Proceedings Series on Social Sciences & Humanities, Volume 14
Proceedings of International Conference on Legal Studies (ICOLAS)
ISSN: 2808-103X

Implementation of Green Open Space Arrangement Policies in Purbalingga

Aldini Wanti Asri
Universitas Muhammadiyah Puwokerto

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

DOI:
10.30595/pssh.v14i.1053

Submited:
June 08, 2023

Accepted:
September 29, 2023

Published:
November 16, 2023

Keywords:

Policy implementation, green open space arrangement, Purbalingga Regency

ABSTRACT

This study aims to find out how the implementation of green open space arrangement policies in Purbalingga based on the Regional Regulation of the Purbalingga Regency number 10 of 2020 concerning the Purbalingga Regency Spatial Plan for 2011-2031 and its obstacles. This study is normative juridical. This study uses a qualitative approach with primary data sources and secondary data sources as its data sources. The data collection technique that used in this study is through, document studies or literature study including books, laws and regulations, journals, and articles related to the issues raised and website. The analysis technique used is a qualitative data analysis method.. The results of this study indicate that the total percentage of green open space in Purbalingga is still very far from the proportional number. In 2021 Purbalingga only reach the amount of 5,689% from 30% as the proportional number for green open space. In achieving this proportional amount, the implementation of the green open space arrangement policy itself has not been implemented optimally. This is due to various kinds of obstacles faced such as limited land and lack of public awareness of the important role of green open space.

Corresponding Author:
Aldini Wanti Asri
Faculty of Law, Universitas Muhammadiyah Purwokerto
Jl. KH. Ahmad Dahlan, Kembaran, Banyumas, Jawa Tengah 53182, Indonesia

I. INTRODUCTION

Currently, according to the results of the 2021 Population Census, the country of Indonesia has population of 270.20 million people. When compared to the total population the results of the census in 2010 which amounted to 241.8 million people, then the population of Indonesia has increased by 32.56 million people. population of Indonesia has increased by 32.56 million people. The number of population includes 34 provinces and 514 regencies/cities spread across the islands from regencies/cities spread across the islands from Sabang to Merauke. Purbalingga is one of the regencies in Indonesia as part of the Java Island, precisely located in Central Java Province. The capital of the Regency Purbalingga itself is located in Purbalingga. Based on data from the website page Population and Civil Registry Office of Purbalingga Regency, it can be seen that during the period 2017 to 2021, the population in Purbalingga has increased significantly. significant increase. So, it is interesting from the data that it is known that population in Purbalingga has increased, which is in line with the significant growth of Indonesia's population in 2017 to 2021. Indonesia's significant population growth in the last 10 years.

Along with the increase in population both in Purbalingga itself and in other areas, the static land must be able to provide land for activities for its residents such as housing, offices, industrial activities, and other public facilities. The dense population will also narrow the space for regional movement because humans are inseparable creatures in the exploitation of their environment. In this case, the damage to each biological ecosystem can be increasingly damaged due to the increase in population. This rapid population growth will then result in environmental pressure on the environment and have serious consequences on the balance of natural resources.

Population growth can be a contributing factor to the deterioration of biophysical environment, increased exploration and exploitation of the environment. The waste around us is certainly a result of activities that have an impact on the health of the surrounding community. on the health of the surrounding community. This population explosion is a factor supporting factors for the emergence of land pressures, social problems, degradation of the environment, climate change, and global warming[1]. All of these things as a negative impact of increasing population will cause pollution of land, air and water if not controlled. The real fact of the impact of this damage has made it difficult to get clean water sources, hot air, dry seasons to drought, and flooding when rainfall is high.

