal quantity and quality of land use are regulated, including the percentage of open space to support the preservation and improvement of the quality of the environment and its inhabitants. This is stated in the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 1 of 2007 concerning Urban Green Open Space Management.

On the other hand, green open spaces have social benefits regarding recreation, pleasure, aesthetics, psychological well-being and physical health, increase community bonds, and provide educational opportunities. Green open space also has economic benefits. The government hopes to develop urban green tourism facilities to increase the city's economic value (Yusmawar, 2016). The management of urban green open space systems is an ecological, social, and economic response to the need for green open spaces. Regarding ecological aspects, urban verdant open spaces are a component of the urban ecosystem as a whole. In terms of social and economic factors, it is a component of the physical environment where human activities occur.

In addition, urban green open space planning is a component of an urban planning strategy intended to limit development and mitigate the ecological effects of diverse human activities. As a catchment area, green space reduces air pollution and temperature (Rahmy et al., 2012). Therefore, environmental management in urban areas needs to be done so that cities have an excellent spatial quality that can support various activities of urban communities (Lestari et al., 2013). The government has enacted regulations relating to green open spaces, namely Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning and Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 1 of 2007, which regulates Green Open Spaces in Urban Areas.

The Planning of Green Open Spaces in Urban Areas Ministerial Regulation No. 1 of 2007 specifies that Green Open Spaces in Urban Areas (RTHKP) are divided into two categories: public and private. Public RTHKP is RTHKP for which the District/City Government is responsible for the provision and maintenance. Similarly, Private RTHKP is RTHKP whose provision and maintenance are the responsibility of private parties/institutions, individuals, and communities, which are controlled by the Regency/City Government through space utilization permits, with the exception of DKI Jakarta Province, which is controlled by the Provincial Government. In accordance with Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning, up to twenty percent of the allotment may be Public Green Open Space.

In Article 3 of the Minister of Home Affairs pertaining to Green Open Spaces in Urban Areas, the functions of Green Open Spaces in Urban Areas are outlined as protecting the existence of urban protected areas, controlling pollution and damage to soil, water, and air, protecting germplasm and biodiversity, regulating water management, and providing aesthetic facilities.

Law on Spatial Planning stipulates that a city area must have a green open space of at least 30 (thirty) per cent of the city area and a minimum of 20 (twenty) per cent is public green open space. The proportion of city green open space is decreasing due to increasing human population growth (Januisa & Hardiansyah, 2015). Population growth is due to increased urbanization and urban population, which results in changes in green open space land use. This situation has affected the decline in environmental quality in urban areas (Aenni, 2011) (Supriadi, 2014).

In principle, the proportion of 30 (thirty) per cent of the area of urban green open space mandated by the Law on Spatial Planning is a minimum size for the balance of city ecosystems in terms of the balance of the hydrological system and microclimate system as well as ecological systems that can increase the availability of clean air and improve the aesthetic value of the city (Tontou et al., 2015). Green open spaces in big cities tend to have green open spaces with an area below 10% of the city area (Marwiyah et al., 2022). This condition is far below the government's provisions in Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning green open spaces, which require urban managers to provide public green open spaces with around 30% of the city area.

In accordance with Law No. 26 of 2007 pertaining to Spatial Planning, the allocation of verdant open space should be planned with harmony, alignment, and balance of cultivation and protection functions in mind. The inability to reconcile the two functions demonstrates the need for a greater commitment to spatial politics. The inability to fund the green open space (green budgeting green open space) program is indicative of the failure of spatial planning politics. According to Article 29, paragraph 2 of Law No. 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning, the proportion of verdant open space in the urban area must be at least 30% of the urban area.

Probolinggo Regency Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2011 concerning Probolinggo Regency Regional Spatial Plans for 2010-2029 discusses the development of green open spaces (RTH) of 30% of the total area. This proportion includes public green open space (RTH) of 20% while private green open space (RTH) is 10%. Over time and the rapid development of the times and the rapid pace of economic growth, and increasing social needs, both in terms of social life and the needs that ultimately over transfer the function of integrated green area land in urban areas to green areas converted, The ideal green open space is 30% of the total area of Probolinggo Regency. This condition is realized for city government organizations amid population dynamics that demand the fulfilment of production facilities for the dynamic movement and accumulation of capital.

