



To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.26740/jpsi.v7n1.p1-9>



The Strategy of the Environmental Agency in the Management of Green Open Spaces in Bantul Regency

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to explain the strategy of the Environmental agency of Bantul Regency in responding to the lack of green open space. The existence of green open spaces (RTH) is an important element in forming a comfortable and healthy urban environment. Green Open Spaces in Bantul District, especially City Parks, still need more attention. Green open space in Bantul Regency is still at 13.65% and far below the minimum standard of urban green space, which is 30%. This study uses a qualitative method. The data source is the Environmental Agency of Bantul Regency and related parties. Data collection techniques with interviews, observation, and document study. The results of this study indicate several strategies carried out by the agency for green open spaces. The strategy undertaken is to increase community and private involvement through dissemination, involve the community in providing facilities and infrastructure, and make rules and sanctions related to violations or breaking to green open spaces. In addition, this strategy is implemented using an ecological and economic sustainability approach so that green open space also has a socio-cultural impact on the community

Keywords: Green Open Space, Strategy, the Environmental Agency, Bantul Regency

Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk menjelaskan strategi yang dilakukan oleh Dinas Lingkungan Hidup, Kabupaten Bantul dalam merespon minimnya ruang terbuka hijau. Keberadaan Ruang Terbuka Hijau (RTH) merupakan salah satu unsur penting dalam membentuk lingkungan Kota yang nyaman dan sehat. Ruang Terbuka Hijau yang ada di Kecamatan Bantul terutama pada Taman Kota dan jalur Hijau jalan masih memerlukan perhatian lebih. Ruang terbuka hijau di Kabupaten Bantul masih sebesar 13,65% dan jauh di bawah batas standar minimum RTH perkotaan yaitu sebesar 30%. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif. Sumber data adalah Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kabupaten Bantul dan pihak yang terkait. Teknik pengambilan data dengan wawancara, observasi dan studi dokumen. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan beberapa strategi yang dilakukan dinas tersebut terhadap ruang terbuka hijau. Strategi yang dilakukan adalah dengan meningkatkan keterlibatan masyarakat dan swasta melalui sosialisasi,

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Article history: Received, 18 February 2022; Revised, 9 July 2022; Accepted, 12 September 2022

To cite this article:

Maudina, N., & Kencono, D. S. (2022). The Strategy of the Environmental Agency in the Management of Green Open Spaces in Bantul Regency. *JPSI (Journal of Public Sector Innovations)*, 7(1), 1–9. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.26740/jpsi.v7n1.p1-9>

melibatkan masyarakat dalam penyediaan sarana dan prasarana, dan membuat aturan dan sanksi terkait pelanggaran atau kerusakan ruang terbuka hijau. Selain itu, strategi ini diterapkan dengan pendekatan keberlanjutan ekologi dan ekonomi sehingga RTH juga memberikan dampak sosial budaya bagi masyarakat

Kata Kunci: Ruang Terbuka Hijau (RTH), Strategi, Dinas Lingkungan Hidup, Kabupaten Bantul

INTRODUCTION

A city is a place that never stops building facilities and infrastructure to improve services for its people. However, every development has positive and negative impacts. These impacts are not infrequently complicated to overcome because they harm environmental aspects, one of which is green open space (Rohima, 2022). With the increasing need to accommodate residents and their activities, the green open space owned by the city is being converted into a built area, into buildings or roads (Nuraini, 2020).

Most of the surface of the city area, especially in the city center, has been covered by roads and buildings with a very different spatial character from green open space (Amri, 2020). The lack of public awareness and law enforcement on urban spatial planning and green open space planning exacerbates this. Green open space (RTH) is an area or pathway whose use is open, where plants grow, both naturally and intentionally planted (Dollah et al., 2019). Green open space is a component whose level of availability, both in quality and quantity, must always be taken into account in urban planning. The reduced green open space will cause environmental problems such as increased pollution (Ningrum et al., 2020).

Green open space becomes an area or path used for the public (public). The use of green open space in the spatial plan for sustainable development is intended to ensure the availability of sufficient space for conservation areas for hydrological sustainability (Fajri et al., 2020).

