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## PROBOLINGGO CITY AREA-BASED PUBLIC GREEN OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT POLICY BASED ON SUPERVISION

Efendi Agus<sup>1</sup>, Supriyono Bambang<sup>2</sup>, Yanuwiyadi Bagyo<sup>3</sup>, Putra Fadillah<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Doctoral Program of Environmental Science, University of Brawijaya, Malang, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Department of Administrative Science, Faculty of Administrative Sciences,  
University of Brawijaya, Malang, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup>Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences,  
University of Brawijaya, Malang, Indonesia

\*E-mail: [agusefendi9973@gmail.com](mailto:agusefendi9973@gmail.com)

### ABSTRACT

Environmentally Friendly City (KRL) implies that development in the City of Probolinggo is directed at realizing a healthy and environmentally friendly Public Green Open Space (RTH). The integration of the Strategic Plan of the Environmental Agency with the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) of the City of Probolinggo is in line with the vision of the Mayor of Probolinggo, namely "Probolinggo is a service city with an advanced, prosperous and just environment, and the fourth mission is to realize the city of Probolinggo as an environmentally friendly service city with development sustainable urban infrastructure through improving the management of Green Open Space (RTH) in order to improve the quality of the urban environment through the preservation, prevention and control of environmental damage. The results showed that the City Government's policy on urban forest management as the embodiment of green open space in urban areas was developed into a public green open space which aims as a tourist facility as well as an educational, ecological, social and economic means that also needs to be equipped with other supporting facilities such as a place to play and gather for families. visitors and equipped with various animals; as an environmental buffer zone whose function is to improve the quality of a healthy, beautiful, clean and comfortable urban environment; The Probolinggo City Public Green Open Space (RTH) is supported by the development of multi-functional ornamental plants that function to absorb CO<sub>2</sub>, aesthetics, bind dust, absorb water and function to reduce noise. The role and function of stakeholder actors in supporting the management of public green open space (RTH) is very influential, especially related to the provision of infrastructure and social services. This creates a sense of belonging to the existence of public green open space in the Probolinggo City area. In addition, the presence and existence of Public Green Open Space (RTH) will certainly lead to various forms of participation in the surrounding community. Management of public green open space (RTH) based on supervision is inherent as a sustainable green open space management model by involving the roles and functions of the Civil Service Police Unit (SATPOL PP) in the form of structural supervision and institutional supervision.

### KEY WORDS

Green cities, green open spaces, urban infrastructure development.

Environmentally Friendly City (KRL) implies that development in the City of Probolinggo is directed at realizing a healthy and environmentally friendly Public Green Open Space (RTH). A healthy city is a city that has a good quality of physical and social environment so that it becomes a city that provides a sense of security, comfort and health for its citizens. An environmentally friendly city is a city that in carrying out its development always pays attention to the preservation of the carrying capacity of the environment.

The integration of the Environmental Agency's Strategic Plan with the Probolinggo City Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) is in line with the vision of the Mayor of Probolinggo, namely "Probolinggo is a service city with an advanced, prosperous and just environment and the fourth mission is to realize Probolonggo city as an environmentally

friendly service city with development sustainable urban infrastructure through improving the management of Green Open Space (RTH) in order to improve the quality of the urban environment through the preservation, prevention and control of environmental damage". According to Pamungkas, "There is development (Green Open Space) RTH in the form of a city park that has been synchronized with the RTRW (Regional Spatial Plan)" (Pamungkas, 2015). The implementation of spatial planning in the City of Probolinggo includes the use, control of space and spatial planning of urban areas. Spatial planning supervision consists of monitoring, evaluating and reporting actions. The planning process for the development of public spaces for the needs of the community has involved various parties such as the government, the private sector and the community.

