

Development of Green Open Space Policy in The Order to Realize A Sustainable City in Malang

Switsa Cellindita^{1*}, Ach Apriyanto Romadhan², Ali Roziqin³

^{1,2,3}Departement of Government Studies, Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia

Email: celline.dita@gmail.com ; achapriyantoromadhan@umm.ac.id ; aliroziqin@umm.ac.id

Abstract. The current massive industrial development in urban areas that is not balanced with reforestation practices will have an impact on the environment such as air pollution, hot environmental conditions, flooding, and the lack of adequate Green Open Space. Therefore, good urban spatial planning is needed through the development of green open space in urban areas to maintain or facilitate urban settlements and reforestation practices for the future urban sustainability agenda so that there is a balance in terms of the economic, social, and natural environment as a form of a sustainable city. In analyzing the problem of this research using the literature study method by analyzing the results and information from previous studies. The result of the research is that the development of green open space in Malang City has not been fully managed properly, this is in accordance with the percentage of public green open space in Malang City which is only 1.362.32 Ha or 12.38% which the results of this percentage are still far from the minimum proportion of public green open space, which is 20% of the area of Malang City. As less than the maximum development of green open space, it will also have an impact on a sustainable city that runs less than optimally.

Keywords: Development; Green Open Space; Urban Areas; Sustainable City

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an archipelagic country that has thousands of islands stretching from Sabang to Merauke. This causes Indonesia to have many big cities spread across each island. This affects the progress of knowledge and technology which is believed to be able to improve the level of community welfare for the better, this process is proven by the rapid development of infrastructure and other commercial buildings. One of them is the development carried out in the city of Malang. In fact, this development has an impact on increasing city problems such as congestion, flooding, air pollution, poverty, population density, and so on, so to minimize these problems it is necessary to balance it with the concept of good urban spatial management and urban development based on a green environment (Ruslan, 2017). The government also issued Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning which regulates the problem of spatial planning concepts for each region in Indonesia by paying attention to green open environmental areas. The reason is that

Email Correspondence:

celline.dita@gmail.com

green open space in densely populated cities is recognized as very valuable for maintaining or facilitating urban settlements and urban greening practices for the future urban sustainability agenda so that there is a balance in terms of economic, social, and natural environment which is usually known as a sustainable city.

Sustainable City is a form of sustainable development which is designed to achieve prosperity and peace for the global community in the future because, sustainable urban development is not only based on environmental aspects but is based on aspects that are sourced from sustainable communities. Sustainability itself has the meaning of being maintained from the economic condition of a prosperous community and safe in accordance with the development of environmental potential or better conditions of the natural environment. So it can be concluded that a sustainable city is a city that is able to maintain its balance both in terms of environmental (ecology), economic (economy), and social (social) aspects (Budhihardjo, 2005). In Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, it is explained that Article 29 paragraph 1 concerning the proportion of green open space in the city area is at least 30% of the city area. Meanwhile, the proportion for public green open space in urban areas is at least 20% of the city area and the proportion for private green open space is at least 10%. This is also confirmed through the Minister of Public Works Regulation No. 05/PRT/M/2008 concerning guidelines for the provision and utilization of green open space in urban areas, that this proportion is a minimum measure to ensure the balance of urban ecosystems that can increase the availability of clean air needed by urban communities. So, the role of Green Open Space in urban areas is very important. This is because the existence of this Green Open Space can maintain the harmony and balance of the urban environmental ecosystem and can improve the quality of the environment so that it becomes more beautiful, cool, comfortable, clean, and healthy. Green Open Space can also serve as a safeguard for the existence of urban protected areas, control pollution, control water management, and as a means of aesthetics for the city.

To realize the Green Open Space (RTH) area so that every city has a comfortable environment, every local government must be able to analyze and find out indicators that can increase development evenly in urban areas. With the government conducting an indicator analysis, the Green Open Space (RTH) will be easily managed. So that the development aspect for urban areas is in accordance with the implementation of regional autonomy, namely, to manage and develop their respective regions. To realize the Green Open Space (RTH) area, the Malang City Government took the initiative to make a policy through a Regional Regulation in the form of a regional spatial plan to be held in Malang City which is expected to last until 2030. The regulation