In order to reduce the negative impact of environmental damage efforts are also needed. Greening is a real action that is considered effective and easy to do in suppressing the negative impact of environmental problems that are easy to do in suppressing the negative impact of existing environmental problems. existing environmental problems. Through reforestation, existing environmental problems such as flooding, air pollution, and clean water shortages can be reduced in frequency, and clean water difficulties can be reduced in frequency. On a micro scale,greening can be done with the provision of Green Open Space (RTH) within the scope of urban areas. Most of the research is related to the ability of urban forestry to reduce air pollution, the capacity of urban forestry, particularly trees, to reduce air pollutants is through a number of mechanisms. pollutants through a number of mechanisms, urban trees can help to improve air quality in cities and the benefits can help improve human health. improve human health. Various tree configurations can alter the wind profile or create wind inversions through their geometry which aids in the rate of deposition of pollutants from the air or can act as a disic barriers that prevent the penetration of pollutants into specific areas[2]. Therefore, the provision of green spaces as a place that provides a source of providing a source of green plants in urban areas is very important

Law No. 26/2007 on Spatial Planning (Spatial Planning Law) regulates green spaces ranging from general rules such as definitions, objectives, and functions to more detailed regulations such as their arrangement. In general, RTH can be interpreted as a or a group of public areas that can be in the form of lengthways, lanes, or groups that are open in which the dominant contains green plants both naturally planted and artificial or deliberately planted. RTH has an important role in the spatial arrangement of the city. Considerations RTH planning itself is based on the creation of balance, harmony, and comfort of building security with the surrounding area and habitat, especially in the midst of this onslaught of development. habitat around it, especially in the midst of this onslaught of development. RTH has a very vital role for spatial planning in an area. RTH is said to be the lungs of the city because of its role in the scope of urban areas. Urban areas can maintain the balance of air, water, and soil from the availability of plants and plants in the midst of dense activities that can produce more waste and pollution. can produce more waste and pollution.

Purbalingga itself is currently aggressively carrying out development. development, both those carried out for the public interest and development that has economic value for the interests of certain individuals. This incessant development is increasingly affecting the existence of green open spaces. green open space. In the beginning, the city land was dominated by green open space before a lot of development was done. much development was carried out. As the amount of development as a result of the rate of population increase, the availability of land for green space needs will decrease as well[3].

Purbalingga is still experiencing problems related to the arrangement of green open spaces due to the increase in population over the years. arrangement of green open spaces due to the increasing population from year to year to year which causes the development and land use change. RTH. Currently, the percentage of urban green space in Purbalingga according to data from the Purbalingga Regency Government has only reached around 8.84% or around 246.99 hectares. 246.99 hectares. The Spatial Planning Law explains that RTH as part of open space consists of open space consists of public and private green spaces. As for the quantity of RTH that must be achieved in each region is 30% consisting of 20% public green space and 10% private green space. Public and 10% Private RTH. From the total percentage, it is known that RTH in Purbalingga is not yet

[1] Adianti, Shelly Yunita, 'Perencanaan Tata Ruang Sebagai Upaya Mewujudkan Pembangunan Kota Berkelanjutan (Studi Analisis Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Kota Mojokerto)', Jurnal Ilmiah Administrasi Publik, 6.1 (2020), 108

[2] Gratani, L., F. Tarquini, and R. Catoni, 'Tree Role in Environmental Quality Amelioration of the Sapienza University of Rome Campus', American Journal of Plant Sciences, 10.11 (2019), 2097

[3] Longaris Sendy, 'Identifikasi Dan Evaluasi Eksistensi Ruang Terbuka', Jurnal Perencanaan Wilayah Dan Kota, 6.3 (2019), 759

in accordance with the proportional amount. The arrangement of green spaces in Purbalingga itself has been regulated in such a way in the Regional Regulation of Purbalingga Regency Regulation Number 10 of 2020 Concerning Amendments to Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2011 concerning the Regional Spatial Plan of the Regency of Purbalingga Year 2011-2031. However, until now there has been no significant increase in the percentage of green spaces in Purbalingga and the existence of green spaces is still quite minimal. is still quite minimal. The facts and conditions in the field are then became the author's consideration to conduct research in the Purbalingga Regency.

For this reason, the purpose of this research is definitely to describe and analyze the implementation of green open space provision policies. analyze the implementation of green open space provision policies based on Purbalingga Regency Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2020 About the Regional Spatial Plan of Purbalingga Regency in 2020 along with the monitoring mechanism for the implementation of a policy. monitoring mechanism for the implementation of a policy. So that departing from the preliminary description above, a legal issue can be drawn which is then used as a formulation in the research. which is then used as a formulation in this research.