Green open space also has a private nature and has been regulated in legislation. Therefore, the spatial planning for this green open space is important in its realization to comply with the regulations that have been applied regarding urban spatial planning (Setiowati, Retno; Hasibuan, Hayati Sari; Koestoer, 2020).

Related to the problem of green areas in urban areas caused by the high level of urbanization, the increasing number of private vehicles, to the development of infrastructure that continues to increase without considering the sustainability of these developments also occurs in the City of Bantul. Many infrastructure developments have shifted land or green areas of rice plants, making the Bantul Regency government follow up on these problems by opening various green open spaces areas (Dollah et al., 2019). This development in Bantul has progressed and developed rapidly with evidence, such as the many

infrastructure and government facilities that have been built, one of which is RTH, city parks, and green roads intended for the Bantul community. Based on Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, each city area must provide a green open space of 30% of the area whose use is more open as a place to grow plants, either naturally or planted by purposes. In addition, the need for green open space in an area can also be determined through various indicators such as population size, oxygen demand, and clean water needs (Federika Bella Adithia, 2018).

Management of green open space is one of the actions in realizing sustainable development or in fulfilling the Sustainable Development Goals because fulfilling the management is to ensure the environmental sustainability of an area. Urban spatial management with an open space system provides a balance between urban planning related to the fulfilment of building infrastructure and the fulfilment of a beautiful environment in a balanced city structure. This is also used as a solution to overcome problems in the urban setting, namely air pollution.

The existence of green open space is one of the important elements in forming a comfortable and healthy city environment. The level of village development in Bantul District is a self-employed village. It has medium general potential and development potential in the area of rice fields, small industries, handicrafts, services, and trade. green open spaces in Bantul District, especially in City Parks and road green lanes, need to be considered. Green open space in Bantul Regency is only 13.65% green open space compared to the minimum 30% urban green open space and has not fulfilled its function as a supporter of the ecological, aesthetic, social, and cultural qualities of the Bantul Regency area (Handayani et al., 2021)

Based on this identification, it is crucial to explain the strategy of the Bantul Regency Environmental agency in developing the management of green open spaces to realize sustainable development and environmentally friendly views now and in the future. The strategy of the Bantul Environmental agency in realizing sustainable development through green open spaces is to ensure a healthy life for the community and build cities and settlements that are inclusive, safe, resilient, and environmentally friendly of course. Take into account the percentage data fulfilled by the environmental agency of Bantul Regency related to the fulfilment of green open space which is only 13.65% of 30% so this research was

conducted to reveal what is the strategy of the environmental agency in fulfilling the 30% green open space to realize sustainable development and environmentally friendly in the present to the future.

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method with data collection techniques through interviews. The interviewee or respondent is the Head of the Division of the District Environmental Service with two different sub-sectors, along with the division of fields (Setiawan, 2017).

The two Heads of this field were chosen because they are considered to have important contributions to the creation of green open space in Bantul Regency.

In the field of environmental planning and arrangement with the planning substance group and environmental impact studies, its contribution is to calculate and predict the most likely impact of the realization of 30% green open space on the urban environment in Bantul Regency, starting from reducing air pollution, flooding can begin to be overcome and so on.

Meanwhile, in the field of environmental control and management, the green open space management substance group is its contributes to carrying out a green open space management strategy in a predetermined area so that the arrangement carried out will later be further managed to create a good green open space in the area and do not become an area that is in a vain arrangement (Tiawon & Widati, 2020).

These two fields are certainly important actors related to the follow-up or strategy for managing green open spaces so that their arrangement and management do not overlap in the community, both from arrangement to management and in terms of their impact.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Green Open Spaces in Bantul Regency

Geographically, Bantul Regency is located on the south side of DIY Province (Yogyakarta Special Region). The total population/people in the Bantul Regency area in 2019 was 955,015 people. With the number of men as many as 475,872 people, while women as many as 479,143 people.

In the data, it has been found that the green open space in the Bantul Regency is still minimal, namely 13.65%, even though it is known that the green open space in general that has been determined must cover or fulfill as much as 20% for green open space which is indeed for the public.

In the Green Open Space data received in 2019, where the development carried out is still below 20%, namely 13.65% in the Bantul Regency area, there is still minimal addition or arrangement of Green Open Space in the city

center which will have an impact on the area to be used less and less (Handayani et al., 2021).