in question is Malang City Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2011 concerning the Malang City Spatial Plan for 2010-2030. That in the Regional Regulation the Malang City Government can add green open space and the target area of green open space is 30% which is expected by the Malang City Government which will be achieved in 2030, through various strategies or efforts, one of which is securing property land assets. The Malang City Government, which will later become a green open space, will also be carried out through a tree census at the RT/RW, Kelurahan, and Subdistrict levels so that the trees planted will provide more benefits for the community (Mulyani, 2020). The strategic plan was carried out by the Malang City Government to realize the green open space policy in order to provide comfort for the people of the city of Malang so that it is necessary to expand or add a cool and open natural environment through green open space (RTH) because its function is to absorb pollution, prevent flooding. (ecological function), as a means of interaction for the surrounding community (social function), as a means to beautify the urban environment (aesthetic function), and can be used as a tourist place that has an impact on regional income and income for local residents (economic function). The government's efforts to add green open space are carried out as a plan to realize one of the visions of development in the city of Malang as the vision is contained in article 2 of the Perda RTRW Malang which explains that "Development in the city of Malang is directed towards the vision of realizing the city of Malang as a city of quality education, Healthy and Environmentally Friendly City, Cultured Tourism City, Towards an Advanced and Independent Society". Based on the sound of the article, there is great hope for the Malang City government, the article is that some of the visions that the Malang City Government wants to realize are regarding Green Open Space. This is because if you compare people who live in areas that have poor environmental quality (a lot of pollution, floods, traffic jams, etc.) of course, they will be very much different from people who live in environments that have less pollution, such as in rural areas where the environment feels more comfortable. beautiful, cool, comfortable, and make people feel peaceful and prosperous.

Therefore, so that the people of urban areas can feel the benefits of Green Open Space, of course, governance must be carried out throughout urban areas, namely, firstly providing a reference that makes it easier for government stakeholders to design, build and manage Green Open Space supported by relevant agencies. Second, providing practical guidance in designing, building, and managing Green Open Spaces. Third, providing information to the public at large that Green Open Space is very important for the life of urban areas so that people's lives will also feel safe. Fourth, provide the widest possible information to the community and related parties about the need for Green Open Space as a form of comfortable space for all forms of activity and comfort

as a place to live. In addition, the embodiment of Green Open Space can be one way to find out the realization of a sustainable city in the future as the concept of a city that applies Green Open Space can be a development that is right on target for urban development in the future or not. as well as the goal of the concept of a sustainable city.

Through previous research put forward by Baharudin, Faizal, Afif Bizrie Mardhani, and Mohammad Romadloni (2019), entitled "Patterns of Consolidating Green Open Space Arrangements for Developing City Areas in Batu Sopang, Paser Regency" suggested that the existence of Green Open Space in Batu Sopang greatly affects the existing condition or physical condition because Green Open Space only has a presentation of 7.18% where it does not meet the standards of urban areas. However, the Batu Sopang City government seeks to realize the Green Open Space through the concept of Green Spatial Planning, which is the concept of combining spatial planning with the management of biophysical elements and social interactions in an area that highlights areas that support ecosystem balance and the formation of open spaces through the types of flora that able to absorb CO₂ levels and increase O₂ levels (Baharudin et al., 2019).

Another study conducted by Nurliah (2020) entitled "Analysis of Green Open Space Management on City Development in Majene Regency" suggests that in Majene Regency the use of Green Open Space is carried out well, this is because the government in implementing Green Open Space policies is swakaloka where the policy is the responsibility of the Regional Apparatus Work Unit (SKPD) in charge of each Green Open Space according to the criteria and types. In addition, there are supporting factors for the creation of Green Open Spaces in Majene Regency because the Majene City area has a very good area where it has fertile soil so it is very easy to plant with plants (Nurliah & Tajuddin, 2020).

In another study, according to Hayat (2014) with the research title "Implementation of Green Open Space Arrangement Policies" states that the implementation of Green Open Space in Malang City still does not meet the standards because the article is still lacking in its use, grouping, management, and development. This is because the planning of Green Open Space by the Malang city government is still very minimal, which is between 10% to 13%, this results in the use of green space to increase water content, as an aspect of city comfort, and as an aspect of city beauty that has not been realized properly. On the other hand, management and development are still not appropriate due to several transfers of the Green Open Space area (Hayat, 2014). In another study, according to Haruna Danladi Musa, Mohd Rusli Yacob, and Ahmad Makmom Abdullah (2019), entitled "Delphi Exploration of Subjective Well-Being Indicators for Strategic Urban Planning

towards Sustainable Development in Malaysia" states that in Malaysia, urban areas play a role in important in a country because the city can provide potential related to sustainable benefits and can ensure whether the welfare of the people in the region is achieved or not. Because urban areas can easily experience uncontrolled urbanization challenges such as financial constraints in providing infrastructure, investment in service provision, inappropriate planning and governance, and so on. Therefore, this study states that there are 3 functions in assessing the level of welfare in urban areas, namely, 1) An interesting and creative place because an interesting place or area can improve a person's mood so that if in that place a person feels comfortable with his situation; 2) Sense of self, namely the ability of the environment to make self-expression so that the person can recognize himself; 3) Sense of belonging, which is a place where someone can feel accepted, respected, and supported by the environment (Musa et al., 2019).

