

Green Open Space Management in Bone Regency

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ABSTRACT

Green open space is one of the problems that must be considered and considered together at this time, where the condition of this area is increasingly displaced by urban areas. This study aims to analyze the management of green open space in Bone Regency with the hope that the results of the analysis can be a reference for revising the spatial plan that has been implemented but is not on target. The stages of the research method, starting from theoretical studies and empirical studies, preparation of proposals, testing the validity and reliability, data collection, analysis, and discussion. From a government perspective that sees green open space from the side to beautify urban spaces with various aesthetic touches in green open space settings. In-depth studies of environmental impacts and in-depth socio-cultural aspects carried out by the private sector have a more favorable effect on the development of green open spaces in Bone Regency. From the perspective of the community itself, who want green open space to be used for a variety of activities that can be carried out, for example by carrying out microeconomic development in areas that are built

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INTRODUCTION

The regulation and utilization of space are one of the authorities of the government, from the central level to the regional level (Ayu et al., 2019; Nasrullah et al., 2020; Niswaty et al., 2015). Therefore, in the planning process, the zoning and utilization of urban space must be carried out jointly, integrated, and thoroughly, to achieve development goals. Several urban development strategies have been implemented. There are still some weaknesses, especially in planning and realization. Implementation in the field often deviates from the predetermined plan. Also, one of the things that need to be considered in the development planning process in a participatory and transparent manner by taking into account bottom-up planning which concerns the interests of various parties, including the government, the private sector, NGOs, and the general public.

Green open space is one of the issues that must be considered and considered together at this time (Bansal & Roth, 2000; Carrus et al., 2015; Sony et al., 2015), where the condition of this area is increasingly displaced by urban areas. If allowed to continue, it will have an impact on creating an environment that is uncomfortable or even endangers all components of life. Various functions related to the existence of green open space (ecological, social, economic, and architectural functions) and its aesthetic value (objects and environment) can not only improve the quality of the environment and for the continuity of urban life but can also be a value of city pride and identity (Benedict & MacMahon, 2002; Cho et al., 2008; US EPA, 2012). To obtain functional and aesthetic green open space in an urban system, the minimum area, pattern and

structure, shape, and distribution must be considered in building and developing it. The ecological character, conditions, and desires of city residents, as well as the direction and goals of urban development and development, are the main determinants in determining the amount of this functional green open space.

The development and management of green open space in urban areas must be a substance that is accommodated hierarchically in-laws and regulations as well as guidelines at the national and regional / city levels (Byrne et al., 2015; Khotdee et al., 2012; Müller et al., 2018; Sherer, 2006). For the regional level both at provincial and district/city levels, green open space issues become an organic part of the Regional and Sub-regional Spatial Planning which is strengthened by regional regulations. In its implementation, the development and management of green open space also involve the community to increase their appreciation and concern for, especially, the quality of the urban natural environment, which tends to decline.

Regional Spatial Planning for Bone Regency aims to realize a safe, comfortable, productive, and sustainable district space through the development of marine and fisheries, agriculture, forestry, tourism, services, and mining by the capacity of the region's carrying capacity as well as realizing a multi-gate system program in Bone Regency which can open access for increased development in the Bone Regency area.

This study aims to analyze the management of green open space in Bone Regency with the hope that the results of the analysis can be a reference for revising the spatial plan that has been implemented but is not on target. The expected benefits are used as input in determining work programs related to the implementation of green open space as well as consideration for the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office of Bone Regency to program and carry out development activities, especially green open spaces

METHOD

This research was conducted using a qualitative approach and the research design was descriptive. The location of this research was carried out in Bone Regency. Research time for 8 months. The unit of analysis in this study is the management of green open space in Bone Regency. To obtain data regarding the unit of analysis, research informants representing all parties related to the implementation of green open space were assigned, including government, private sector, NGOs, and the community. The data collection techniques used were interviews and documentation techniques. The data analysis techniques used were data categorization, data abstraction, data testing, and conclusion drawing.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The regulation and utilization of space are one of the authorities of the government, from the central level to the regional level. Therefore, in the planning process, the zoning and utilization of urban space must be carried out jointly, integrated, and thoroughly, to achieve development goals. Several city development strategies that are contained in the RTRW and have been implemented still have several weaknesses, especially in planning and realization. Implementation in the field often deviates from the predetermined plan. Also, one of the things that need to be considered in the development planning process in a participatory and

transparent manner by taking into account bottom-up planning which concerns the interests of various parties, including the government, the private sector, NGOs, and the general public.