**Table 1.1 Green Open Space Data in Probolinggo District**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Area of Green Open Space (m2)</b>
2012	12,602
2013	683,444
2014	1,502
2015	6,618
2016	1,600
2017	396.94
2018	-

Year	Area of Green Open Space (m2)
2019	509.38
Total	706,672.68

Source: DLH Probolinggo Regency (2023)

To realize the success of green open space management in Probolinggo Regency, green open space management must be involved in planning or controlling, institutional or organizing, Human Resources, Coordination And Funding.

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

### 2.1 Research methods

The research method used by the author is a descriptive research method with a qualitative approach. In this case, the observer observes the phenomena in the field for later description. Meanwhile, according to Nawawi (2005), Descriptive research is a problem-solving technique that investigates the situation, subject/object observations of individuals, institutions, and the surrounding community based on observable or tangible field data. Qualitative research methods always depart from phenomena socially seen by researchers because, in qualitative research, social symptoms and phenomena are sufficient to be a requirement in determining research problems (Burhan, 2010).

### 2.2 The Scope of Research

Scope, The scope of the research relates to the research focus. According to Moleong (2018), By utilizing concentration in the formulation of research problems, researchers hope to accomplish two specific goals: First, establishing a focus can restrict the scope of a study. Second, the determination of the focus serves to satisfy the inclusion-exclusion criteria or entry and departure criteria for newly acquired information in the field. The scope of this research is focused on the Implementation of Urban Green Open Spatial Planning in Probolinggo Regency, which includes implementing and arranging green open space areas in Probolinggo Regency. The determination of the research location is adjusted to the research theme taken. Researchers will conduct research in the area of Probolinggo Regency, namely in the area that provided explicitly green open spaces located throughout the Probolinggo Regency.

### 2.3 Research Focus

The focus of the research is the Implementation of the Urban Green Open Space Structuring Policy (RTHKP) based on Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 1 of 2007 in Probolinggo Regency including RTHKP arrangement mechanism: formation, arrangement, planning and utilization; How to Coordinate: The Minister of Home Affairs coordinates the development and supervision of RTHKP arrangements nationally; Budget Support: Provincial and District/City APBD, participation of non-governmental organizations, and other legal and non-binding sources; Executors: Probolinggo Regency Housing and Settlements Office, Head of Probolinggo Regency Environment Service, and Probolinggo Regency Public Works Office.

As well as discussing the driving and inhibiting factors for Urban Green Open Space Planning in Probolinggo Regency, both internal and external drivers and internal and external obstacles. In order to deepen and understand this focus, the researcher will use qualitative methods; qualitative research aims to know a person's experience when experiencing an incident so that the event can be selected and opened; it is hoped that an understanding of the incident will be achieved.

### 2.4 Types of Research Data

The types of data in this study are classified into two, including Primary Data, namely data obtained directly by field observation, either by using closed questionnaires or structured interviews as well as Secondary Data, namely data obtained from literature studies and existing or available data documents needed to study this research problem. According to Arikunto (2010), "the data source is the subject from which the data is obtained". Data was obtained using primary data and supported by secondary data. The authors use data sources like persons in this observation. These namely data sources can provide data in the form of oral answers through interviews with the parties involved in implementing the implementation activities. These include the Head of the Probolinggo Regency Housing and Settlements Office, the Probolinggo Regency Environment Service, the Probolinggo Regency Public Works Service, and green open space officers. The place is a data source that presents a view in the form of a stationary state, for example, room, completeness of tools, shape of objects, etc. Paper is a data source that presents signs in letters, numbers, pictures or other symbols. In this case, data was obtained from the Probolinggo Regency Housing and Settlement Service Office, the Probolinggo Regency Environment Service Office, the Probolinggo Regency Public Works Office and field officers. The place is a data source that presents a view in the form of a stationary state, for example, room, completeness of tools, shape of objects, etc. Paper is a data source that presents signs in letters, numbers, pictures or other symbols. In this case, data was obtained from the Probolinggo Regency Housing and Settlement Service Office, the Probolinggo Regency Environment Service Office, the Probolinggo Regency Public Works Office and field officers. The place is a data source that presents a view in the form of a

stationary state, for example, room, completeness of tools, shape of objects, etc. Paper is a data source that presents signs in letters, numbers, pictures or other symbols. In this case, data was obtained from the Probolinggo Regency Housing and Settlement Service Office, the Probolinggo Regency Environment Service Office, the Probolinggo Regency Public Works Office and field officers.