A healthy and good environmental condition in Probolinggo City is one of the basic needs for every community. According to Wibawa (2019), environmental management that is not wise and prudent will reduce the quality of the environment, and vice versa, if environmental management is carried out properly and wisely, it will have an impact on improving the quality of the environment. RTH can be planned with the economic advantages for citizens and communities in mind in addition to the direct advantages. Promoting aesthetic, historical, and recreational features, for instance, through the city's RTH, benefits the tourism sector, which increases job prospects and revenue for the governments. Additionally, recreational and natural features raise home values and consequently tax income (Chiesura, 2004). This is supported by Tajima's (2003) claim that parks and other open areas increase a property's worth or sales price. Similar to how private open space can aid in the overall development of a region and its urban fabric. In order to have access to open space, inhabitants prefer to live close to POS. When quality public spaces are improved through investment, people are therefore more drawn to these recreational amenities and high-quality public spaces (Wu & Plantinga, 2003).

Juridically, community participation is very important and strategic as an instrument of control in the protection and management of Public Green Open Space (RTH), including in the supervision of law enforcement for actions that can damage, pollute and reduce the level (quality) of the environment. The public can immediately submit information and/or reports related to the state of an environment to the government or environmental organizations so that if there are problems, repairs and prevention of more severe environmental damage can be sought immediately.

The integration of public policy in the involvement or participation of the community and stakeholder institutional actors is absolutely necessary to avoid weak law enforcement as a result of the lack of supervision from the community. Public policy as a result of institutions, namely when policy actors act in maintaining their cultural identity, and the process of intersection between these actions produces public policy. Public policy is the result of compromise among identity fighters. While in the second position, public policy is an instrument for institutions in perpetuating their existence.

Environmental management and protection activities without including the participation of community aspirations will have the impact that the issuance of environmental permits under these conditions is solely the responsibility of the government, both administratively, civilly and criminally (Wibawa, 2019). Public open spaces (RTH) are frequently utilized as a technique to improve the sustainability of cities while also employing them as a mode to promote quality of life, aesthetic attractiveness, environmental health, economic growth, and to raise the walkability, liveability, and vitality of cities. However, enhancing catastrophe resilience should be part of sustainable development (Jayakody et al., 2018).

Weak supervisory function will adversely affect the functions and benefits of public green open space. The existence of public green open space which is expected to be a safe, comfortable and healthy place for residents will decrease. The existence of public green open space which can become a center for community interaction and communication as well as recreational facilities will be lost and not functioning. Quoted from Suryamalang.Com, Probolinggo, "a kindergarten teacher with the initials NS (36) was caught dating a man with the initials H (35) in Taman Maramis, Probolinggo, Thursday (6/8/2020)". This incident shows that there is a lack of coordination and supervision inherent in the existence of public green

open space as an area for education, conservation, sports and a playground for families and the existence of a Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) as a protector and supervisor of Regional Regulations.

Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, explains that "The civil service police unit was formed to enforce Regional Regulations and Regional Regulations, maintain public order and peace, and carry out community protection". In Article 1 point 8 of Government Regulation Number 06 of 2010 concerning the Civil Service Police Unit it is stated "The definition of the Civil Service Police Unit, hereinafter abbreviated as Satpol PP, is part of the regional apparatus in enforcing regional regulations and administering public order and public peace". Observing this, it is clear that the legal position of the Civil Service Police in the hierarchy of laws and regulations is firmly and clearly regulated. In Government Regulation number 16 of 2018 concerning the Civil Service Police Unit, in Article 2 it is emphasized that "to enforce Regional Regulations and Regional Regulations, maintain public order and peace and carry out community protection in every province and district/city Satpol PP is formed".