An application for the creation of an urban area with a significant increase in the city's infrastructure such as industrial development, technology, and others which have indeed shifted land that is generally still beautiful into dense buildings in urban areas.

Various forms or forms of Green Open Space can be managed in areas such as mall buildings, hotel buildings, housing, and many more. Green Open Space for the public will be given for the arrangement of green lanes such as road pavements, burial areas, urban park areas, and others as much as 360.44 HK (hectare). Efforts to cover the same green open space in the PUPR Ministerial Undang-Undang No. 05 Tahun 2008 is 30% of which 20% is for public green open space and 10% is for private green open space (Karawang, 2022).

1) Park

Usually park areas, be it city parks or parks in each sub-district, are used by the community for temporary entertainment or for other activities. Park areas that have been arranged for green open spaces in Bantul Regency are Potorono, Paseban Park, Paseban Square, Bantul Projo Tamansari Park, Water hyacinth Flower area, Bushi Park, Gambiran, and Pitorino. By looking at the existence of the green open space park, it can be said that the area is quite well placed so that it makes it easier for the surrounding community to be reached in terms of maintaining the green open space.

2) Block Area

Block Area in Bantul Regency is a green open space area that has a function as an ecological balancer in urban areas. In the context of the Green Open Space, the Bantul Regency block has performed its functions quite well, such as the Adipura Park block, the front block of the police station, the piggy bank block, and the Bejen intersection block, the Bejen triangle block, and many more. However, supervision among the community is lacking so the block area will always be rearranged for Green Open Space.

3) Urban Forest

From the data obtained by the Environmental Agency of Bantul Regency that the forest does not exist because based on Peraturan Pemerintah No. 63 Tahun 2002 concerning urban forests, which has explained that the forest has an area of 0.25 HK (hectare), other aspects that can be said to be in the forest category are the presence of hydrological, climatological, animal, carbon dioxide, recreational areas, and places to improve community economy.

4) Median Road

On the median road, there is a road in the green lane, the addition of various plants such as trees to absorb air pollution in the city. On the median road, there are also two-lane roads as usual in the Ring Road area.

Table 1. List of Parks and Green Open Spaces in Bantul, 2019

No	Location	Area (m ²)
1	Adipura Park	3
2	Gate of Melikan	369
3	the City Police Station	176
4	Floodgate	90
5	Gose-Palpapang Intersection	931,64
6	Blok Celengan (Monument BI)	184
7	Bejen intersection Block	320
8	Bejen Triangle Block	75
9	Block of TK	110
10	Front Block Bantul Police Station	85
11	Front block Tritenggo Village Hall	133
12	Front Block of Regent's Office House	110
13	Front Block SMP Unggulan	44
14	PU Park Block	250
15	Protocol Road Lanes	1500
16	Ront Block SMA 2 Bantul	200
17	Paseban Park	1000
18	Old Kodim South Park	1200
19	Niten Market Block	320
20	Manding Local Government Office Complex II	813
21	Tembi Junction	47,25
22	Front of PLN Parangtritis street	121,5
23	Bejen Fifth	33,25
24	Ketandan Southeast Park	400
25	Taman Ketandan Barat Laut	450
26	Srandakan Gate Park	200
27	City Forest of the Great Mosque	1000
	Jumlah	10,230.64

Source: <https://bantulkab.go.id/id/dataset>**Table 2. Types of Flat Green Open Space in Bantul, 2019**

No.	Type of Flat Green Open Space	Green Open Space	Area (m ²)
1.	Housing	Environment	119,16
2.	Office	Environment	58,12
3.	Public Facilities	Environment	75,96
4.	Field	Environment	49,36
5.	Cemetery	Environment	79,41
6.	Sub district Park	Urban area	229
7.	District Park	Urban area	5,75
8.	City Park	Specific Functions	1,44
9.	Wanadesa	Specific Functions	4,73
10.	Road Borders	Specific Functions	569,82
11.	Green Lanes	Specific Functions	4,24
12.	SUTT Border	Specific Functions	85,24
13.	Rail Border	Specific Functions	1,12
14.	River Border	Specific Functions	240,46
15.	Boundary Irrigation	Specific Functions	75,16
16.	Borders of Lakes/Telaga Villages	Specific Functions	3,63
17.	Pariwisata	Specific Functions	11,52
18.	Pertamina Pipeline Border	Specific Functions	14,03
19.	Cagar Budaya	Specific Functions	0,00
20.	PLN Substation	Specific Functions	0,00
21.	Hankam	Specific Functions	0,00
22.	IPAL	Specific Functions	3,19
23.	TPST	Specific Functions	0,00

