# Analysis of Government Policy on Green Open Space in Bekasi City

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| Article Info | |
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| **Keyword:**<br>Green Open Space, Public Policy, Bekasi City, Regional Regulation, NVivo 12 Plus Analysis. | **Abstract:** *This paper explains the green open space policy that, as a regional environmental ecosystem controller, calls for a structural solution. Green open space policy number 10 for Bekasi City in 2011 with regards to order, cleanliness, and attractiveness. Only 15% of the required green open space has been achieved, even though the norm should have been 30%. Through the Bekasi city regional regulation (PERDA) number 13 of 2011, the Bekasi city government established a rule pertaining to the Bekasi city development plan to achieve 30% of green open space, with specifics of 20% for green open space and 10% for public space. In this study, a qualitative technique was employed to collect the data. Descriptive analysis was then performed to analyse the data using the N-vivo 12 Plus program. A variety of trustworthy and pertinent sources, including websites, journals, publications, and online media news analysts, were used to gather the data. The study's findings suggest that a number of factors, including the presence of citizens, financial resources or APBD, geographical circumstances, area size, and priority programs, affect the amount of green open space in the city of Bekasi. Regulations and the expansion of the green open space area are two variables that affect the availability of green space in Bekasi. The development of must involve a number of groups, including the community, the private sector, and the local government green open spaces so that the target of green open spaces in the city of Bekasi can be achieved.* |
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## INTRODUCTION

Urban green spaces face more serious challenges compared to suburban areas, as points out (Feltynowski & Kronenberg, 2020; Žlender & Ward Thompson, 2017). In Indonesia, several cities are experiencing a decrease in the availability of green spaces and environmental resources. Public green spaces are particularly important for urban communities and vegetation in urban areas, especially in terms of water retention areas, as they have important economic, social, and environmental values (Afriyanie et al., 2020). However, urban green spaces are facing difficult challenges. One of the problems is the limitation of space, which causes changes in land use without considering the surrounding environment, resulting in a decrease in the capacity and number of urban green spaces (Handayani et al., 2018; Maheng et al., 2021).

Bekasi is one of the cities that is experiencing active growth and is carrying out urban planning improvements. Since green spaces are an important component of environmental ecosystem management, particularly in developing areas, resolving green space issues in Bekasi requires structural solutions through various studies and legislation (Şenik & Uzun,

2022). The implementation of government regulations is important to ensure the availability of green spaces for the community.

Bekasi city regulations govern the use of land permits, where developers are required to provide green spaces between 15% to 20%. However, the implementation of these regulations often does not comply with the established rules, as evidenced by an increase of only 0.048% annually. Data and analysis show that Bekasi still lacks sufficient green space, even below the established standards, as seen in Table 1 in each district. Therefore, efforts are needed to increase the quantity and quality of green spaces in Bekasi through various strategies that can be implemented by the government and the community.

**Table 1.** Open Green Space in Bekasi

| No. | Subdistrict | Large | EXISTING AREA | | | | | |
| | | | Public RTH | | Privat RTH | | Total | |
| | | | Ha | % | Ha | % | Ha | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | North Bekasi | 1965 | 110,25 | 5,6 | 164, 28 | 11,96 | 274,53 | 17,56 |
| 2 | Medan Satria | 1471 | 79,5 | 5,4 | 68,44 | 21,5 | 147,92 | 26,9 |
| 3 | Pondok Melati | 1857 | 8,34 | 0,45 | 16,76 | 11,07 | 25,1 | 11,52 |
| 4 | Jati Sampurna | 1449 | 76,17 | 5,25 | 189,34 | 7,65 | 265,51 | 12,9 |
| 5 | Jati Asih | 2200 | 86,66 | 3,93 | 311,83 | 7,05 | 398,49 | 10,98 |
| 6 | Mustika Jaya | 2473 | 151,38 | 6,12 | 237,59 | 10,4 | 388,98 | 16,52 |
| 7 | Bandar Gebang | 1704 | 131,19 | 7,69 | 153,57 | 11,1 | 284,76 | 18,79 |
| 8 | Pondok Gede | 1629 | 200,97 | 12,3 | 304,28 | 5,35 | 505,26 | 17,65 |
| 9 | West Bekasi | 1889 | 114,97 | 6,07 | 144,78 | 13,04 | 259,47 | 19,11 |
| 10 | East Bekasi | 1349 | 119,53 | 8,8 | 159,38 | 8,46 | 278,91 | 17,26 |
| 11 | South Bekasi | 1496 | 143,86 | 9,61 | 168,47 | 8,9 | 312,33 | 18,51 |
| 12 | Rawa Lumbu | 1567 | 126,01 | 8,04 | 168,93 | 9,27 | 294,95 | 17,31 |
| | Total | 21049 | 1348,83 | 6,4 | 2087,68 | 9,91 | 3436,2 | 16,32 |

**Source:** RTRW Bekasi City.

Data shows that 10% of the current green spaces in Bekasi are owned by the government and 6% are public green spaces. Therefore, the current green open space in Bekasi amounts to around 16% of the city's total area. To achieve the target of 30% green open space for public use, 14% is yet to be achieved. This represents one of the limitations in this study, where Bekasi has not yet achieved the green open space target. This paper provides information to the government stakeholders to be aware of the implementation issues regarding green open space.