## **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

Green open space is an elongated area/lane and/or clustered, which is used more openly, where plants grow, both those that grow naturally or those that are intentionally planted. Public green open space is an open space owned and managed by the local government of the city that is used for the benefit of the community in general. Public green open spaces include city parks, public cemetery parks, and green lanes along roads, rivers, and beaches. Which includes private green open space, among others, is the garden of the house/building owned by the public or private which is planted with plants. The proportion of 30 (thirty) percent is a minimum measure to ensure the balance of the city's ecosystem, both the balance of the hydrological system and microclimate system, as well as other ecological systems, which will further increase the function and proportion of green open space in the city, government, community, and private sector are encouraged to plant plants on his buildings. The proportion of public green open space with a minimum area of 20 (twenty) percent provided by the city regional government is intended so that the minimum proportion of green open space can be more guaranteed to be achieved so as to allow its use widely by the community (Law No. 26, 2007 concerning Spatial Planning).

"Green open space is generally intended for reforestation as one of the elements of the city which is determined by the comfort and beauty factor for a city space. Comfort can be in the form of noise reduction, sun protection (shade) and neutralizing the air. Meanwhile, the beauty of the arrangement of plants is assisted by constructions aimed at resisting erosion, either in the form of concrete construction, natural stone and others. The arrangement of green open spaces also applies the principles of good design composition, beauty and comfort". Community participation in dealing with floods in several regions in Indonesia is included in the active category. Forms of participation include participation in the form of money, labor contributions, inter-community education, supervision of infrastructure development and the addition of green open space (Nugraheni & Suyatna, 2020). In the global and local models within a hedonic price framework, variables pertaining to size, proximity, spatial configuration, and species composition of open space are endogenized. According to empirical evidence, the degree of urbanization affects how the amenities of various open space aspects vary. In conclusion, it can be said that evergreen trees, a variety of topography with scattered areas of forest, and more intricate and natural forest margins are more highly regarded in rural-urban interfaces. Urban core areas place a higher priority on deciduous and mixed forests, larger forest blocks, and cleanly groomed and artificially created forest patch boundaries. It is acknowledged that site-specific land use management is necessary to meet the local characteristics because there is spatial diversity in the values of amenities across a metropolitan area (Cho et al., 2008).

The provision and development of public green open space must be a shared responsibility of the urban community. According to the Draft Technical Guidelines for the

Preparation of Norms, Standards and Criteria for East Java Spatial Utilization (2015) in the implementation of the implementation of green open space, it is the authority of the community, communities engaged in the environment, business people or entrepreneurs, and related agencies. Control of green open space in urban areas in the same Technical Guidelines Draft includes zoning, namely the regulation of the types of activities that must, may and may not be carried out as well as the regulation of plant species; licensing which is the process of applying for an RTH development permit; incentives and disincentives taken to appreciate positive actions and reduce negative actions in terms of providing green open space; as well as the existence of sanctions in accordance with the laws and regulations for the organizers of green open space who do damage to plants and do not comply with the obligations that have been set.

The main public policy instruments for managing urban growth and protecting open space at various governmental levels are identified and briefly described, including public acquisition of land, regulatory approaches, and incentive-based approaches. Key lessons are gleaned from the literature on the implementation of growth management policies. Our assessment of lessons found: (1) a lack of empirical evaluations of growth management policies, (2) administrative efficiency and other details of policy implementation—rather than the general type of policy—are critical in determining their effectiveness, (3) the use of multiple policy instruments that reinforce and complement each other is needed to increase effectiveness and avoid unintended consequences, (4) vertical and horizontal coordination are critical for successful growth management but are often inadequate or lacking, and (5) meaningful stakeholder participation throughout the planning process and implementation is a cornerstone of effective growth management (Bengston et al., 2004).

Green Open Space In the Management of Public Green Open Space (RTH), the role of all stakeholders is needed so that there is no shrinkage of green open space. So in the procurement of green open space it is not only the government's task, but the community also has the right to obtain information openly about the plan and arrangement of green open space, is responsible for managing green open space so that its sustainability, beauty, and function can be well maintained, and play a role in increasing independence, growing develop community pioneering capabilities, provide land or privately owned land for the implementation of green open space, and use and operate green open space on the yard. Especially considering that the existing environmental problems require everyone's participation and responsibility to participate in overcoming them. One of the roles of the community in environmental activities is the monitoring room. Supervision is public participation as part of the scope of preventive administrative law enforcement, because supervision is a preventive measure to enforce compliance (Supardi, 2003).