Source: <https://bantulkab.go.id/id/dataset>

Data in table 2 relates to the types of green open space that are realized at most on River Borders, Public Facilities, Housing, Offices, and Road Borders. Until then, what has not been fully realized is the types of green open spaces such as Cultural Conservation, City Parks, and Green Lines. The type of green open space that is still minimal in realization is an important area and needs further processing, this is because the three types of green open space have become iconic for an urban arrangement. As in Cultural Conservation, which is an icon of an area, of course, there must be optimization in its management.

Regarding the green line, which is also not optimal in its management, this can happen due to the continuous expansion of road space because the number of traffic vehicles in Bantul Regency is increasing. If the road expansion is carried out, it is necessary to balance the

optimization of the green lane so that there is a balance between the road and the green lane which of course can be used for pedestrians in Bantul Regency.

Seeing the fulfillment of the type of green open space in Bantul Regency, which is still minimal, of course, this is due to the limited supply of land acquisition. Land acquisition is an attempt to acquire land or land with a system of giving compensation to those who hand over the land or land to those related to the land.

Procurement of land use is used as the basis for a comfortable and sustainable living spatial plan. In land acquisition, of course, there are several obstacles, such as the existence of heirs or landowners who do not agree to land acquisition, so land acquisition cancellations often occur. Furthermore, the land to be used in dispute cases such as multiple land certificates, unclear heirs, and the occurrence of different and uncertain coordination in SKPD related to spatial planning.

Green open space in Bantul Regency functions as an area or area for rainwater infiltration to have an impact on reducing floods that occur, after that, it also helps in reducing the air pollution index due to traffic vehicle fumes which can be overcome through greening the traffic area so that there is a balance between pollution the existing air by providing a green line so that it does not become a bad condition for the air in Bantul Regency.

The existence of green open space in Bantul Regency makes sustainable development in terms of the environment a good thing because in this green open space there is the management of open space by considering the ecological, economic, and social impacts. Certainly, green open spaces will not harm the ecological sector, this is because the arrangement or management of green open spaces is carried out with careful consideration both in terms of impact and management in the future.

The following figure 1 and 2 are the green open spaces in Bantul Regency which has been realized by the environmental agency:

Figure 1. Green Open Space in Bantul Regency, 2019



Source: <https://bantulkab.go.id>

Figure 1. Green Open Space in Bantul Regency, 2019



Source: <https://bantulkab.go.id/id/dataset>

The pictures above is an embodiment of the actions of the Environmental Service of Bantul Regency in fulfilling green open spaces in Bantul.

There are many other forms of management actions and fulfillment of green open spaces in Bantul Regency. However, in figure 3 are the forms of green open spaces in Bantul Regency.

Figure 3. Green Open Space in Bantul Regency, 2019



Source: <https://bantulkab.go.id>

In the management of this millennial park, there is the participation of Bantul Regency youth in its management, and the sustainability of the management of the park is also left to millennials who are willing to manage the millennial park. Talking about millennial participation, of course, because the Bantul Regency Environmental Service directly held the city park so that it was aimed at millennials

so that they could participate in realizing a sustainable and environmentally friendly city structure or urban development (Pitono et al., 2021).

Green open space also has various other benefits, namely as a means of describing and even reflecting the identity of an area, as a means of research to socialization, and as a means of active and passive recreation, which can increase the economic value of urban land, become a means of community social activities, as an evacuation room. while for emergencies, can improve the microclimate, and can increase oxygen reserves in urban areas (Reza Maulana & Sulistyarto, 2020).

2. The Strategy of the Environmental Agency of Bantul Regency in Management of the Green Open Space

The arrangement and management of green open space in Bantul Regency are carried out with intensive and extensive activities. Intensive is a form of arrangement and management by maximizing the utilization of existing green open space, intensive green open space arrangement is usually carried out in areas such as roads along riverbanks, road pavements, roads along railroad tracks, city parks, buildings companies in urban areas. Extensive areas are a form of structuring and managing green open spaces by adding green open spaces to public areas and open to the public. to vulnerable conditions due to changes in season or climate (Susilowati, 2013).