### 2.5 Data Collection Technique

The authors' techniques in collecting data in this observation are as follows: Observations were made directly by the researcher. On observation, namely by paying attention to the phenomena observed in the field, both phenomena directly related to research and those not directly related. The interview method, according to Nazir (2013), is "The process of obtaining information for observation by way of question and answer while face to face between the questioner or interviewer and the answerer or respondent using a tool called an interview guide". In simple terms, interviews according to Marsalis (2014) are "data collection techniques used by researchers to obtain oral statements through conversing and face to face with people who can provide information to the researcher"—technique third with documentation. According to Sugiyono (2019), documents are evidence of the past. Documents can be written, photographic, or monumental works of an individual. Writing-based documents consist of diaries, life histories, stories, biographies, regulations, and policies. Images in the form of documents, such as photographs, live images, and illustrations. Documents in the form of works of art, which may include photographs, sculptures, animations, and other forms.

### 2.6 Data Analysis Technique

Miles and Huberman devised the data analysis technique used in the qualitative research of this study. The steps analysis of the data used in this study is the Analysis Interactive Model by Miles and Huberman, which divides the steps in data analysis activities into the following sections:

1. Data Collections: In the initial model analysis, data were gathered from interviews, observations, and various documents based on their categorization according to the research problem, which was then refined through additional data searches.
2. Data Condensation: data condensation refers to the process of selecting (selecting), shrinkage(focusing), simplification (simplifying), summarization (abstracting), and data transformation (transforming).
3. Display Data: presentation of data is done to make it easier for researchers to understand the problem and can proceed to the next stage. Presentation of data is an arrangement, a collection of information that is pursued so that it can be concluded. Data presentation is intended to find meaningful patterns and provide the possibility of a draw conclusion and provide action (Miles and Huberman, 2007: 84). According to Sutopo (in Harsono, 2008: 169) states that data presentation is in the form of narrative sentences, pictures/schemes, networks and tables as the narrative. Conclusion Drawing/Verification; The final step in qualitative research is concluding and verifying data. Conclusions in qualitative research may not answer the formulation of the problem formulated earlier. However, they may also be able to answer the formulation of the problem because the problem and the problem formulation in the research are in the field. (Sugiyono, 2012). Concluding is a component of some comprehensive configuration tasks (Miles and Huberman, 2007: 18). During the research, conclusions were also examined for accuracy. The researcher draws conclusions after compiling observations, patterns, statements, configurations, causal directives, and hypotheses (Harsono, 2008: 169).

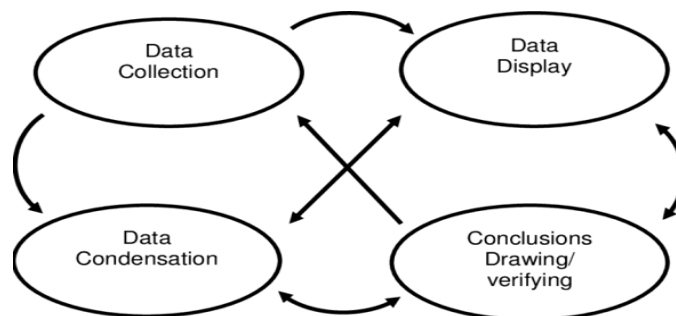


Figure 1. Miles and Huberman's Data Analysis Model

This research necessitates validating the data's reliability. Validating these data provides assurance that this researcher is credible. In this research, the validity of the data is examined using the triangulation method. Triangulation is a technique for validating data that employs something other than the data for validation or comparison purposes. This study's triangulation

technique was derived from data collected through observation, interviews, and documentation. The researcher then concludes by comparing the results of the interviews and observations.

