

Utilization of Green Open Space on the Boulevard City of Manado

1st Sisca B. Kairupan
Public Administration Department
Universitas Negeri Manado
Tondano, Indonesia
siscakairupan@unima.ac.id

2nd Angelia B. Ngadiman
Public Administration Department
Universitas Negeri Manado
Tondano, Indonesia
Angelsj42@gmail.com

3rd Jeane Mantiri
Public Administration Department
Universitas Negeri Manado
Tondano, Indonesia
jeanelitha@unima.ac.id

4th Recky H. E. Sendouw
Public Administration Department
Faculty of Social Science
Universitas Negeri Manado
Tondano, Indonesia
reckysendouw@unima.ac.id

5th Marthinus Mandagi
Public Administration Department
Faculty of Social Science
Universitas Negeri Manado
Tondano, Indonesia
marthinusmandagi@unima.ac.id

Abstract—The purpose of this study is to find out how Green Open Space Utilization on the Manado City Boulevard Area and what are the inhibiting factors, especially in Godbless Park. This study uses qualitative methods; the data were collected through observation, documentation, and interviews. Based on the results of the study, the city park that should be shaped as green space (green field), equipped with recreational facilities, playgrounds (children / toddlers), flower gardens, special parks (for the elderly), limited sports facilities, and sports complexes have not been realized well and maximally. By the Minister of Public Works Regulation No. 5 of 2008 concerning Guidelines for Provision and Use of Green Open Space in Urban Areas. Utilization of Green Open Space on the Boulevard City of Manado Area, especially Godbless Park was found to experience uncertainty in its development and found a shift in land function, namely the physical building was found to be more dominantly built on the land than the green area.

Keywords— utilization, Open Space, Green

I. INTRODUCTION

Availability of Green Open Space needs special attention in urban areas because the city is a center of growth, development, and change in all aspects that are increasingly complex. Green Open Space Arrangement is intended related to the provision of residential areas, public and social facilities and open spaces in urban areas [1]. One of the problems faced by almost all cities in Indonesia is the increasingly reduced environment and public space, especially the Green Open Space. Based on the Constitution No. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, each city area must provide Green Open Space of 30% of the total area with details of 20% of public space and 10% of private space. Article 1 Number 31 defines a Green Open Space as an elongated area/path and group with more open use, a place to grow plants, both naturally grown and intentionally planted. In the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 1 of 2007 concerning Green Open Space Arrangement of Urban Areas, Green Open Space aims to (1) maintain harmony and balance in urban environmental ecosystems; (2) realize the balance between the natural environment and the artificial environment in urban areas; and (3) improving the quality of a healthy, beautiful, clean and comfortable urban environment. In Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2014 concerning the Spatial Plan of Manado City in 2014-2034,

article 3 also stated that spatial planning of the city area aims to realize an international tourism city that is supported by trade and services as the driving force of the economy in the North-Eastern part of Indonesia sustainably. While observations on Manado City Boulevard area found that land for Green Open Space, namely the Blessing Park or Godbless Park, if seen and adjusted based on the Minister of Public Works Regulation No. 5 of 2008 concerning Guidelines for Provision and Use of Green Open Space in Urban Areas, in Chapter 3, a city park that is shaped as a green space (green field), must be equipped with recreational facilities, playgrounds (children / toddlers), flower gardens, special parks (for the elderly), limited sports facilities, and sports complexes with a minimum of RTH 30 %, has not been realized well and maximally. The following is the Godbless Park Masterplan obtained from the Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning of Manado city.

Picture I. Godbless Park RTH Masterplan Boulevard Area



And the following photos of sightings taken through the Google Earth application.



Picture II. Photo of Godbless Sighting from the Top

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted with a qualitative approach, because with qualitative research, it emphasizes more on the process of finding meaning, expressing meaning, behind the phenomena that arise in research, with the aim that the problems to be studied are more comprehensive, profound, natural and what they are and without much interference from the researcher on the facts that emerge. In general, the reason for using qualitative methods is because the problems are not clear, holistic, complex, dynamic and meaningful so that it is impossible for the data in the social situation to be captured using quantitative research methods with instruments such as tests, questionnaires. Also, the author intends to understand the social situation deeply, find patterns, hypotheses, and theories [2]). Thus this research is intended to provide a description, an overview of the use of green open space on the Boulevard City of Manado.

Arrangement in spatial planning activities itself has determined the amount of green space in accordance with the mandate of Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning which is 30% (thirty percent) of the city area, to ensure clean air, as well as other ecological systems, including maintaining biodiversity and increasing the aesthetics of the city which consists of 20% public green open space of 10% private green open space. For this reason, the focus of this research lies in the green space function itself which can be elaborated more deeply in the Minister of Public Labor and Spatial Planning Regulation No. 5 of 2008 concerning Provision and Guidelines for Utilization of Green Open Space in Urban Areas.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Utilization Of Green Open Space In Boulevard Area Of Manado City

"Public policy is whatever the government chooses to do or not to do", this was stated by reference [3]. Dye has the opinion that public policy is whatever the government chooses to do or not to do. In line with dye, policy experts George C. Edward III and Ira Sharkansky [4] argued that "state policy is an action taken or not carried out by the government, the state policy can be in the form of legislation

used to achieve goals and targets of programs and actions taken by the government.