Go Green by the Government of Bone Regency

The discourse that is promoted by the government in seeing green open spaces in Bone Regency has become a benchmark for several uses of green open space in Bone Regency. Pwacanaan built in the government's efforts is through the go green movement carried out by the government. Green open space in the government's discourse wants to do something new for the utilization of green open space itself. The movement carried out by the government seems to have not seen how environmental problems are used as study material for other green open space discourses.

Until now, the government, through the go green movement to create green open spaces, still has minimal questions about the surrounding environment, the tendency developed by the government tends to only consider how space management is so pleasing to the eye. The government's tendency to build green open spaces in Bone Regency focuses only on aesthetics.

From what was conveyed by one of the employees of the Environmental Service, it can be used as a reference, if the construction of green open spaces in Bone Regency has become an agenda carried out by the Environmental Service, but of course, the problem is when the existing development is just as if based on the level of use of space that does not involve the views of the community and in-depth studies of the impacts that will be generated from the existing green open space.

In this research, we will also use several locations to see the green open space in Bone Regency, this space will be used as a representation as a proper context to be held. The use of these three locations is certainly not immune from the efforts made by the South Sulawesi government to improve the quality of the existing environment with many activity labels, such as going green activities. This activity seeks to provide important experiences for the community to improve their planting power so that Bone Regency can be the driving force for green open spaces in Bone Regency, so the efforts made by the government to replant several trees in open green spaces get support and become obligations to the government in Bone Regency itself.

For the area of Watampone City and Bone Regency in general, there are still some places that have not received more monitoring to be upgraded as green open spaces. This is because the people themselves have not made several efforts to overcome this, the go green movement that has been promoted by the government, and seems to come down to the Bone Regency government, seems to be only part of the government's big agenda at that time. This is because after the end of the reign of certain rulers, now the go green movement has become a part of the past that is only considered possible. That way this research will focus on several places that will be part of the existing green open space research context in Bone Regency, this is an effort to represent the researchers.

Such a scene is certainly part of what is on the agenda to revive the ecological world that exists in Bone Regency. The development of green open spaces for parks and sports fields has become part of the management or responsibility of the Bone Regency government itself in promoting and developing green open spaces located right in the city center of Bone Regency.

This green lane becomes an open space which is very important to become a space for playing and exercising for people who will experience this matter firsthand.

The need for green open space will continue to increase/increase along with the population growth. Therefore efforts to develop green open space can not only be carried out in the business of providing city parks and green lines as has been implemented so far, but it is necessary to develop efforts in areas that have the potential for green management such as industrial areas, riverbanks and canals, yards/yards residents of business and trade areas and other areas. Efforts to develop green open spaces can be carried out using intensification and by means of extensification. The first method (intensification) is an effort to plant crops to improve the quality of green systems in areas that were previously green systems.

The community's need for green open space should be a concern that must be met by people who are supposed to make policies, this is at least the most important part of the journey of green open space in Bone Regency so that it will become a very important need. Fundamentally, if the green open space that is devoted to the community must be based on an understanding and estimation as well as an in-depth study of the needs of the targeted community, this will become the most important part of seeing and mechanizing green open space in Bone Regency.

The provision of green open space in Bone Regency has made the government always be seen from the spatial and aesthetic point of view. It must be acknowledged that the strengthening of green open spaces in the style of the Bone Regency government has contributed a lot to the existence or the operation of the Green Open Space in Bone Regency. This is a derivative taken by the government to regain awareness of the people of Bone Regency in responding to the existence of green open spaces. The awareness to continue to raise awareness of the existence of green open spaces should be the most active thing done by the government because the balance of development should be seen from the ecological nature of its appeal. With this, it is estimated that in the future Bone Regency will become a pilot area in other regions and regions.