Juridically, community participation is very important and strategic as an instrument of control in the protection and management of Public Green Open Space (RTH), including in the supervision of law enforcement for actions that can damage, pollute and reduce the level (quality) of the environment. The integration of community involvement or participation in the form of aspirations is absolutely necessary to avoid weak law enforcement as a result of lack of supervision from the community. Environmental management and protection activities without including the participation of community aspirations will have the impact that the issuance of environmental permits under these conditions is solely the responsibility of the government, both administratively, civilly and criminally (Wibawa, 2019).

The provisions as affirmed in Article 26 of Law number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management that the integration of community participation in the form of community aspirations is very strategic and plays an important role to be used to support government escort or supervision from unscrupulous officials who will issue decisions in the environmental sector. life that is not in accordance with the terms and conditions in the Environmental Protection and Management Act (PPLH) or other statutory regulations.

Research on public open spaces (POS) and well-being benefits has been extensively studied in developed countries such as in Australia, Europe, and America, however, in developing countries such as Bangladesh, there is very limited research. The expansion and

management of POS such as urban green spaces, and encouraging the public to undertake green exercise could be an important public health intervention in Bangladesh and elsewhere (Paul et al., 2020). In particular, Article 70 of the PPLH Law number 32 of 2009 clearly regulates community participation in activities related to environmental protection and management. Article 70 paragraph (1) of the PPLH Law states that: the community has the same and widest possible rights and opportunities to play an active role in environmental protection and management.

To keep the plan in its realization still directed at the predetermined goals. Thus, public green open space is required to increase bureaucratic and procedural control of supervision. Law number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government in article 14 paragraph (1) regulates the implementation of public order and public peace which is an obligatory affair of regional governments, in this case covering provincial, district and city governments, to be further emphasized in article 148 paragraph (1) which states that to assist regional heads in enforcing Regional Regulations (Perda) and administering public order and public peace, a Civil Service Police Unit (SATPOL PP) may be formed. Public open space spatial justice evaluation is thus developed, which includes five constructs: Access and Management, Sociability and Diversity, Demand and Provision, Social Stratum and Information, and Social Inclusion. The relational interactions among these constructs provide an in-depth understanding and guidance for future work on public open space planning, which contribute to bridging the knowledge gap on the subject (Jian et al., 2020).

Satpol PP essentially provides protection to the community, so that a sense of peace and order can be realized in the midst of society. Efforts to create peace, order and provide protection to the community will not be easy to implement. For this reason, it is necessary to have a strong and firm Satpol PP institution in carrying out its duties and responsibilities. Technically, so that the instructions in Law number 32 of 2004 can be applied at the implementation level, an implementing regulation is made, in the form of Government Regulation Number 6 of 2010 concerning the Civil Service Police Unit in article 4, which outlines the main tasks of Satpol PP namely enforcing regional regulations and maintain public order and public order as well as community protection, and in article 5 in carrying out the duties as referred to in article 4.

## **METHODS OF RESEARCH**

This research uses a qualitative research approach where qualitative research as a scientific method is often used and carried out by a group of researchers in the social sciences, including environmental sciences. This research was conducted in Probolinggo City, East Java Province. The determination of the research location was carried out intentionally, with the following reasons and considerations:

1. Public Green Open Space (RTH) in the city of Probolinggo is a priority program of the Probolinggo City Government in order to follow up on the explanation of article 29 paragraph 1 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning that Public Green Open Space is a green open space owned and managed by municipal government that is used for the benefit of the general public;
2. The integration of the Strategic Plan of the Environmental Agency with the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) of the City of Probolinggo is in line with the vision of the Mayor of Probolinggo, namely Probolinggo, a city of services with environmental insight that is advanced, prosperous and just and the fourth mission is to realize the city of Probolinggo as an environmentally friendly service city with infrastructure development sustainable urban areas through improving the management of green open spaces in order to improve the quality of the urban environment through the preservation, prevention and control of environmental damage.