### **3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Implementation of green open space planning policies in urban areas based on Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 1 of 2007 in Probolinggo Regency:

#### **a. Arrangement Mechanism RTHK**

Based on the research analysis that has been carried out, there are four types of RTHKP arrangement mechanisms in Probolinggo Regency: formation, arrangement, planning and utilization.

##### **1) Formation of Green Open Space**

The establishment of green open spaces in Probolinggo Regency aims to provide facilities for the community. Various parties form green open spaces, including the Department of Housing, Residential Areas and Land Probolinggo Regency, Probolinggo Regency Environmental Service, and Probolinggo Regency Public Works Office. The development of green open space pays attention to environmental and community conditions, and there is a goal of developing green open space for the public.

##### **2) Green Open Space Arrangement**

The arrangement of green open spaces is contained in the regulations and results of spatial planning for the Probolinggo Regency area. The determination of RTHKP is in the scope and content of the RTRW, covering first the principles, vision, mission, goals, objectives, policies, and strategies for regional spatial planning. Second, the district spatial structure plan. Third, the district spatial pattern plan. Fourth, the determination of strategic areas. Fifth, directions for spatial use in the Regency. Sixth, provisions for controlling the utilization of RTHKP in Probolinggo Regency.

##### **3) Green Open Space Planning**

Probolinggo Regency spatial planning is organized from planning and utilizing and controlling spatial use. As well as engaged in construction services and equipment in the construction of RTHKP. In green open spaces, work instructions are superior accordingly. I received information regarding the arrangement of green open spaces and directions for overseeing green open spaces.

##### **4) Utilization of Green Open Space**

RTHKP is in the scope and content of the RT RW, covering first the principles, vision, mission, objectives, targets, policies and strategies for regional spatial planning. Second, the district spatial structure plan. Third, the district spatial pattern plan. Fourth, the determination of strategic areas. Fifth, directions for spatial use in the Regency. Sixth, provisions for controlling the utilization of RTHKP in Probolinggo Regency. Utilization of space for recreational activities, controlling the construction of buildings around the earth, maintaining the cleanliness and safety of facilities and others

#### **b. How to Coordinate**

According to the research analysis that has been conducted, there are two methods to coordinate RTHKP in the Probolinggo Regency:

##### **1) Guidance on the arrangement of RTHKP**

The Regional Spatial Planning Coordinating Board (BKPRD) carries out spatial planning coordination. Spatial planning is by the RTRW synergistically with various parties and is based on local regulations or regulations. The authorized agency implements the spatial use permit procedure by taking into account the recommendations from the results of the BKPRD coordination forum. Discussing the draft Probolinggo Regent Regulation on public Green Open Spaces (RTH), the Probolinggo Regency Environmental Service (DLH) held a coordination meeting in the DLH meeting room. The meetings and meetings were attended by 15 representatives from Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD), including the Regional Disaster Management Agency, the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office (DPUPR), the Transportation Service, the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP),

##### **2) Supervision of RTHKP arrangement**

Coordination of structuring, development and supervision of RTHKP is carried out through a coordination meeting, like the discussion about cutting down trees and relocation of parks to green open spaces in Probolinggo Regency. Every RTH-related activity is coordinated and gets permission from DLH and DPUPR. Without permission, you cannot hold. Of course, the related agencies will conduct a coordination meeting to decide everything.

#### **c. Budget Support**

Several varieties of RTHKP budgets exist in Probolinggo Regency, as evidenced by the research results and analysis:

1) The government budget

The budget for the management of green open space will be coordinated and compiled through program plans and budgets discussed and prepared at the budget meeting. The budget from the government is outlined in the Probolinggo Regency Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD), which is proposed in the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) and the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) of East Java Province.

2) Community self-help costs

The minimal budget for green open space development will be postponed or stopped; sometimes, the budget is added from the results of community self-help, mainly where green open space is located in the neighbourhood. Communities participate in regional development.

3) Another source

Other sources are obtained from company assistance as a form of CSR and collaboration through financial assistance, development, or sponsorship.

**d. Executor**

Based on the research analysis that has been carried out, there are several types of RTHKP implementers in Probolinggo Regency, namely.

1) Head of Housing and Settlements Office of Probolinggo Regency

The Housing and Settlements Office of Probolinggo Regency has a duty in the concept of regional planning by ensuring that green open space development does not disturb housing and settlements. Vice versa, green open space development is not disturbed by the scope of housing and settlements.

