

Management of Green Open Space in the Karanganyar Regency Government Based on the Principles of Good Environmental Governance

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ABSTRACT

The high level of industrial development in Indonesia is parallel to population growth which has an impact on changes in land use. Green Open Space or RTH is the smallest part of an area in a city or district which is used not only as an aesthetic area but also as a green area as a place for community activities with a health connotation. Green open areas in Karanganyar Regency have not yet reached the applicable standards by Karanganyar Regency Regional Regulation No. 12 of 2022 concerning the Management of Green Open Spaces. The research method uses qualitative descriptive and data collection techniques by interviewing various data sources, conducting direct observations in the field, library research, documentation. Government websites and Instagram, transparency, and accountability, access to information through local government websites, and reporting in the annual LKPJ, decentralization is not yet strong enough but decision-makers are still the authorities and institutions and agencies, do not have their own RTH institutions, but each section carries out duties according to its main duties, access to law enforcement, complaints are submitted on the online public application and complaint service website, and the open spaces of Karanganyar Regency can be accessed by the public. The overall analysis is quite good, but several aspects are less than optimal, namely decentralization. So there needs to be innovation from the Karanganyar Regency government.

INTRODUCTION

Rapid development and increasing economic growth have had a significant impact on regional development. Considering the importance of sustainable development from an environmental perspective, attention must be paid to the development process so that environmental problems such as flooding, increasing pollution, changes in microclimate and low quality and quantity of underground water do not arise due to climate change Warmup (Huda, 2018). Global warming is an increase in the earth's temperature caused by an increase in the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. These gases include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and so on (Sikolia, 2021). The international renewable energy organization IRENA statistically estimates that energy emissions in Southeast Asia will increase by 61 percent by 2025 as a result of coal-fired power plants (IRENA, 2019).

Several mitigation steps have been taken to curb global warming, such as switching to renewable energy sources such as geothermal and solar power, offsetting annual carbon dioxide emissions, using land and forests appropriately and sustainably. Deforestation which is then converted into extractive and non-extractive industries is rampant happened in Indonesia. Industrial activities like this often exploit nature in ways that have an impact on global warming and deforestation, where the presence of trees has a significant impact as a carbon sink and reduces temperature rise and global warming, for example global warming. reduce air. pollution and decreasing urban temperatures (Houghton et al, 2020). 4,444 According to 2018 IPBES data, Indonesia's forest area decreases by 680,000 hectares every year, the largest in Southeast Asia. According to the Agrarian Reform Consortium (KPA), in 2018 there were 4,444,410,807,177 hectares of agricultural conflict in conflict zones. This is due to forest activities becoming industrial areas. In 2020, BNPB recorded 2,925 natural disasters in Indonesia, including heat waves, landslides, floods, tornadoes, droughts, and forest and land fires (Indonesian Environmental Forum 2021).

Various environmental issues and problems that arise as a result of the transition from land to industry without considering environmental aspects cannot be separated from the role, responsibility and efforts of the state. One of the government's efforts to overcome this problem is to strengthen environmental policies and perfect legal instruments that are adapted to current conditions. Among them is the Environmental Protection and Management Law n Life Number 32 of 2009 which is the latest legal product passed by the government replacing the Environmental Management Law Number 23 of 1997 (Lazuardini, 2014). Apart from government policy efforts, the private sector and society have a number of other activities to prevent and manage environmental impacts , including reducing waste generation through waste generation. waste processing into compost and solar power generation. (Trash Power Plant), land conservation, forest regeneration, coastal restoration, reduction of gas fuel, reduction of industrial waste, sustainable development and provision of green areas in accordance with applicable regulations, etc. (IEC, 2020). One of the largest industrial areas in East Java which is geographically strategically located

is Karanganyar Regency (Karanganyar Regency Central Statistics Agency). The industrial sector is the sector that produces the largest gross regional domestic product (GRDP) in Karanganyar Regency (Lazuardini, 2014).