Optimization of green open space carried out by the government is by planting vegetation of different types to create layered structures. This condition will cause the ability of green open space in Bone Regency to grow bigger and faster and it is designed or estimated to be very optimal in neutralizing CO². Because with the arrangement of the types and composition of existing plants in a land with green open space, of course, it is accompanied by the increasing height with a layered composition of bushes, stakes, and trees. In line with this, the independence of Bone Regency can also be seen from the background for the formation of this green open space. That way, Bone Regency becomes land suitable to be used as green open space, or become the lungs of the world.

Green Open Space in the Perspective of Private Parties and NGOs

The Green Open Space proclaimed by the government, in this case, the Bone District government, is certainly different from what is the object of planning by the private sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Usually, green open spaces that are planned and executed by the private sector will pay more attention to the development process of the surrounding community. In the spatial layout plan, RTH is a planned public open space in an area, which is composed of green open space and non-green open space. Green open space, has

a special function and role in each area in each district/city spatial plan, which is planned in the form of arrangement of plants, plants, and vegetation so that it can play a role in supporting ecological, socio-cultural, and architectural functions, so that can provide optimal benefits for the economy and welfare for the community.

Green Open Space in the context of the private sector and NGOs want to improve urban spatial planning and infrastructure that ensures public accessibility that is environmentally sound and comfortable to do. This is done as an effort to acquire an area or create an urban community that is ecologically empowered, one of which is that the community is aware of the source of green open space that must be maintained. In the future, this will give quite a lot and complex names in the field of disaster management, because the opening of green space will reduce the absorption of water in the area.

The development of Bone Regency in which there are also private parties and non-governmental organizations, giving their attention to the green open space in Bone Regency, this is evidenced by several studies conducted by the private sector to advance the development of green open spaces. This will have a fairly good impact on the existence of green open spaces in Bone Regency so that the existence of green open spaces in Bone Regency will be in line with studies produced by private parties that are more appropriate to the context.

The strength of the views held by the private sector, which is also a non-governmental organization, lies in the studies they use. Some of the research conducted by private parties, indeed raises a new view, because some of the views put forward in seeing the green open space because the equivalent studies and research provided by the private sector are felt to be in line with the existing context conditions in Bone Regency. This is what makes Bone Regency in managing green open spaces in its region, it is better if it cooperates with the private sector so that it is maximally done. Things like this of course also need to be done to see and organize the spatial especially regarding the green open space in Bone Regency.

Green Open Space in Community Perspective

From the results of the field data that the author managed to get by conducting interview techniques with several existing residents, at least he brought some serious assumptions about the provision of green open spaces by the concept desired by the community. It is interesting to get an in-depth study of human and environmental studies because analysis of Green Open Space is always related to the number of people in the area. Moreover, if connected with a concept that slightly involves the context of Bone Regency, several statements from the community members who were studied in this research provided various studies in it.

Optimization of population density is followed by an increase in housing needs and other supporting facilities such as public facilities and social facilities, including green open spaces. Through an approach to land use planning directions, this can be addressed by two choices of regional development strategies, namely a horizontal development strategy and a vertical development strategy. The last option is possible if there is a proposal to increase the Building Floor Coefficient (KLB) on the land. This value determines the total building area that can be built and is generally offset by a decrease in the Basic Building Coefficient. which decreases followed by an increase in the proportion of open space that has the potential to become green open space. The vertical development strategy is an effort to increase the proportion of green open space used in several flats development plans in Bone Regency.

