

Policy Implementation of Green Open Space in Pekanbaru City

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Abstract: The obligation to provide public Green Open Space is the responsibility of regional governments as stipulated in Law Number 26/2007 concerning Spatial Planning as a form of service or the provision of public facilities for the community. The problems faced are the lack of urban protected areas, the existence of Green Open Space which is far from ideal proportions in Pekanbaru City so that when the rain occurs, it is flooded due to low water absorption. The purpose of this paper is expected to be input for the Pekanbaru City Government to carry out the mandate of the existing Act and be able to overcome existing problems. The results of the research show that 30% of Green Open Space has not been met by the city, 20% public and 10% private. In the policy implementation of the Green Open Space in Pekanbaru City, it has not been implemented optimally from the targets set in the Act. For this reason the Pekanbaru city government needs to take steps to meet the needs of providing Green Open Space in Pekanbaru City as follows: 1. Increasing more intensive socialization to the public, and the private sector about the important role of green open space in Pekanbaru City; 2. Making local regulations relating to partnerships in the provision of green open space; and 3. Require housing companies or developers to provide Green Open Space.

1 INTRODUCTION

The obligation to provide public Green Open Space is the responsibility of regional government as a form of service or provision of public facilities for the community. The policy of providing public green open space is a part of public policy, which means that policies that regulate public / public interests are not interests of certain groups or groups. In order to respond to these matters in Law Number 26/2007, content related to environmental issues is increasingly emphasized. One of them is in connection with City Spatial Planning which is required to include plans for the provision and utilization of Green Open Space.

Law Number 26/2007 on Spatial Planning said that 30% of Green Open Space must be contained in urban spatial planning, 10% private area and 20% public area. The 30% amount is a standard measure to ensure a sustainable balance of urban planning is maintained and a supply of fresh air can be enjoyed by residents of the city. Efforts to implement 30% of the green open space in the urban area are able to be achieved in stages with the allocation of urban land in accordance with Minister of Public Works Regulation Number 5/2008 deals with procedures for providing

and utilizing green open space in urban areas. As for the phenomenon that occurs at this time:

- Lack of urban protected areas, but the population growth of Pekanbaru City is increasing and the growth of private vehicle use is increasing and pollution is increasing.
- Lack of control of water management, so that the low supply of open green space in the city of Pekanbaru during the rain causes flooding due to low water absorption.
- The realization of green open space that is not in accordance with the expectations of the law. Market dominance of government regulations that are able to accommodate the desires and needs of capital owners.
- There is no need for 30% of green open space from the city, from 20% of public green space and 10% private. The area of pekanbaru is 632.26 KM², equivalent to 63,226 ha. If it is taken 30%, the green space that must be fulfilled is 189.68 KM² or equal to 18,967 ha. If divided by 20% public and 10% private, then the area that must be provided by the government is 126.45 KM², equivalent to 12,645 ha and 63,226 KM²,

equivalent to 6,322.6 ha. Whereas the facts show that in Pekanbaru, the existing public green space only amounted to 80,582 ha until 2017, equivalent to 0.637% of the 20% Green Open Space that must be met.

The objectives of this study include:

- Describe how Pekanbaru City Government implements Green Open Space Policy in Pekanbaru City.
- Knowing and describing obstacles or obstacles faced by the Pekanbaru City government in implementing the Policy for Provision of Green Open Space in Pekanbaru City.
- Determine the model of application for the City of Pekanbaru in meeting the needs of Green Open Space in the City of Pekanbaru, so that the mandate of the Laws and Regional Regulations regarding the fulfillment of the specified amount can be fulfilled to the maximum.

2 RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative, the type of research that describes a phenomenon or event as it is. The method used in this study is by conducting in-depth interviews with the Department of Public Works Department of Parks and agencies related to this problem. Data collected both primary and secondary. Qualitative research according to (Strauss and Corbin, 2003; Gandara, 2013) is a type of research that produces findings that cannot be obtained by using statistical procedures or by other means of quantification (measurement). (Ikbar, 2012) said that the qualitative approach is a research approach based on phenomenology and constructivism paradigm in developing science. Meanwhile, according to (Sarwono, 2013; Agustino, 2008), conveying in a qualitative approach the emphasis on meaning, reasoning and defining certain problems and more examining problems related to daily life, emphasis on the process rather than the final result. Some things that become fundamental considerations in using qualitative methods in this study, are as stated by (Chaedar, 2002; Creswell and Poth, 2017), conveying that qualitative research in analyzing a phenomenon can be presented as a whole and more sensitive in capturing information but still maintaining wholeness and object. In other words the data collected in the case study is an integrated whole. (Miles and Huberman, 1992; Purwanto, 2012; Tarsito, 2014), suggest that the activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and take

place continuously until complete, so that the data is saturated. The size of data saturation is indicated by no new data or information obtained. Activities in the analysis include Data Reduction, Data Presentation and Conclusion Withdrawal and Verification.