In another study put forward by Simone Tappert, Tanja Kloti, da Matthias Driling entitled "Contested Urban Green Spaces in The Compact City: The (Re-) Negotiation of Urban Gradening In Swiss Cities". Conveying that in Switzerland the implementation of green open space is a very important thing to do. This is because the existence of green open space in urban areas is recognized as very valuable in maintaining or facilitating the physical condition of the city so that the urban area has a quality environmental condition as well as the practice of realizing urban reforestation so that it can re-conceptualize its form and function in accordance with the principles of a city that is sustainable. ideal and sustainable. This is because in developed countries such as Switzerland the concept of local authorities is increasingly embracing the concept of sustainable urban development by creating livable cities with urban forms that prioritize Green Open Space. As urban green open space is always re-evaluated so that its contribution to urban sustainability remains in accordance with its functions and principles, namely the ideal compact city. This ideal compact city concept is a process of sporadic urban improvement or urban sprawl. The concept of a compact city is always applied in developed countries which is used as a measure of the cohesiveness of a city into three dimensions, namely, density, mixed functions, and intensification. The density aspect relates to population density, employment density, built density, sub-centre density, and housing density. The mixed function aspect relates to the provision and deployment of infrastructure and land use change. Meanwhile, the intensification aspect is related to the rate of population growth, new development, and sub-centre density (Tappert et al., 2018).

The existence of green open space from the case presented by previous researchers stated that the embodiment of green open space is an effort to save the environment and even save the world from environmental crises of water, land, and air. as the Green Open Space (RTH) planning

must be supported by all stakeholders. Because the management of Green Open Space (RTH) is a sustainable management that must be understood and strived for so that urban and urban areas can grow and develop with an ecocity or green city orientation. The green city concept itself is an effort to preserve the environment by developing part of the city environment into natural green fields in order to create harmony between the natural environment and urban lifestyles (Wakhidah, 2008). By realizing a green city, it will form a city that is healthy, environmentally friendly and also sustainable (eco city), because by applying a green city orientation, the concept of urban development will be based on an analysis of sustainable cities in future generations (Mori & Christoscdoulou, 2012). Because sustainable urban development is one of the global commitments contained in the 11 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Wikantiyoso & Suhartono, 2018). So that Green Open Space (RTH) can be a savior of urban areas if it can be planned properly and can be balanced with environmental-oriented development where Green Open Space (RTH) can support aspects of ecological, socio-cultural, economic, and architectural functions. urban areas that are beneficial to the living environment and the built environment in a sustainable manner in the future.

METHODS

This study uses the Literature Study method by analyzing the results and information from previous studies. Analysis of various information is carried out by collecting various written sources in the form of archives, articles, books, and journals or by several documents that are relevant to the problems studied. In other words, literature study is studying various reference books and similar previous research results that are useful for obtaining a theoretical basis on the problem to be studied (Sarwono, 2006). Sources of data used in this study is secondary data sources. The secondary data sources used come from scientific journals related to Green Open Space and Sustainable City. In this study, the authors used the data collection method of library research, and using non-participant Observation data collection techniques, namely the ability of a person to make observations through the five senses (Bungin, 2011). Next is the data analysis technique in this study using qualitative methods. In making data analysis, the author goes through several stages, starting from collecting data first, then the author examines some of the data that is obtained and collected again into one. Then from some data that has been studied by the author, the author can get selected data that can be used as a reference in writing.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of Green Open Space (RTH) in Malang City

As mandated in Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, it is explained that Article 29 paragraph 1 concerning the proportion of green open space in the city area is at least 30% of the city area. Meanwhile, the proportion for public green open space in urban areas is at least 20% of the city area and the proportion for private green open space is at least 10%. But in reality Malang City only has about 5% of Green Open Space in urban areas. This was conveyed by the Regional Secretary of Malang City, Mr. Wasto SH, MH on Wednesday (12/02/2020) (Bidang Komunikasi dan Informasi Publik, 2020). Based on the facts, the Malang City Government seeks to secure land assets belonging to the Malang City Government which later the land can be used as Green Open Space, this is because there are several Malang City Government land assets whose ownership is still gray or indicated to be owned by other parties.