2) Head of the Probolinggo Regency Environmental Service

The Probolinggo Regency Environmental Service has the task of developing green open spaces with an orientation of 20% public green open space and 10% private green open space. We are tasked with protecting RTH and function. Even field officers are also in charge of the field as a form of maintenance, supervision, and protection.

3) Head of Probolinggo District Public Works Office

The Probolinggo Regency Public Works Office has the primary task related to green open space, namely having tasks in the spatial planning sector starting from section planning, utilization, and spatial control.



**Figure 2 Direct Interview and Observation at City Park Locations in Probolinggo District**

The above explanations were obtained from interviews with the parties involved in RTHKP and on-site observation. Researchers directly observed several RTKHPs, one of which was a city park. The implementation of urban green open space planning policies based on Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 1 of 2007 in Probolinggo Regency has a mechanism for structuring RTHKP such as formation, arrangement, planning and utilization; how to coordinate regarding the guidance and supervision of the arrangement of RTHKP in Probolinggo Regency; budgetary support from the Provincial and District/City APBD, participation of non-governmental organizations, and other legitimate sources andNotie; and executors from the Housing and Settlements Office of Probolinggo Regency, the Head of the Probolinggo Regency Environment Service, and the Probolinggo Regency Public Works Office.

Driving Factors Implementation of green open space planning policies in urban areas based on Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 1 of 2007 in Probolinggo Regency:

**a. Internal**

- 1) Based on the results of the research analysis that has been done, there are several types of internal driving factors for RTHKP in Probolinggo Regency, namely Human Resources.

The development, management and utilization of green open spaces is going well with the support of human resources. Involvement of all parties, not only official duties but also the responsibility and active role of the community. For example, in green open spaces, the area involves the support of the local government, the private sector and the community. The district government is not only the organizer but also the regulator who issues policies and implements the latest innovations, for example, installing CR Codes on trees so that people can quickly get information about trees. Meanwhile, the official staff emphasizes the ability of HR officers to be deployed according to the field. The officers work according to their expertise. The community also supports it by maintaining green open space, not damaging it, and obtaining permits if they cut trees and construct buildings—eco pesantren at the Nurul Jadid Probolinggo Islamic Boarding School to support green spaces and urban forests.

2) Legal Foundation

The development, management and utilization of green open spaces are going well with the support of human resources and regulations and policies being implemented. The reason is that the construction, development, and utilization of RTHKP are connected with environmental management programs. This is more than just a mere implementation of a formality; however, based on regulations, especially Perda number 2011 concerning RTRW in Probolinggo Regency. Field officers or supervisors in green open spaces work by regulatory directives that have been previously informed.

**b. External**

Based on the results of the research analysis that has been done, there are several types of external driving factors for RTHKP in Probolinggo Regency, namely:

1) Private Engagement

Regarding the role of the private sector in investors who own housing. The private housing sector is obliged to give part of the land for public facilities, including the garden in the housing. In addition, if the development scope is close to green open space, it will be appropriately managed, starting from drainage, waste disposal, and even providing CSR. Private parties can also play a direct role in the green open space if they take care of official and legal permits. Green spaces in the Regency also open up opportunities for cooperation with the private sector. Even in private green open spaces, there are private areas where plants must be planted on privately owned land, with a proportion of 10%. If the private sector provides development innovation, it will be given. Other than that, the private sector that invests can build better green open spaces. In addition, there are also investment projects by the private sector in the form of CSR and construction of buildings in scopeRTH with permits and utilization that are oriented towards protecting green open space.

2) Other

Green open space development projects are only sometimes handled by the government, more involving the private sector. Such as by CV or PT in construction and procurement projects. As well as RTH, some events involve sponsors by assisting in supporting the management of RTH.



**Figure 3 Interview and direct observation at Park 1 in Probolinggo district**

The above explanations were obtained from interviews with the parties involved in RTHKP and on-site observation. Researchers directly observed several RTKHPs, including Park 1 in Probolinggo Regency. Implementing green open space planning policies in urban areas based on Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 1/2007 in Probolinggo Regency has internal sector driving factors, including human resources and legal basis. As well as external sector driving factors, including the involvement of the private sector, both during the arrangement and utilization of RTKHP in Probolinggo Regency.