Green Open Space is a policy carried out by the Government with the aim of maintaining ecosystems in the City area. The City Government has an important role in the making and utilization of green open spaces. Robert Eyestone [5] argues that Public Policy is the relationship of a government unit with its environment (Public policy is the relationship of a government unit to its Environment). Green Open Space is an area / environment that is part of a city that functions to support security, welfare, improvement of environmental quality and nature conservation. In general, Green Open Space consists of a linear movement room or corridor and island space or oasis [6]. Also the path as a path of movement and room as a place of rest, activity or purpose [7].

Based on the Minister of Public Works Regulation No. 5 of 2008 concerning Guidelines for Provision of Green Space Utilization in Urban Areas, the benefits of green open space based on its function were divided into:

- a. Direct benefits (in the sense of being fast and tangible), namely forming beauty and comfort (shade, fresh, cool) and getting materials for sale (wood, leaves, flowers, fruit);
- b. Indirect (long-term and intangible) benefits, namely highly effective air purifiers, maintenance of continuity of groundwater supplies, preservation of environmental functions along with all existing flora and fauna contents (biological conservation or biodiversity).

But in reality, in the implementation of green space, especially in the Boulevard City of Manado, Godbless Park, we found an implementation that is not optimal by existing regulations.

First, ecological functions have not been carried out in the field. This is justified by the people who often use the facilities there; they have not felt the ecological functions present in the park, the lack of trees and green plants that cause the weather to feel hot, and the drainage problems raised to be complaints from the public. Other findings were that some informants at the PUPR Office were not sure whether there were ecological functions listed in the Godbless Park Masterplan. Even one of the informants at the Regional Development Research Planning Board was not sure whether Godbless Park was functioning as a green space. This indicates that the function of Godbless Park has not been seen as a top priority in the development of green open space, whereas in the regulations stated ecological functions are the main function of the development of public green space. The following garden pictures were taken:





Secondly, the socio-cultural function found that according to the PUPR Office and Bapelitbangda itself was stated that Godbless Park had not yet presented a picture of the local culture of Manado as the visualization of the building was not very good. This is also supported by the data obtained through interviews with people who said that Godbless Park is not a representative yet, one of the communities revealed that there might be but not a maximum because only hand monuments were established to introduce Manado city culture.

Third, economic function; green open space in the urban area of Manado, especially on the Boulevard area, the economic function adjusted to the environment, namely the source of products that can be sold, for example, the presence of cafeterias. Also can help generate regional income and open jobs and opportunities for the community to open a culinary business. The findings found were the same as the previous functions described above, the economic function had been designed in the Godbless Park Masterplan, it was not executed properly. There is no physical building to be used as a source of products for sale. Another thing is that it is not clear who is responsible for the economic function there. Confirmed by the Manado City Financial and Asset Management Agency, the economic arrangement was not their duty, even though previously the informants from the PUPR Office as the holder of the Master Plan Godbless Park stated that we came to the agency to find out the use of economic functions. Following is the answer to JA's confirmation as the Head of the Regional Asset Agency in the Manado City Financial and Asset Management Agency:

"Oh, like this, that's not what it's meant. The Green Open Space in Godbless Park was indeed recorded in the Asset, but the use of the place was planned in Bappeda and the SKPD. There are those from Dispora, the Tourism Office, who use it. So there is no economic management function of the Regional Financial and Asset Management Agency. So once again, we only record assets, so the land is large, then what buildings are in there, that's what we noted. But those who use it are SKPD." (Interviewed 21 May 2018 / 11.22 o'clock / Manado Regional Financial and Asset Management Agency)

Fourth, aesthetic function; of several functions within the PU Ministerial Decree No. 5 of 2008, adjusting to the needs of the city so that it only takes several functions including, the function of increasing the comfort of the city and forming the architectural beauty factor in the Boulevard area of Manado city. The results of the findings were the Public Works Service and Tourism Office and revealed that regarding the usability and function of the facilities it was comfortable, but from a visual point of view, it did not represent the aesthetic function maximally. The Regional

Development Research Planning Agency also stated that its beauty is not yet visually beautiful because the design with its implementation is different. Likewise with the opinion of the public which revealed that the aesthetic function had not been maximally overall in the park.



B. Inhibiting factors of developing open space utilization in Boulevard area on Manado city

Based on the findings obtained in the field, the results are related to the theory proposed by reference [8] regarding the success factors of public policy implementation which are summarized into five variables, namely:

1. The site of Decision Making

The Bapelitbangda informants and the PUPR Office admitted that Godbless Park did not have a complete Masterplan, it still needed a complete updating of the Masterplan because it was seen and found it was still unclear what service it should handle.