Karanganyar Regency can develop rapidly in the constellation of the Surabaya metropolitan city (in the RPJM Cipta Karya sector of Karanganyar Regency, 2019-2023). In line with the increasingly rapid development of industry in Karanganyar Regency, it cannot be denied that it has brought in many workers from both Karanganyar Regency and outside. As a result, this causes an increase in the population of Karanganyar Regency. Green Open Space (RTH) is land that has an important role in an area. In the Spatial Planning Law Number 26 of 2007, green open space is defined as an elongated area/road that is open for use, which is a place for the growth of plants, both natural and unnatural. Minister of Construction Regulation Number 5 of 2008 concerning the Allocation and Utilization of Green Areas in Urban Areas which are part of the air circulation system, absorb rainwater, provide habitat for animals, regulate the microclimate, absorb air, water and soil from pollutants and is the most important need for all living creatures whose job is to produce oxygen. Stipulated in Regional Planning Law Number 26 of 2007 and Decree of the Minister of Public Works Number: 05/PRT/M/2008 concerning Guidelines for the Provision and Utilization of RTH in Urban Areas. According to law, the proportion of green areas in an urban area is at least 30% of its area. This 30% consists of 20% of public green open space needs and 10% of private green open space or green open space owned by land owners. However, the development and management of green areas in Karanganyar Regency has not yet reached the specified standards due to changes and conversion activities on various types of land. Land conversion is a change in land use entirely or only in part from its original use to another use, thus affecting the potential of the land. Land migration is triggered by a number of factors, including the need to meet the needs of a population that continues to increase every year.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This can be seen in the transformation of rice fields into urban residential areas. Most of the land changes that occur indicate inequality in land ownership, both horizontally (property) and vertically (apartments) by residence permit holders (Fauziyah and Iman, 2020) (Sari et al., 2021) previous research on the availability of green areas by calculating the area of land cover that occurred in 2017-2021, produced all types of land cover, including open land, built-up land, growth, water bodies, rice fields and green areas in Karanganyar Regency are decreasing every year. The green open area varied from 233.81 km² in 2017 then decreased to 220.25 km² in 2018. Until finally from 2018 to 2020 it increased to 259.72 km² or 22% of the total area of Karanganyar Regency. Then in 2021 the variability of the green area will be 9%, namely. from 99.57 km² to 160.15 km². Various environmental problems that have emerged recently, as well as various government efforts to handle these environmental problems well and in harmony with the various problems that exist in Karanganyar Regency. Therefore, there needs to be more attention from

the Karanganyar Regency government to increase the number of green open areas in order to reach standards in accordance with applicable regulations by implementing good environmental management in its government, this is related to statutory regulations in the field of nature management resource good.

METHODOLOGY

This research uses a qualitative descriptive research method. According to Bungin (2015), qualitative descriptive research is a method used to describe or explain various phenomena, conditions, situations and different research variables according to the actual situation obtained from interviews, observation and documentation. By using this method, researchers aim to describe real and systematic phenomena and facts that researchers encounter while conducting research on green space management with the perspective of good environmental management in the Karanganyar Regency government, which then becomes a phenomenon or case. What the author finds in the field is used as material to draw conclusions.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Currently, only 9.6% of green open space or RTH in Indonesia, especially Karisidebab Soloraya, remains, according to the explanation of the Central Java Regional Government. Based on Regional Planning Law Number 26 of 2007, the proportion of green areas in urban and district areas is at least 30% of the area. The minimum placement of green areas aims to balance the city ecosystem, namely. Hydrological balance, microclimate and other ecosystems, to increase the aesthetic value of the city and at the same time increase the availability of clean air needed by the community. On the other hand, according to current regulations, Karanganyar Regency has not yet reached the minimum green open space ratio. (Sari et al., 2021) according to survey data, Karanganyar Regency's green area will decrease by 9% or 99.57 km² in 2021, or 13 % or 160.15 km² of the total area. Therefore, Karanganyar Regency needs an additional green area of 17% or 202.93 km² to meet green area needs. Therefore, the Karanganyar Regency Government must make various efforts to increase green areas to achieve the minimum proportion of green areas in accordance with applicable regulations, by using the principles of good environmental management in its implementation related to legal instruments. in the field of natural resources.

Rule of Law The state of law is not just formal regulations and state procedures, but its implementation and function also reduce arbitrariness by the government towards society (Tardi, 2019). Based on interviews conducted by researchers with the Head of the Parks and Decoration Service, the Karanganyar Regency Environmental Service stated: "So it is very important for us to be able to carry out this task, to have guidelines, namely from various statutory regulations. Which is still in effect today and RTH: In the head section. This refers to the main legal regulations, namely Regional Planning Law 26 of 2007. "Apart from that, Karanganyar Regency also has legal regulations related to the management of its green areas, in its own Regional Regulation Number

10 of 2007. 2010 concerning Management of Green Areas and Regent Regulation Number 44 of 2021 concerning Tree Protection" (interview, MIA). These legal regulations were made by referring to various related legal regulations, namely:

- a) Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning spatial planning, referring to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Article 5 paragraph (1), Article 20, Article 25A, and Article 33 paragraph (3).
- b) Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2010 concerning the arrangement of RTH, refers to:
 - Article 11 paragraph (1) Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 1 of 2007 concerning the arrangement of green open spaces in urban areas
 - Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 1990 concerning conservation of natural, biological and ecosystem resources
 - Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 28 of 2002 concerning buildings
 - Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 26 of 2007 concerning spatial planning Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 of 2009 concerning protection and management of the environment Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 1 of 2007 concerning the arrangement of green open spaces in urban areas
 - Regulation of the Minister of Public Works Number: 05/PRT/M/2008 concerning guidelines for the provision and use of green open spaces in urban areas
 - Karanganyar Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2009 concerning Long Term Regional Development Plan for Karanganyar Regency for 2006-2025c) Regent Regulation Number 44 of 2021 concerning Tree Protection
 - Article 14 paragraphs (4) and (5) Karanganyar Regency Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2010 concerning the arrangement of green open spaces in the framework of control to optimize the function of green open spaces and the quality of the environment as well as the regent or appointed officials can give permission to move/cut/cut shade trees Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning environmental protection and management Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 1 of 2007 concerning the arrangement of green open spaces in urban areas Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 120 of 2018 concerning amendments to Domestic Regulation Number 80 of 2015 concerning the formation of regional legal products
 - Regulation of the Minister of Public Works Number: 05/PRT/M/2008 concerning guidelines for the provision and use of green open space in urban areas. Currently there is no law enforcement regarding reducing the area of green open space, especially in Public green open space because not all available land is private k the government, especially in the Karanganyar Regency area where much of the land is still owned by villages, private companies and individuals. However, there are regulations regarding sanctions for violations of misuse of green open

space and failure to carry out management of green open space by the private sector in line with the statutory provisions that have been regulated in Karanganyar Regency Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2010. To achieve the existence of green open space that meets the requirements, requires a strong commitment to central government, regional government and other stakeholders. However, in sustainable development, environmental policy instruments must be implemented. 2. Participation and Representation Participation in the implementation of green area policies is directly or indirectly regulated by private or community participation as a political goal, with the hope of maximally achieving shared goals in Khoirunn (Rahmassa and Niswah, 2020). In accordance with law, the proportion of green areas in urban areas is at least 30% of the area, consisting of 20% public green areas and 10% private green areas. Based on the researcher's interview with the Director of Parks and Decoration at the Karanganyar Regency Environmental Service, who stated that community participation based on Karanganyar Regency Regional Decree No. 10 of 2010, community participation is strictly regulated in Article 16 concerning the community. The role is regulated in the Karanganyar Regency Regent's Regulation of 2021 Number 44 concerning Tree Protection, namely Article 4, there are quite clear provisions regarding community participation in managing green areas in the Karanganyar Region. The role of the community in RTH includes for example. community participation in green open space planning and community participation in the management and use of green open space.

Access to information Access to information is described as a bridge between sources of information and parties who need it and allows someone to obtain the information they need (Saefi, 2015). Access to information is recognized as everyone's human right, as stated in article 28F of the 1945 Constitution which reads: "Everyone has the right to communicate and receive information for personal development and their social environment own, acquire, control, store and provide any information through any available channels." Almost every state institution has access to information in the form of web pages, and the process of updating information occurs repeatedly and continuously (Eprilianto et al., 2019). Based on the researcher's interview with the Head of the Karanganyar Environmental Service's Parks and Decoration Service, the results were: "Karanganyar Regency already have access to information available to the general public, namely the people of Karanganyar Regency. people outside Karanganyar Regency to access information that is generally available from the Regency Government through its official website. Then, the social media account in the form of the Environmental Service's Instagram contains information not only about green areas, but also about activities related to program implementation related to the environment as a whole and this Instagram account lacks two-way communication between the

government and the public, as evidenced by the many comments that have not been responded to by the management.

However, if there are complaints or requests to the regional government, they can be submitted via the official Karanganyar government website, namely <http://pengaduan.Karanganyarkab.go.id/2>. Transparency and Accountability (Openness and Accountability) Transparency and Accountability are openness and certain responsibilities of the management to the community regarding the fulfillment of tasks or annual goals that have been previously determined in the work plan. Transparency and accountability are forms of good governance (Ndiki, 2016). The Environmental Service in the field of parks and decoration that the Karanganyar Regency Government has sufficient transparency, this can be demonstrated by the transparency of the Karanganyar Regency Government regarding RTH data to parties who need it such information, and the existence of published information on the Karanganyar Regency Regional Government website, via the Karanganyar Regency Environmental Service website and others on social media. Apart from that, because RTH is the responsibility of the Karanganyar Regency Government, RTH is also available at LKPJ which can be accessed on the official website of the Karanganyar Regency Government³. Decentralization Decentralization is the division of power and authority from the centre government to regional governments in the framework of regulations and guidelines for decision making for the benefit of the community (Yakub et al., 2018). Based on interviews conducted by researchers with the Head of the Parks and Decoration Service of the Karanganyar Regency Environmental Service: "all activities in the area must have "The law comes from the center, if it is related to RTH then the link already exists." The legal rules are clear, but when do they start? From the region itself we depend on regional politics, if the current ruler is Nawa Karsa, Karanganyar Mapan, Karanganyar Lestari, the park sector is related to Karanganyar Mapan, the theme park. So, we refer to regional politics and the regulations above, for example in 2018 it was Karanganyar Bisa which was the same as Surabaya Green and Clean. "With regional policies when making related decisions, for example regional regulations, we still refer to the above the regulations, but it is also the authorities who ratify them" (interview, MIA) Regional government agencies and institutions are organizations that are authorized by the central government to organize and regulate population and population affairs in regional government areas with a system that is structured in detail so that the provincial government has instructions for its implementation. Application instructions on public administration regulations (Liantino, 2018).