Data sources in this study; First, informants. The position of the informant gave a response to what was asked by the researcher. Second, documents or archives, can be in the form of written material or formal records which are referred to as archives. The data

used in this study are data collected through interviews with informants who are visitors to the public green open space, the surrounding community, community leaders, stakeholders, and managers of public green open space. Operational observation of green open space development and documentation of construction activities. The method used in collecting information and data used in this research is Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The City Government's policy on the management of public green open space (RTH) in the Probolinggo city area. Probolinggo, the community and management who have managed it well. In Probolinggo Mayor Regulation Number 11 of 2010 concerning Urban Green Open Space Arrangement (RTHKP) it is stated that the objectives of the existence of RTHKP are:

- a) Maintaining the harmony and balance of the urban environmental ecosystem;
- b) Creating a balance between the natural environment and the artificial environment in urban areas; and
- c) Improve the quality of a healthy, beautiful, clean and comfortable urban environment.
- d) RTHKP functions are:
  - Securing the existence of urban protected areas;
  - Control of pollution and damage to soil, water and air;
  - Germplasm and biodiversity sanctuary,
  - Water management controller; and
  - City aesthetics.

While the benefits of RTHKP are:

- Means to reflect regional identity;
- Research, education and counseling facilities;
- Means of active and passive recreation and social interaction;
- Increase the economic value of urban land;
- Foster a sense of pride and increase the prestige of the region;
- Social activity facilities for children, youth, adults and seniors;
- Evacuation room facilities for emergencies;
- Improve the microclimate; and
- Increasing oxygen reserves in urban areas

The existence of public green open spaces (RTH) in the city of Probolinggo can function as a tourist facility as well as educational, ecological, social and economic facilities. with various animals. Public green space in Probolinggo City is public as an environmental buffer zone whose function is to improve the quality of a healthy, beautiful, clean and comfortable urban environment. The Probolinggo City Public Green Open Space (RTH) is supported by the development of multi-functional ornamental plants to absorb CO<sub>2</sub>, aesthetics, dust binders, absorb water and function to reduce noise. The City Government's policy in managing public green open space (RTH) in the Probolinggo City area is to function as tourist facilities as well as educational, ecological, social and economic facilities as well as environmental buffer zones and is supported by the development of multi-functional ornamental plants according to their functions.

The roles and functions of stakeholders in supporting the management of public Green Open Space (RTH) are very influential, especially related to the provision of facilities and infrastructure. Stakeholder actors who are expected to cooperate in the management of Green Open Space (RTH) in Probolinggo City are:

- a) Environment Agency;
- b) Department of Transportation;
- c) Social Service.

Support from stakeholder actors in the form of infrastructure such as that carried out by the Probolinggo City Environmental Service in the form of land for public green open space and other supporting facilities. The Probolinggo City Transportation Service has supported it in the form of lighting. Service support is also needed in the management of public green open space such as what is done by the Probolinggo City Social Service by dealing with

social problems such as the presence of people with mental disorders (ODGJ) to be evacuated to shelter houses that have been provided by the Probolinggo municipal government so that the location of public green open spaces becomes safe. and comfortable. The roles and functions of stakeholder actors in supporting the management of public green open space (RTH) can be provided in the form of infrastructure support and social services. This creates a sense of belonging to the existence of public green open space in the Probolinggo City area.

Apart from the government, community participation in the management of green open spaces is also very important to support local government programs in developing green open spaces in Probolinggo City. Community participation in the management of public green open space no longer only supervises government policies, but plays an active role in managing and caring for green open spaces in their environment.