2. Program implementer

It was found that each implementer was still not sure to know and control who the actors involved in the implementation of the use of Godbless Park was due to a lack of clear and directed coordination and an incomplete Masterplan. How to master skills, procedures, processes, points of weakness to how to overcome if each task in the utilization policy has not been mastered and understood.

3. Resources Committed

The findings indicate that the field of work undertaken by the informants is by their study background and experience, but the problem is the field that handles Godbless Park is a new field. That is, the informants and implementers are still in the stage to learn and master the tasks, subjects, and functions (tupoksi), regulations related to the use of Godbless Park as a city park that will fulfill the elements of Green Open Space.

4. Compliance and Responsiveness

Technical regulations or rules derived from the law for the Manado City Spatial Plan do not yet exist. Therefore the utilization of the Godbless Park green open space function has not been maximized. Some informants still don't even know the rules. There are also those who do not understand the concept of compliance with regulations; the point is that green open space must meet thirty percent of the city area, twenty percent of public green open space and ten percent for private green open space. The lack of understanding of the technical use of green open space implements Godbless Park stagnate; it is also said to be delayed because there is no

provision for the completion of the park even though it was already announced from 2012.

5. The truly needed cooperation

According to the PUPR Office, Bapelitbangda and the Department of Tourism admitted that the implementation of these strategies and strengths was still not maximized because there were still sectoral egos that were not yet able to be coordinated properly. This statement was justified by the "DS" informant as the Head of the Sub-Sector of PUPR, Geospatial and Land Affairs of Bapelitbangda Manado City as following:

"Usually we invite to hold a coordination meeting every three months. But if it comes about Godbless Park, they will not discuss further. Godbless is part of environment management job. Bappeda also said on the side they have to talk to us. So yes I agreed, it was indeed of lacking in coordination. If the Environmental Service does not know if it's possible, because people in Pemda often change their mind. There is from the PUPR that manages this case; the Tourism Office continues the subdistrict again. So they built this vacant land, but now they have started synergizing with us, we have to ask Bappeda first. Because if it is not based on planning, it means breaking the rules and automatically not succeeding." (Interview 30 April 2018 / 13.07 / Bapelitbangda)

The PUPR Office also stated that it was still not optimal because there was still some problems in the sectoral, the Masterplan that was not completely fixed, they do not even have a clue about the job portion.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings and discussion that had been analyzed and described in the previous chapter, the research on Green Open Space Utilization in the Manado City Boulevard Area which is divided into two focuses can be summarized as follows: Planning functions listed in the Minister of Public Works Regulation No. 5 of 2008 concerning Guidelines for Provision and Utilization of Green Open Space in Urban Areas are already in the Masterplan but are not yet complete and whole. The socio-cultural function has been implemented but has not been functioning optimally, Godbless Park is still not a representative of the local culture of Manado. But for social functions, it has gone well. Aesthetic functions (increasing the comfort of the city, forming architectural beauty factors) regarding usability are comfortable, but regarding

visualization / architectural is not optimal. The four functions are acknowledged by the community, not yet visible and can be felt by the community. Inhibiting Factors for the Use of Green Open Space in the Boulevard City of Manado. The Manado City Government must immediately formulate and ratify the regional spatial planning regulations (RTRW) and prepare a detailed spatial plan (RDTR) of Manado city itself because RDTR is one of the detailed plans that is the translator of the spatial pattern and structure of the city RTRW. RDTR technical material, one of which includes zoning stipulations to regulate land use in the area. In other words, regarding location licensing, RDTR is more applicable to be used as a reference so that policy stakeholders and implementers can understand, understand and master what must be done and how to implement policies effectively and efficiently.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We would like to say thanks to the Rector of Manado State University and also to our fellow research team and writers. Thanks also to the Committee of International Conference on Social Science (ICSS) and the Atlantis Press Publisher which has facilitated the publication of this article.

REFERENCES

- [1] O. Soemarwoto, *Ekologi, lingkungan hidup, dan pembangunan*. Djambatan, 1994.
- [2] P. Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kombinasi (Mixed Methods)*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2016.
- [3] T. R. Dye, *Understanding of Public Policy*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1996.
- [4] D. Mulyadi, "Studi Kebijakan Publik dan Pelayanan Publik," *Bandung Alf.*, 2015.
- [5] B. Winarno, *Teori dan proses kebijakan publik*. Media Pressindo, 2002.
- [6] P. D. Spreiregen, *Urban design: The architecture of towns and cities*. McGraw-Hill, 1965.
- [7] R. Krier and C. Rowe, *Urban space*. Academy editions London, 1979.
- [8] M. S. Grindle, *Politics and policy implementation in the Third World*, vol. 4880. Princeton University Press, 2017.