Based on an interview conducted by researchers with the Head of the Parks and Beauty Service, Karanganyar Regency Environmental Service, who stated: "Karanganyar Regency still does not have a special institution for managing green areas, but it has become one of the institutions in Karanganyar Regency. Ministry, Environmental Service, especially the gardening and landscaping sector "Even though it is not a special institution, the RTH administration section of the environmental service has tasks that are listed precisely and quite clearly" (interview, MINU). Researchers can draw

conclusions from the results of interviews and observations in the field of gardening and decoration at the Environmental Service show that the management of green open space is in the hands of DLH, especially in the field of gardening and decoration, as outlined in the Governor's Decree dated Karanganyar. Number 53 of 2016 concerning Position, Organizational Structure, Duties, Duties and Work Procedures of the Environmental Service. Precisely in part 6 of articles 22-25.

Legal protection (access to justice). Litigation is a way for someone to achieve legal equality which is a human right and the basis for ensuring order and social welfare (Permanasari, 2019). Rights to rights related to RTH already have a legal basis, so these rights legally guaranteed. Based on interviews with researchers, the Director of Interior Design Development for the Karanganyar Regency Environmental Service, the Karanganyar Regency Regional Government carries out its duties in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Although the area of green open space in Karanganyar Regency is still less than the target. The regional government continues to make efforts but does not eliminate people's rights. If you have a complaint, you can submit it on the Karanganyar Regency Government website in the People's Online Services Requests and Complaints submenu. Apart from that, the use of public open space in Karanganyar Regency is not only intended for Karanganyar Regency residents, but also for the public. In general, based on researchers' analysis of these 7 (seven) indicators, the management of green areas in the Karanganyar Regency government is quite good. The Karanganyar Regency Government is making efforts to increase green areas optimally to meet the minimum green area requirements set by law, while still considering justice for the community. However, there is something that is still lacking, namely management related to the principle of decentralization which still always implements central government programs or policies. However, decision making remains in the hands of the authorities. In addition, access to certain information often makes other access difficult.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Green Open Space (RTH) is one of the countries that plays an important role in the region. Green open space functions as an air circulation system that absorbs rainwater, provides protection against wind, creates habitat for animals, regulates the microclimate, acts as an environment for air, soil and water and absorbs pollutant substances contained therein. This is the most important need for humans and all other living creatures as oxygen producers. The government's role in managing green spaces is very important. Based on information obtained during interviews and observations, as well as a study of literature and documents related to green open spaces in the Karanganyar area, it can be concluded that the implementation of green open spaces within the Karanganyar government is regulated by state and regional laws and regulations. However, in practice it always implements central programs or policies. Although the decision is up to the authorities. Apart from the government, green area management is also supported by the private sector, for example by providing green areas in office building areas and appropriate

financing in the form of social responsibility, because APBD funds are limited. Then people who have greater control over the management of private green space, such as providing green space in their neighborhood, participating in the maintenance of public green space and can also take advantage of other activities, such as urban agriculture. Karanganyar Regency green space information is not only about access to green space but is integrated with other information and can be accessed on the Karanganyar Regency Government website, the Karanganyar Regency DLH website and social media such as Instagram @dlhkabKaranganyar. Karanganyar Regency government transparency. The Karanganyar Regency Government Accountability Form is also available to the public in the annual LKPJ. Green open space management also does not yet have a special body or institution, but the duties of each department are quite clear. The public open spaces of Karanganyar Regency can be accessed by all residents of Karanganyar Regency and outside Karanganyar Regency. In general, for these 7 (seven) indicators, green area management in the Karanganyar Regency Government is quite good. Although many aspects are still not optimal in terms of the availability of information and decentralization indicators.

FURTHER STUDY

This research still has limitations so further research needs to be done on this topic "Management of Green Open Space in the Karanganyar Regency Government Based on the Principles of Good Environmental Governance."

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