Inhibiting Factors Implementation of green open space planning policies in urban areas based on Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 1 of 2007 in Probolinggo Regency:

**a. Internal**

Based on the results of the research analysis that has been done, it can be seen that there are several types of internal inhibiting factors for RTHKP in Probolinggo Regency, namely

1) Socialization

Green open space in development and management can be hampered. One is the need for more socialization related to using green open spaces. So people still need to learn about the protection of green open space. Even people still throw garbage carelessly. If there is a thorough and periodic outreach, it can increase public awareness of the protection and cleanliness of green open spaces. Lack of outreach to the community regarding the wise use of green open space; apart from that, private green open space oriented towards planting plants, as much as 10%, still needs to be implemented optimally. As in the environment owned by the community and the private sector, which does not orient 10% of the land for planting crops. In addition, the community needs to be made aware of maintaining the cleanliness of the green open space environment, and some even construct buildings that are not official.

2) Infrastructure

The inhibiting factors are also related to the infrastructure in green open spaces, such as trash cans at specific points. However, the trash still needs to be aesthetically pleasing if many green open spaces exist. Related to the infrastructure facilities at RTH, it has not been maximally constrained by funds, such as having a QR-Code on a tree to provide information and data related to plants. Only some things are up and running due to funding constraints.

**b. External**

Based on the results of the research analysis that has been done, it can be seen that there are several types of external inhibiting factors for RTHKP in Probolinggo Regency, namely.

1) Society Participation

Communities can become functional barriers to green open spaces. Some use RTH outside of the RTH function. Not only littering, but sometimes facilities are damaged, crossed out, or even taken. The community itself constrains green open space development. People are sometimes indifferent to the existence of RTH. People sometimes construct building permits and damage the green open space area. In addition, the community still needs to learn about private green open space on the community's land.

2) Other

The government constantly supervises and repairs, but these differ from the intensity of dirtying and destroying. Officer in the field also has not many and limited areas of supervision.



**Figure 4 Interview and direct observation at Kraksaan Park, Probolinggo Regency**

The above explanations were obtained from interviews with the parties involved in RTHKP and on-site observation. Researchers directly observed several RTKHPs, including Kraksaan Park and Probolinggo Regency. Implementing urban green open space planning policies based on Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 1 of 2007 in Probolinggo Regency has internal sector inhibiting factors, including minimal socialization and completeness of infrastructure as well as the inhibiting factors of the external sector, including community participation which is still lacking during the construction and supervision of the Probolinggo Regency RTKHP.

**4. CONCLUSIONS**

After conducting data analysis and discussing the implementation of green open space planning policies in urban areas based on Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 1 of 2007 in Probolinggo Regency, several research findings can be obtained. The results of these findings were presented in the previous chapter, from which the following can be drawn: The implementation of green open space planning policies for urban areas in Probolinggo Regency is proceeding in accordance with Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 1 of 2007. Internal propelling factors for the implementation of green open space planning policies for urban areas in Probolinggo Regency based on Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 1 of 2007 include human resources and the legal basis. In addition, the external driving factors include private sector participation. Internal factors inhibiting the implementation of green open space planning policies for urban areas in the Probolinggo Regency, based on Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 1 of 2007, include socialization and infrastructure facilities. Additionally, external impediments include community participation.