As for the socio-cultural aspect, one of the functions of green open space is as a space for communication and social interaction for the community. This can be realized through green open space that is public. Apart from being a space for community interaction, public RTH should also fulfill functions as a means of recreation, sports, educational facilities, even as a culinary center. Apart from these two aspects, RTH can also function aesthetically, including increasing comfort, beautifying the city environment, and stimulating the creativity and productivity of city residents. For a public green open space to function optimally, of course, it is necessary to pay attention to whether it meets the criteria for provision as an ideal public space such as a location that is easy to reach, comfortable, and provides a sense of security for its users.

Discussion

Green open spaces in rural areas in Bone Regency can once be built green open spaces which have various improvements that will later support green open spaces in urban areas. Many of the existing green open space management in Bone Regency is more in line with national or regional standards with existing standards. The need for a provision such as green open space is applied with several proportions covering an area of at least 30% of the existing area.

The existence of green open spaces in terms of rural areas is also not only at the level of widening or expanding the cultivated land for farmers. Green open spaces in several villages in Bone Regency also indicate that green open spaces can be held because various activities and behavior patterns of residents also occur there. The distribution of green open space with various possibilities that can arise in it, it is very important to feel it to be developed in rural areas because, with that, Green Open Space (RTH) is currently experiencing a very significant decline and resulting in a decrease in the quality of the urban environment which has an impact on various aspects of life. Urban areas include frequent flooding, increased air pollution, and decreased community productivity due to the limited space available for social interaction. Urban growth and development are influenced by the existence of various factors, including population factors, as well as the interaction between cities and other cities within the scope of an area as well as outside the territory of an area. The development of these factors (population, population activities, and the interaction of the city with other areas) triggers the growth and development of areas that have an impact on physical changes and land use.

Green open space is one of the important elements in a city. Green open space serves to balance the ecological conditions in an area so that there is a balance between the ecosystem and development developments in the modern era. The function of the existence of green open spaces, among others, is to balance the ecological ecosystem, which is where the green open space becomes a place for wild animals such as birds to live. As an architectural function, namely adding to the beauty where green open space also gives a different sense through the arrangement of color forms and types of green open space vegetation, as a social function, namely a place to interact with the surrounding community where the green open space provides coolness, comfort so that people are accommodated in various interactions activities, as a deterrent to disasters such as soil erosion that is caused either from the air or from water erosion, plant roots function to bind the soil to make it strong from water attack.

The development of cities in Indonesia has grown rapidly, various efforts have been made to achieve optimal and quality urban development, one of the efforts made is to provide urban green open space. The availability of urban green open space has become a concern for every local government in Indonesia, especially in big cities as stated in the spatial planning law Number 26 of 2007 which mandates that every city must have a green open space area of 30% of the total area. the city. Green open space has several important benefits for a city and is a natural and built-in element that plays a very important role in realizing an environmentally friendly city. (Kusumandari, 2014; Xu et al., 2011). The existence of green open spaces in urban areas has the aim of maintaining the harmony and balance of the urban environmental ecosystem, realizing a balance between the natural environment and the artificial environment, and improving the quality of a healthy, beautiful, and comfortable urban environment. (Groome, 1990; Li et al., 2005)

The formation of a city green open space system is a response to the need for green open space in an urban area which includes the needs of the ecological, social, and economic aspects of the area. (Lestan et al., 2014; Porcherie et al., 2018; Xu et al., 2011). It requires sufficient conversation between several scientific slices to carry out and fulfill the green open space as a thing that can be used for various activities in it. This is certainly in line with some good and good conditions to carry out the different pathway that fulfills some of the different points of view that exist in seeing green open spaces in Bone Regency.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion in this study is related to the availability of green open space in Bone Regency. from a government perspective that sees green open spaces from the side to beautify urban spaces with various aesthetic touches in green open space settings. The aspect seen in this study is how the views of the private sector or in this case what is also called non-governmental organizations in implementing green open space development which will later be consumed by the community. In-depth studies of environmental impacts and in-depth socio-cultural aspects carried out by the private sector have a more favorable effect on the development of green open spaces in Bone Regency. Third, it is from the perspective of the community the green open space to become a place to unwind and also a simple recreation area for residents who have access to green open spaces.

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