The expansion of the understanding of the community that is not only the affected party, but also as an interest group and pressure group makes participation wider by participating in managing and even adding Green Open Space through an agreement with the government. Collaboration between residents is very helpful in making green space function according to the needs of the surrounding community. However, public awareness of the importance of green open space still needs to be increased because there is still a lot of land that is green open space that is used for other activities outside of its designation.

Visitors and the people of Probolinggo City, both individually and in groups, are willing to participate in supervising and creating a sense of comfort in the public green open space. The existence of public green open space needs to be supported by a banner containing an appeal to take care of the park to visitors and a Call center 112 board in every corner of the park which functions as a public complaint center if there is a violation. Community support and participation as well as facilities in the form of banners as an appeal and Call center 112 as a complaint center are very much needed to create a comfortable environment for the supervision of public green open space.

The Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) is a local apparatus in maintaining security and public order and enforcing local regulations. Role as city police personnel in maintaining public order and relating to spatial planning in districts/cities. Spatial planning and management in human life are considered as a place to achieve environmental improvement, not the other way around (AM, 2014). This means that activities resulting from the development of spatial planning must use nuances of natural resources without damaging the environment.

Development is an effort made to make both the region and its community more advanced, independent and prosperous (Mitchell, 2010). The increasing demand for space, especially for residential and developing land has an impact on the decrease in the availability of green open space, especially public green open space (Zoer'aini, 2007). Guidance, control and supervision of the implementation of public order are technically implemented by the Civil Service Police Unit together with civil servant investigators in the government environment in accordance with laws and regulations.

In an effort to achieve an orderly and comfortable environment, in relation to the performance of the Satpol PP apparatus who are responsible for realizing this condition. According to Article 148 paragraph (1) of Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government: Conditions of security and order established in the community will encourage the creation of national stability and will ensure smooth governance in the region and the implementation of regional development is the task of the Regional Head, especially in enforcing regional regulations and implementing public order and public tranquility, the Civil Service Police Unit was formed.

Structurally, the SATPOL PP is an institution formed to oversee Regional Regulations and is given the authority to take action against perpetrators who abuse the function of public green open space. Institutionally, the steps of the SATPOL PP prioritize preventive measures through early detection and prevention, coaching, counseling, patrolling, security and escort so that their presence can provide a sense of security and comfort for the public who visit the public green open space. Structurally, SATPOL PP as an institution to oversee Regional

Regulations which is given the authority to take action against perpetrators of violations but must prioritize institutional functions that prioritize preventive actions through early detection and prevention, guidance, counseling, patrols, their presence can provide a sense of security and comfort for the visiting public community RTH.

## CONCLUSION

The City government's policy on urban forest management as the embodiment of green open space in urban areas was developed into a public green open space aimed as a tourist facility as well as a means of education, ecology, social and economic needs to also be equipped with other supporting facilities, such as a place to play and gather. This conclusion can be drawn based on the description of the data up front and some emphasis and explanations at several points of description. Through the growth of beautiful plants with many uses, such as those that reduce noise, bind dust, absorb water, and absorb CO<sub>2</sub>, supports the Probolinggo City Public Green Open Space (RTH). Furthermore, the function and role of stakeholder actors in supporting the management of public green open space (RTH) has a significant impact, particularly when it comes to the delivery of infrastructure and social services. Having public green open space in the Probolinggo City region fosters a sense of community. Public Green Open Space (RTH) will undoubtedly result in a variety of forms of participation in the neighborhood, such as acting as a supporter of the management of Public Green Open Space (RTH). Consequently, it needs to be accompanied by a banner that makes a plea for people to look out for one another. By incorporating the responsibilities and duties of the Civil Service Police Unit (SATPOL PP) in the form of structural and institutional supervision, management of public green open space (RTH) based on supervision is inherent as a sustainable green open space management model.

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