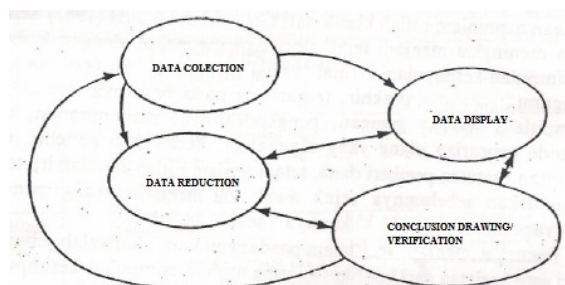


Figure 1: Interactive Models, (Miles and Huberman, 1992).

3 DISCUSSION

3.1 Policy Implementation of Green Open Space in Pekanbaru City

To find out in depth about the Implementation of Green Open Space Policy in Pekanbaru City, researchers used four indicators to measure the implementation of green open space policies, especially in Pekanbaru City, among these indicators.

- Communication
- Resources
- Disposition
- Bureaucratic Structure

Regarding communication carried out in the policy implementation of the green open space in Pekanbaru and coupled with the observation of the research team to the community regarding green space, especially with the community's responsibility to provide 10% green open space in their homes, the authors concluded that communication between units was generally the implementers have been carried out accordingly according to the indicators discussed by the researchers, but for the socialization carried out by the government to the community it has not been implemented as it should be in accordance with the expectations of the existing policies.

In connection with available resources in the implementation of the policy, in general it has been implemented in accordance with the existing provisions, but for the availability of funding sources in the provision of green space is also limited

because there is a need that must also be provided or completed by the Pekanbaru PUPR Office.

For the Disposition in the implementation of green open space policy in Pekanbaru city it can indeed be said as it should and this is proven by the existence of several Green Open Space in Pekanbaru City recent years. Although there are several problems in the implementation of the provision, such as the occurrence of corruption cases in the Green Open Space Appoints / "Integrity Monument".

The bureaucratic structure in the implementation of green open space policies has been carried out well even though the open green space has not been maximally determined by the existing rules / policies. This is indicated by the completion of the provision of green open space at several points in Pekanbaru, which is currently widely enjoyed in Pekanbaru. such as green open space, integrity teaching green space, road parks, feeding, etc. Barriers to the government in implementing the Policy for Provision of Green Open Space in Pekanbaru City

Through this study, researchers found several obstacles faced by the city government especially in implementing this green open space policy. The obstacles faced by Pekanbaru City Government itself include:

- The absence of a special team in disseminating information to the community about the importance and the community has a responsibility for fulfilling 10% of the green open space of the 30% who were saved in the policy.
- Limited land owned by the government of Pekanbaru city in particular, so that to provide green open space in the city itself the government must buy it to the public at a very high price
- There is no collaboration with the private sector to supply and manage green open runag in the city of Pekanbaru.

The model for the Pekanbaru City government in implementing the Policy for Provision of Green Open Space in Pekanbaru City

The author provides a model recommendation that can be applied in the city of Pekanbaru in the implementation of providing green open space in Pekanbaru city. As for the proposed model as follows:

4 CONCLUSION

From the results of the research that has been carried out on the implementation of the green open space

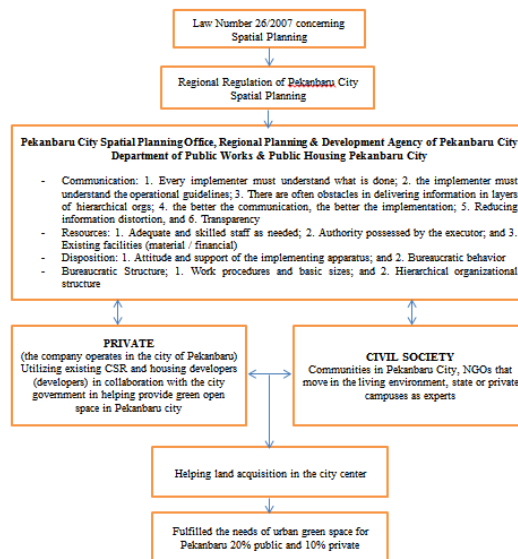


Figure 2: Pekanbaru City Spatial Planning Office

policy in Pekanbaru, the authors make the following conclusions:

- In general, the communication between the implementing units has been carried out accordingly according to the indicators discussed by the researcher, but the socialization carried out by the government to the community has not been implemented as it should be in accordance with the expectations of the existing policies.
- In implementing the green open space policy in pekanbaru city, for the Resource indicator, in general it has been implemented in accordance with the existing provisions, but for the availability of funding sources in the provision of green open space it is also limited because there is a need that must also be provided or completed by the Office PUPR Pekanbaru City.
- That the implementation of green open space policy in the city of pekanbaru can indeed be said to have been implemented, this is evidenced by the development of several Green Open Space in Pekanbaru City recent years. But it has not been carried out maximally from the desired expectations. The area of Public Open Space that must be met is 126.452 Km² (20%) = 12,645.2 ha, Total Public Open Space managed by DPUPR 2017 = 80,582 ha. So the green space that is fulfilled = 0.637% from 20%.

5 SUGGESTION

From the results obtained, the researcher gave recommendations as follows:

- Increasing more intensive socialization to the community, and the private sector about the important role of Open green space in Pekanbaru City.
- Increasing more intensive socialization to the community, and the private sector about the important role of Open green space in Pekanbaru City
- Require companies or housing developers to provide and CSR to provide Green Open Space and for housing developers to provide as much as 10% of the total total area developed.

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