II. RESEARCH PROBLEMS

The problem formulation in this research is "How is the implementation of Purbalingga Regency Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2020 about the Regional Spatial Plan of Purbalingga Regency in 2011-2031 towards the policy of green open space arrangement in Purbalingga Regency?

III. RESEARCH METHODS

This research discusses the implementation of the green open space arrangement policy and how the monitoring mechanism for the implementation of the policy. A good spatial planning policy implementation carried out by state administrators will have a positive impact on the development of an area positive impact on the development of an area.

The development of science and technology cannot be separated from an important stage, namely through research aimed at revealing scientific truths in accordance with existing facts. In a research there is a process of analyzing and constructing data that has been for further study. This research approach is to use a qualitative approach. The type of legal research used in this research is normative juridical legal research. In this normative juridical legal research using secondary data. The data collection technique used is document study or literature study including books, laws and regulations, journals, and articles related to the issues raised. The analysis technique used is a qualitative data analysis method.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. First Research Problem Discussion

Purbalingga Regency is one of 29 regencies and 6 municipalities included in the administrative area of Central Java Province. Administratively, Purbalingga Regency has 239 villages/sub-districts, which when broken down are 224 villages and 15 sub-districts spread across 18 sub-districts. The area of Purbalingga Regency itself is 77,764.122 hectares, which covers 2.39 percent of the total area of Central Java Province, which is 3,280,069 hectares with the largest area in Rembang District with an area of 9,159 hectares and the smallest area in Purbalingga District with an area of 1,472 hectares. Based on the results of the 2020-2023 interim population projection (mid-year/June) by the Purbalingga Central Bureau of Statistics, Purbalingga Regency has a population of 1,007,794 people as of 2021 with a population growth rate of 0.92 percent in the period 2020 to 2021. In general, the distribution of population in Purbalingga Regency is still relatively uneven with the area that has the highest density is Purbalingga Sub-district at 3,899 people and the one with the lowest density is Karangjambu Sub-district at 616 people.

Purbalingga has a limited land area, but it is followed by a relatively rapid increase in population. This uneven population density in each sub-district is caused by the growth of the industrial sector, which is only found in the urban areas of Purbalingga Regency, causing urbanization. The growth of population density often encourages the emergence of several environmental problem factors. These environmental problems include a decrease in clean water sources, a decrease in air quality due to motorized vehicles and factory fumes, more built-up areas that reduce water catchment areas, and increased production of waste or garbage. In developing countries other than Indonesia, the growth of population density is quite fast, the growth of the number of resources, the development of the industrialization sector supported by technological aspects as a factor causing damage to the environmental order[4].

[4] Subekti, Rahayu, and Shinta Dwi Destiana, 'Perspektif Hukum Administrasi Negara Dalam Penataan Lingkungan Kabupaten Purbalingga', Jurnal Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Undiksha, 10.2 (2022), 455

Some factors that can cause environmental damage can be overcome one of them through RTH. The meaning of the use of the term RTH, which can have a broad meaning based on the Spatial Planning Law, is an area as part of open space, where there are green and non-green open spaces that are overgrown with plants as green instruments that grow intentionally or unintentionally. RTH consists of urban forest areas, city parks, urban village parks, cemeteries, river borders, fields, and green lanes. The classification of RTH itself is grouped based on the status of the area, not based on the shape or structure of the vegetation[5]. Budiharjo argues that RTH is a place or open space where there is no physical cover part that functions in supporting various daily community activities in an environment. RTH in general can have components of other objects outside the plant itself whose existence can accommodate functions in accordance with the development theme of the RTH land itself. The form of RTH certainly depends on the available land, including clustered or piled up, spread, and paths. Meanwhile, according to the Spatial Planning Law, RTH consists of public and private RTH. The RTH has several basic functions, including[6]:

1. Bio-ecological (physical) functions, namely green spaces can function in providing assurance on the balance of air circulation, regulating the microclimate, as a shade, oxygen producer and carbon dioxide absorber, as a rainwater catchment area, animal habitat provider, and absorption of various pollutants both air, water, and soil.
2. Socio-economic function, namely RTH is very possible to be used as a place for various social activities. RTH does not rule out the possibility of developing various productive activities such as a means for residents to communicate, a place for residents and migrants to recreate, a medium in increasing knowledge and conducting research.
3. Supporting urban ecosystems, namely green spaces play a role in maintaining the balance of the city's ecosystem, starting from being an oxygen producer, having various types of beautiful plants and flowers, and can be a business field in agriculture and forestry.
4. Aesthetic functions, namely green spaces can play a role in increasing comfort, beautifying the environment, and providing a healthy atmosphere and circulation for daily life. The existence of green spaces itself contains a very broad dimension so that there are many laws and regulations relating to the arrangement of green spaces themselves.

Aside from the mandate that has been materially formulated in the legislation above it, such as one of the higher ones, such as the Spatial Planning Law, these factors and reasons are the basis for the foundation in the formation of local regulations such as the Purbalingga Regency Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2020 concerning the Regional Spatial Plan of Purbalingga Regency in 2011-2031 (Perda RTRW Kab. Purbalingga) and Purbalingga Regent Regulation Number 46 of 2021 concerning the Detailed Spatial Plan for Purbalingga Urban Area in 2021-2041 (Perbup RDTR). Basically, in order to determine the function and direction of policy, the Purbalingga Regency Government has definitely formulated policies from the mandate of higher regulations according to the hierarchy of laws and regulations in Indonesia. Policies in the arrangement of green open space in Purbalingga Regency have a high urgency because RTH itself has a vital role for the sustainability of human life and a healthy environment. According to the open space data on the website https://rth.purbalinggakab.go.id/peta/index.html, the results of the analysis of the percentage of RTH in Purbalingga itself as of 2021 have only reached 5.689% with the following mapping:

Table 1. Data Mapping of Public Green Spaces in Purbalingga Regency in 2021

Type of green space	Area (ha)
Urban Forest	37.59
City Park	20.28
Village Park	30.31
Cemetery	25.45
Riverbanks	45.36
Field 0	0
Green Line 0	0
Total	158.99
Purbalingga Urban Area	2,794.48
Percentage	5.689%

Whereas according to the provisions of the Regional Spatial Planning Regulation of Purbalingga Regency mandated in Article 21 paragraph (5) that the urban green space area is at least 30% of the urban area

[5] Mashur, Dadang, and Zaili Rusli, 'Upaya Dan Implikasi Penyediaan Ruang Terbuka Hijau (Rth)', Jurnal Kebijakan Publik, 9.1 (2018), 47
[6] Syukri, Muhammad Rijal, 'Penataan Ruang Terbuka Hijau (RTH) Kawasan Permukiman Di Kelurahan Tenilo', RADIAL – JuRnal PerADaban SaIns, RekayAsa Dan TeknoLogi, 1.2 (2019), 66

of Purbalingga. Of the total percentage of RTH consists of at least 20% for public RTH and 10% for private RTH. Based on this data, the amount of green space in the urban area of Purbalingga Regency is still very far from the minimum. For this reason, it is necessary to have a green space arrangement policy that supports the creation of proportional green space in Purbalingga Regency. The Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) itself is a general spatial plan of the city area containing objectives, policies, strategies and plans, determination, direction in utilization and control (Mokodongan, Rondonuwu and Moniaga, 2019). In implementing this spatial planning policy, of course, it must pay attention to the principles of spatial planning, including integration, harmony, sustainability, utility, efficiency, effectiveness, openness, cohesion, protection of public interests, legal certainty and justice, and accountability so that the implementation of a spatial planning policy can run in accordance with the objectives to be achieved (Widodo and Perwitasari, 2020). According to the Head of the Spatial Planning Division of the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office of Purbalingga Regency, the implementation of the RTH arrangement policy in Purbalingga Regency is based on the Regional Regulation on RTRW Kab. Purbalingga and Perbup RDTR, including:

1. Planning Planning can be said to be the first step in structuring RTH in Purbalingga Regency so that it can provide benefits to the surrounding environment. For this reason, the implementation of RTH planning by the Purbalingga Regency Government through DPU-PR consists of the following components:
    a. Location Location selection for Public Green Space itself in Purbalingga Regency is allocated in the urban area of Purbalingga with the construction of several Public Green Spaces as stipulated in Appendix XII of the RDTR Regent Regulation of Purbalingga Regency. So that later Purbalingga Regency has green spaces that can help maintain the balance of the ecosystem in the surrounding environment.
    b. Target achievement area Based on the Regional Regulation of the RDTR Kab. Purbalingga regulates that the amount of green space in the urban area of Purbalingga must at least reach 30% of its area, including 20% public green space and 10% private green space. Currently, as of 2021 the amount of public green space in the urban area of Purbalingga has only reached approximately 5.689% or around 158.99 hectares so that to achieve the target of 20% of the urban area of 2,794 hectares, public green space of approximately 399 hectares or around 14% is still needed. As for the quality target, green spaces can have aesthetic value that serves as beauty and comfort as well as ecological benefits that can maintain the balance of the surrounding environment.
    c. Cost requirements For the green space arrangement policy in Purbalingga Regency itself, funds are obtained from the Regency APBD, Provincial APBD, and APBN which are obtained from green space arrangement programs in Purbalingga Regency.
    d. Implementing agents The parties involved in the arrangement of green spaces in Purbalingga Regency include several implementing agencies such as the main ones in DLH Purbalingga Regency and DPU-PR Purbalingga Regency.
2. Utilization The policy direction in the utilization of RTH in Purbalingga Regency is to maintain and realize that RTH can function with P-ISSN: 2723-7435 164 optimal. The following are some utilization activities in order to realize RTH according to its function:
    a. New development Of course, to achieve a proportional RTH target, new development must be carried out so that in each region there is RTH that can function properly. The development itself has been planned at several points, namely in the former bobotsari animal market and pengadegan plan in 2023 will be made RTH in the form of a city park.
    b. Maintenance This maintenance activity itself is more carried out by the Purbalingga Regency Environmental Service. Maintenance activities themselves consist of routine maintenance and checking of green spaces. While not being able to increase the amount of green spaces, DLH can only maintain or maximize the function of existing green spaces. Routine maintenance is carried out by placing officers consisting of civil servants and additional non-civil servants in charge of cleaning or tidying up and watering in the existing RTH area.
3. Control Control is an effort made to secure the existence of RTH areas so that they function as existing provisions. The control efforts include:
    a. Licensing The emphasis of this licensing activity lies during the process of applying for Building Approval (PBG which was formerly called IMB). If someone will apply for this PBG, they must first provide 10% of land to function as private green space as one of the requirements. This is considered to be an effort to increase the amount of private green space and preserve it in the midst of dense buildings and activities.

b. Monitoring For monitoring or supervision itself in the process of implementing the policy has not been implemented. Because PBG is a new policy, for now there is no process of checking the field. The plan is to start in 2023 to conduct field checks in stages.

V. CONCLUSION

In the implementation of the RTH arrangement policy in Purbalingga Regency can still not be implemented optimally because there are no significant results obtained. results obtained significantly, where the total percentage of RTH to date is still at the same figure of 5.689%. is still at the same figure of 5.689%. Implementation of structuring policies includes policies in the planning, utilization, and control processes. utilization control. Success or failure of the policy implementation policy implementation depends on several factors, namely the size factor including the achievement of targets and the scope of a policy's objectives, supporting factors such as human resources as policy implementers, financial resources, as well as facilities including supporting technology, and the factor of community participation. participation factor of the community. In the implementation of this RTH arrangement policy itself. There are still several obstacles, namely limited land so that requires a large enough budget to carry out land acquisition. The next obstacle lies in public awareness, where many of the people do not understand the importance of the role of green spaces. many of the people who do not understand the importance of the role of RTH to the balance of the environment and the ecosystem around it. balance of the environment and the surrounding ecosystem. This makes people do not care because RTH is considered to have no economic value.

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