The existing condition of green open space in Malang City itself is divided into two parts, namely, private green open space and public green open space. Public green space is a green open space whose management is carried out by the city or district government which is used for the benefit of the community in general. Meanwhile, private green open space is a green open space owned or managed by an institution or individual whose use is for limited groups, such as gardens or buildings planted with plants. The two functions of green open space have the same function, among others, 1) Ecological Function, Green Open Space is expected to be able to improve water quality, prevent flooding, and be able to reduce air pollution; 2) Socio-cultural function, acting as a form of social interaction and recreational infrastructure; 3) Architectural/aesthetic functions, as a form of increasing the value of the beauty and comfort of the area, through the presence of garden elements; 4) Economic function, Green Open Space acts as a green tourism developer that is able to attract people to visit the area. So that indirectly can improve the economic aspect. Public Green Open Space in Malang City itself has a total area of about 1,362.32 Ha consisting of City Forests, Parks, Fields, Graves, SUTT Borders, River Borders, Railroad Borders and Road Green Lines such as road medians and boulevards street.

Based on the data (Table 1) from the Landscaping Sector of the Malang City Housing and Settlement Area, 2016 and the Malang City Green Open Space Masterplan 2012-2032 above, the Green Open Space area in Malang City is dominated by the River Border which currently exists in the form of a stretch of open land or vacant land containing shrubs.

Table 1. Existing area of public green open space in Malang City

NO	Type of Green Open Space	Surface Areas (Ha)	Percentage
1.	City Forest	7,51	0,07%
2.	Garden	34,62	0,31%
3.	Field	59,19	0,54%
4.	Graveyard	47,74	0,43%
5.	Green Line	42,72	0,39%
6.	SUTT Border	25,00	0,23%
7.	River Border	1.102,43	10,02%
8.	Railroad Rail Border	43,11	0,39%
Total		1,362,32	12,38%

Source: Landscaping Department of Housing and Urban Settlement Areas Malang, 2016 and Malang City Open Space Masterplan 2012-2032

On the other hand, the percentage of public green open space in Malang is only 1,362.32 ha or 12.38%, which is still far from the minimum proportion of public green open space, which is 20% of the area of Malang city. In addition, the lack of green open space in the city of Malang is also influenced by the limitations of APBD funds. As safe and which is prepared for the development of green open spaces is only around Rp. 4 billion, which and that is only enough for the maintenance of public green open spaces. Therefore, the Malang City government collaborates with a number of companies through the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program so that green open spaces in the city of Malang can run optimally (Dinillah & Sulistyarso, 2017). As for the map of Malang City's land use spatial pattern, which from the map it can be said that green open space in Malang City is still low.

Based on the map above, it can be seen that the Green Open Space area is green, it can be said that the green open space area in Malang City is still minimal, this is reinforced by data obtained from the Parks Division of the Malang City Housing and Settlement Area Office, 2016 and the Green Open Space Masterplan. Malang City in 2012-2032 and a statement from the Regional Secretary of Malang City Mr. Wasto SH, MH that Malang City only has about 5% Green Open Space in urban areas (Mulyani, 2020).

Square in Malang, Outdoor Gym at Taman Singha Merjosari, Playground for Tree Houses and Swings at Merdeka Square in Malang City, Revitalization of Malabar City Forest, Fireflies Park, Revitalization of Slamet Park, Sky Bike Singha Merjosari, Ijen Street Pedestrian Arrangement, Green Line Arrangement Jl. Raya Sawojajar, Renovation of Dieng Parks and Pedestrians, and Revitalization of City Parks on Jalan Canal Raya Dieng Malang. Based on 16 public green open space programs in Malang City, this is realized to develop Malang City as a livable and healthy city. As this is in accordance with the Vision of the City of Malang, namely "Development in the City of Malang is directed towards the vision of Realizing Malang City as a City of Quality Education, Healthy and Environmentally Friendly City, City of Cultured Tourism, Towards an Advanced and Independent Society".

Green Open Space as a Sustainable City

Cities and urban areas are centers of settlement and population activities that have administrative areas regulated by law. Considering that the growth of a city is always followed by an urbanization process, as cities and towns are always dynamic in terms of structure, shape, and appearance of the city. So that the concept of spatial planning and the environment has an important meaning based on the needs of the components of the arrangement of the room, to create an atmosphere of comfort and public health. Thus, the development of Green Open Space needs to be supported by a strong policy direction and desire. The reason is that if the use of space is not controlled or has problems, it will result in disruption of the continuity of environmental development in functional activities or activities. So, every stakeholder who carries out activities in the city area, must realize the importance of providing sufficient Green Open Space. So that the existence of Green Open Space will be closely related to the potential of each city to the importance of environmental needs. Therefore, a sustainable city has the meaning of being maintained from the economic condition of a prosperous community which is in accordance with the development of environmental potential or better conditions of the natural environment. So, it can be concluded that a sustainable city is a city that is able to maintain its balance both from the environmental (ecology), economic (economy), and social (social) aspects. In Malang City, the ecological function of green open space is as a solution to reduce air pollution and as a supporter of microclimate regulation which will certainly reduce air pollution and make the air quality in Malang City cleaner and healthier. The social function of green open space in Malang City will of course also be a place for people to socialize and interact for the people of Malang City, because the cool environment will invite people to come as a form of stress relief or fatigue. While the economic function of green open space in the city of Malang itself is as a means of recreation or a tourist place where the