## **REFERENCES**

- Abdul Wahab, S. (2004). *Policy Analysis: From Formulation to Implementation of State Policy*. Script Earth.
- Aenni, N. (2011). *Application of GIS and Remote Sensing in Determining Adequacy and Prediction of Green Open Space Areas as CO2 Sinkers in Kudus Regency, Central Java*. Bogor Agricultural Institute.
- Agustino, L. (2016). *Fundamentals of Public Policy*. Alphabet.
- Anugerah, GPYB, & Nasution, UCM (2021). The Influence of Implementing Green Open Space (RTH) Policy and City Park Management on Public Satisfaction of City Park Users in Sukabumi City. *PRAJA Observer: Journal of Public Administration Research*, 1(4), 5–24.
- Ardiansah, & Oktapani, S. (2006). Analysis of Green Open Space Arrangement in Pekanbaru City. *Jispo*, 9(2), 1–126.
- Arikunto, S. (2010). *Research Procedures A Practice Approach*. Rineka Cipta.
- Astriani, N. (2015). Implications of Green Open Space Policy in Spatial Planning in West Java. *FIAT JUSTICIA: Journal of Law*, 8(2), 242–254. <https://doi.org/10.25041/fiatjustisia.v8no2.300>
- Burhan, B. (2010). *Qualitative Research Methodology*. PT. King of Grafindo Persada.
- Fitria, Helmi, & Syamsir. (2020). Implementation of Green Open Spatial Policy for Park Development in Jambi City. *Journal of Social Science Humanities*, 4(1), 132–140. <https://doi.org/10.22437/jssh.v4i1.9777>
- Grindle, M. S. (1980). *Politics and Policy Implementation in The Third World*. Princeton University Press.
- Life. (2018). *Public policy*. Four Two Media.
- Islamy, MI (2000). *Principles of State Policy Formulation*. Graphics Light.
- Januarisa, D. V, & Hardiansyah, G. (2015). Perceptions of Urban Communities on the Importance of Green Open Space (RTH) Functions in Pontianak City. *Journal of Sustainable Forestry*, 4(3).
- Lestari, I., Yanuwadi, B., & Soemarno, S. (2013). Analysis of Local Vegetation Suitability for Green Open Space (RTH) Roadways in Kupang City Center. *Indonesian Journal of Environment and Sustainable Development*, 4(1).
- Marsalis. (2014). *Research Methods: A Proposal Approach*. Script Earth.
- Marwiyah, S., Watoni, S., & Nafisah, A. (2022). Green Open Space Management Policy in Probolinggo City. *Journal of Research Innovation*, 2 (8).
- Miles, M.B, Huberman, A. ., & Saldana, J. (2014). *Qualitative Data Analysis, A Methods Sourcebook*, Edition 3. USA: Sage Publications. Terjemahan (Terjemahan). UI Pres.
- Moleong, L. (2018). *Qualitative Research Methodology*. PT. Rosdakarya youth.
- Nawawi, H. (2005). *Applied Research*. Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Nazir, M. (2013). *Research methods*. Indonesian Ghalia.
- Nugroho, R. (2018). Building Superior Public Policy in the Era of Democracy. *Journal of Academia Praja*, 1(02), 21–36. <https://doi.org/10.36859/jap.v1i02.63>
- Rahmy, WA, Faisal, B., & Soeriaatmadja, AR (2012). The Need for Urban Green Open Space in Dense Areas, Case Study in the Tegallega Region, Bandung. *Indonesian Journal of the Built Environment*, 1(1), 27–38.
- Santoso, B., Hidayah, R., & Sumardjito. (2012). The Pattern of Utilization of Green Open Space in the Village Area of Plemburan, Tegal, Ngalik, Sleman. *Inertia*, 8(1), 1–14.
- Subarsono. (2015). *Public Policy Analysis: Theory Concepts and Applications*. Student Library.
- Supriadi, B. (2014). Improving Guiding Technique Skills as Tour Guide Performance Criteria in Anticipation Towards the 2015 ASEAN Economic Community. In *Seminar on Tourism and ASEAN Economic Development (Vol. 21)*.
- Sugiyono. (2019). *Quantitative Qualitative Research Methods and R&D*. Alphabet.
- Tontou, JM, Moniaga, I., & Rengkung, M. (2015). Analysis of Green Open Space Needs in Poso City (Case Study: Poso Kota District). *Spatial*, 2(3), 63–71.
- Wijayanto, H., & Hidayati, RK (2017). Implementing Green Open Space Policy in Urban Areas (Development Study in North Jakarta Administrative City). *Public Spirit: Journal of Public Administration*, 12(2), 61. <https://doi.org/10.20961/sp.v12i2.16242>

Winarno, B. (2014). Public Policy (Theory, Process, and Case Studies). Caps.

Yusmawar, Y. (2016). The Benefits of Green Open Spaces for Urban Communities Viewed From the Socio-Economic Aspects of Banda Aceh City. Scientific Journal of Development Economics Students, 1(1), 290–298.