Talking about the strategy that will be carried out by the government from the Bantul Regency Environmental Service, there are various analyses of answers to interviews that have been carried out with resource persons regarding green open space management strategies (Lubis & Sulistyarto, 2018). Analysis of the results of the first interview was carried out with the head of Environmental Control and Management with the Substance Group for Green Open Space Management as follows:

- 1) There is an increase in community involvement to provide socialization related to green open spaces in Bantul Regency. By involving the community in the arrangement and development of green open spaces, it can become an important aspect in structuring the form of green open spaces in the future.
- 2) Involving the community in matters related to green open spaces with assistance from other parties such as the private sector related to the provision of facilities and infrastructure during the arrangement and also the management of green open spaces in Bantul Regency.
- 3) Make regulations that contain sanctions for those who damage the environment or green open space infrastructure and also make regulations related to things needed in the management of green open spaces in Bantul Regency.

The Head of Control and Management at the Environmental Service of Bantul Regency spoke about the strategic concept used in the management of green open spaces, which of course had been predicted and taken into account the consequences for the urban environment. The following is the concept of strategy:

- 1) Competitive quality and innovation excellence
In this case, there are better and interesting changes related to the arrangement and addition of green open spaces such as the addition of facilities and infrastructure to encourage green open spaces with the aim that residents can use green open spaces comfortably. For quality Green Open Space or quality in Bantul Regency, it can be improved by managing Green Open Space by optimizing human resources and the need for Green Open Space management. Regarding the costs of development and structuring green open spaces, it can be obtained from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget by the DLH (Environmental Service) in carrying out development and also structuring green open spaces so that the objectives of implementation run optimally and realize sustainable and environmentally sound development.
- 2) Personal Skill
Regarding the arrangement and development of green open spaces, it is the responsibility of the Bantul Regency Environmental Service. Private sector skills are carried out to improve the quality of the need for green open spaces and also maintain the sustainability of these green open spaces, for example in park areas (Potorono, Paseban Park, Paseban Square, Tamansari Bantul Projo Park, Bushy Park, Gambiran, and Pittorino). so that the park can be enjoyed and utilized in the future, not only skills are also carried out so that the Green Open Space is not directly a garden area but can also be in the form of other fields such as the Kebon Agung Football Field, Cepit Soccer Field, Ringinharjo Dwi Sapta Field, Sumberagung Field, and Jodog Field, as well as along the Ringroad which is indeed done with expertise in its management and arrangement.
- 3) Strategy Synchronization
The arrangement and management of green open spaces are carried out smoothly and optimally, so there needs to be a balance between the responsibilities and suppliers of needs from the Environmental Service so that the strategies that have been prepared are following the actions to be taken to improve the quality of green open spaces in Bantul Regency and achieve previously planned targets (muhammad fahril masruddin, 2017).
In synchronizing the strategy for structuring and managing and developing green open spaces by the Bantul Regency Environmental Agency:

- 1) Strength is in this context the strategy for structuring and managing Green Open Space, the leadership of the Environmental Service can provide optimal direction to its members in carrying out their respective responsibilities so that the Green Open Space (RTH) that is run and developed can achieve its goals optimally. With the existence of human resources (community) who are responsible and participate in the arrangement and management, the Green Open Space (RTH) will run smoothly as it should.
- 2) The weaknesses are the limited costs of managing Green Open Space by the relevant agencies, limited needs such as facilities belonging to the Bantul Regency Environmental Service.
- 3) Opportunities, with the participation of residents and the private sector regarding the effect of the availability of green open spaces in urban areas.

Efforts to realize sustainable and environmentally sound development in Bantul Regency by optimizing green open spaces as described in Undang-Undang no. 26 Tahun 2007 which contains the availability of green open spaces as much as 30% (20% for the public and 10% for the private sector), meaning that to realize environmentally sound development in Bantul Regency, it is necessary to increase green open space from 13.65% to 30%.