recreation area can be a regional income fund and can be an income for local residents, as is the case in Merdeka Square, Malang, which has many children's play facilities (Ashari, 2018).

a. Green Open Space Development Based on Sustainable Economy Conditions



Pictures 2. Malang Merdeka Square

Source: malang.merdeka.com

The development of green open space in supporting economic conditions can have an impact on economic growth for the surrounding community, although basically the purpose of developing green open space is as an ecological function, but the economic aspect can provide separate income for the community or for the city government. The reason is that economic activities become potential areas around parks or green open spaces which are related to the needs of goods and services. As is the case in Malang City parks, namely, around or on the side of the Tugu Malang road, there are economic activities in the form of street vendors or online motorcycle taxis to hang out in search of passengers. In addition, there are also many parks in Malang City that are used as recreational areas that facilitate games for children, such as at Merdeka Square Malang, Merbabu Family Park, Turnojoyo Park and others. Although basically this green space is not intended as an economic activity.

b. Development of Green Open Space Based on Sustainable Ecology Conditions

Green Open Space (RTH) is an important element in creating a quality city in creating an ecological city, because green open space is part of the open space of an urban area that can be filled by various plants, plants, and vegetation so that it becomes the lungs of the city that can supply oxygen reserves for urban communities. So, to minimize the occurrence of environmental damage, urban areas require Green Open Space (RTH) as an effort to pay attention to

environmental conditions to make them safer, healthier, cleaner, and more comfortable. The development of green open space in Malang City itself is still minimal in the aspect of sustainable ecology, it can be seen from the percentage of green open space of 12.38% which is still far from the minimum proportion of public green open space, which is 20% of the area of Malang city. However, this cannot be separated from the strategy realized by the Malang City government by collaborating with various companies by running CSR programs that will help the Malang City Government in fulfilling green open space. Although through these data the development of public green open space cannot be used as a reference in maintaining environmental conditions in the future because most of the land in the city of Malang is converted to industrial and business fields, so this will not succeed if it is not accompanied by public awareness to manage private green open space in the city. their respective home pages for the creation of a sustainable environment in the future.

c. Development of Green Open Space Based on Sustainable Social Conditions

The development of green open space through social aspects can be seen as a form of social interaction and recreational infrastructure for the community. As the form of social interaction can be realized through the patterns of pedestrian paths as the path can also be used as a place to sit, relax, or while enjoying the coolness in the city park. In the city of Malang itself, the development of green open space through social aspects has been implemented at several points such as the Jalan Ijen Pedestrian Area, Dieng Park, and Pedestrian, Slamet Park and so on. As the area is often used by the community as a hangout place both in the morning and at night with the aim of refreshing the body from boredom during activities, relaxing with family or friends, so that the environmental conditions can provide comfort for users. Through this green open space, community interaction is getting stronger because they will increasingly meet different people and will add to the circle of friends in the people of Malang City. In addition, the Malang City Government also invites the community to play a role in green programs to form sustainable cities through the Green Community. As in the future, through the community, the community will become an active driver in environmental conservation and have the ability to develop a green city (Subadyo et al., 2019).

CONCLUSIONS

The development of Green Open Space in Malang City has not been fully managed properly, this is in accordance with the percentage of public green open space in Malang City which is only 1.362.32 Ha or 12.38% which is still far from the proportion. minimum public green open space is

20% of the area of Malang City. So that the management of the development of Green Open Space has not been maximized, it will also result in a sustainable city in Malang City. This can be seen from several aspects that support sustainable city development through economic, social, and environmental aspects. Although some of these aspects have been successful, the success of the green open space cannot be used as a reference in maintaining environmental conditions in the future. So there needs to be support from the community in managing Green Open Space in urban areas. Considering the growth of urban areas is always undergoing a process of urbanization, as it is always dynamic in terms of structure, shape, and appearance of the city. So that the concept of spatial planning and the environment has an important meaning based on the needs of the components of the arrangement of the room, so as to create an atmosphere of comfort and public health.

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