From the results of interviews that have been carried out, the Environmental Service said that the optimization of green open space will be carried out in the scope of parks in urban and sub-district areas as well as road medians. Is an environmentally sound and sustainable development and we also know that the existence of city parks or other parks and the greening of median roads make urban areas or sub-districts cleaner from air pollution (Astriani, 2015).

The Greening of median roads and parks influences sustainable and environmentally friendly development. From the results of interviews that I conducted in Bantul Regency, it has a characteristic that is the greening of median roads and City Parks or sub-districts. However, reforestation and parks are still not optimized so only 13.65% is achieved. Therefore, the strategy carried out by the DLH (Environmental Service) is expected to achieve 30% of the Green Open Space that has been stipulated in Undang-Undang no. 26 Tahun 2007 so that the problem of air pollution in Bantul Regency can be eliminated or minimized and create a comfortable atmosphere in Bantul Regency with optimal green open spaces (Suciyani, 2018).

From the description above, so that the strategy can be carried out smoothly an absolute decision is needed from

the Bantul Regency Environmental Service in carrying out its duties in structuring and managing green open spaces in Bantul Regency, and of course, it cannot be separated from the participation of the community in its management (Susilowati, 2013). In the sense that the people who participate in the management of green open spaces are intended to maintain the green open spaces that have been organized by the government in the long term. Based on the results of interviews that have been conducted, the Environment Agency makes absolute decisions regarding the needs such as quality human resources to increase the development of green open spaces (Astriani, 2015).

Furthermore, for the second session in an interview with the Head of the Environmental Planning and Arrangement Division at the Bantul Regency Environmental Service with specifications for the Substance Group for Planning and Study of Environmental Impacts, the Head of this Service will discuss interviews related to the impact of structuring and managing green open spaces in the area. urban. The following is an explanation of the estimated impact that will occur if there is an arrangement and management of green open spaces in the urban area of Bantul Regency, namely preventing flooding in areas near rivers, reducing air pollution, and reducing tropical temperatures that often occur in Bantul Regency (Mulyanie & Husna, 2019).

In obtaining sustainable development in Bantul Regency through the management of green open spaces, of course, several approaches are needed, such as an ecological sustainability approach, which is one of the requirements for realizing sustainable development in the future (Ziad, 2021). The existence of this approach is to ensure the sustainability of the earth's ecosystem, in ensuring the occurrence of ecological sustainability, what must be done is to carry out maintenance related to the integrity of the environmental order which is used to ensure the system of adaptability, clean water, restoration of land or land from various dispute cases.

After the approach to ecological sustainability, the next step is related to economic sustainability, where sustainability is an important thing in sustainable development. Sustainable development through the management of green open spaces can provide good opportunities for plant sellers for the development of City Parks so that there is minimal financing because the management of green open spaces does not use large enough funds such as in infrastructure management such as building procurement in urban areas (Sartini, 2013).

Sustainable development can also be realized through optimizing green open spaces when paying attention to the socio-cultural sustainability approach where in this approach community participation in which participation in the management of green open spaces can be observed its impact on the impact of urban spatial planning itself and its impact on the people living in it. Will enjoy the results of the management of the green open space (Adiyanta, 2018). Without the participation of the community in

sustainable development through the management of green open spaces, there may be overlaps between the community to the government from the impact of realizing sustainable development.

CONCLUSION

The strategy carried out by the Bantul Regency Environmental Service to meet the minimum standards for green open spaces is to increase community and private sector involvement. This effort is carried out by providing socialization about the importance of green open space, involving them in providing green open space facilities and infrastructure, involving them in managing green open space, and making rules and sanctions regarding violations or damage to green open space. This strategic step was carried out by emphasizing the concepts of innovation, quality, utilization of private skills, and strategic synchronization by considering swot analysis. In addition, this strategy is implemented using ecological and economic sustainability approaches so that green open space has not only an environmental impact but also a socio-cultural impact on the surrounding community.

Suggestion

The government needs to be more optimal in implementing strategies for fulfilling and managing green open spaces. With a strong commitment, the implemented strategy will be able to guarantee the achievement of quality green open space. People with land to sell to the government to fulfil green open spaces must provide a reasonable price because the provision of green open spaces will also impact the community.

Acknowledgment

I would like to express my great appreciation to various people, especially the officers of the Bantul Regency Environmental Agency for their contribution to this research.

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