According to Dye, public policy is what the government does and does not do. In achieving the welfare of society, the government has established policies and regulations for the purpose of creating order, providing security, peace, and prosperity, as well as protecting the rights of society (Andriansyah et al., 2021).

Ecologists, economists, social scientists, and planners all agree that urban green space refers to public and private open spaces that are mostly covered with vegetation and that can be accessed by users or land managers directly or indirectly (urban environment) (Haase et al., 2017). Green open spaces are an important part of the Urban Spatial Planning System because they serve a variety of functions, such as ecological, hydrological, climatological, protective, hygienic, aesthetic, and educational. Achieving the green open space target requires planning and preparation, and it is part of environmental management and protection. The use

of space itself has both encouraged and limited management (Lourenço et al., 2020; Schuch et al., 2017). For example, green open space is included in the form of management and utilization of space that is supported by its management. Green open spaces are also part of the prevention of environmental pollution and damage. According to the Law, the target for green open space is 30% of the total area, and to achieve this target, good cooperation is needed from various parties, not only the government, but also other stakeholders (Wai et al., 2018).

a) Ecological function: Green open spaces have several purposes, including improving water quality, reducing flood hazards, and even serving as supporting elements in microclimate regulation.

b) Social and cultural function: Green open spaces create opportunities for social interaction. In addition, the public can use green open spaces for recreation and as landmarks to identify specific locations. Architectural/aesthetic function: Green open spaces can have aesthetic value, and by building green open spaces, it can provide comfort, such as parks and green corridors.

c) Economic function: Green open spaces can attract more people and visitors to a location. Additionally, they can be used to manage green city tourism facilities, both of which have the potential to improve the local economy. The presence of green open spaces leads to the conclusion that they can provide comfort, freshness, and beauty to the environment, making it clean and healthy for urban residents. Green open spaces can also produce various types of wood, flowers, leaves, and fruit.

Green Open Space is a term used to describe a space that maximizes the length of paths or clusters. The priority of green open space is that it must be open and filled with plants, both natural and cultivated (Van Hecke et al., 2018). The green open space category comprises public and private spaces. Public green open spaces are green open space whose procurement and maintenance are the responsibility of the government, both city and district (Yuniastuti & Hasibuan, 2019). Meanwhile, private green open spaces are green open space whose procurement and maintenance processes are the responsibility of private parties, communities, or individuals based on land use permits.

In urban areas, green open space can be calculated based on the area, population, and specific function needs. At least 30% of the total area of the metropolitan area should consist of green open space, comprising 10% private green open space and 20% public green open space. The proportion of green open space needed for ecological balance in the city, including the hydrological system, microclimate, and other biological systems, can be determined using the minimum size criteria. Specifically, increasing the availability of clean air can benefit society and improve the ethical standards of the city.

The provision of green open space should also consider the population density and per capita green open space area in the applicable provisions (Susanti et al., 2016). Efforts to protect and secure facilities and infrastructure, such as the sustainability of natural resources, ensuring pedestrian safety, and limiting land use activities that disrupt their function, are necessary (Yuniastuti & Hasibuan, 2019).

In managing green open space, several factors should be considered. These include physical factors (the underlying cause of environmental existence), with elongated, circular, or rectangular shapes, social factors, economics and green open space serving as a source of

commercially viable goods, culture, and the need to enforce the rights of residents to an attractive, habitable, pleasant, and sustainable environment.

A research project has been developed to analyze the green open space policies in Bekasi City using an online media content analysis approach. The study will provide information on how far online media reporting provides information on green open space. The indicators used in this study include the presence of residents, finance/local government budget (APBD), geographic conditions, area, and priority programs. By examining relevant journals on green open space policies, the study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of Green Open Space policies in the area.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This article presents the findings of a qualitative research study, which involved collecting data through online media content analysis and text interpretation, taking into account the existing situation and phenomena (Snelson, 2016). The researcher used descriptive analysis with the assistance of N-vivo 12 plus software to analyze the data (Hall & Steiner, 2020).

In the process of collecting data, the researcher utilized relevant sources such as websites, journals, articles, and reputable online media news that provided information about the green open space policy in Bekasi. The researcher also conducted interviews with informants to gain insight into the green open space policy in Bekasi.

For data analysis, the researcher used various features available in N-vivo 12 plus software, such as crosstab analysis concept, concept maps analysis, and text research analysis. Through these analyses, the researcher was able to identify patterns and trends in online media coverage of the green open space policy in Bekasi.

The research results are expected to provide comprehensive information about the green open space policy in Bekasi and to what extent the online media coverage provides accurate and relevant information on the topic. Therefore, this research can serve as a reference for the government and the public in making decisions and taking actions related to the green open space policy in Bekasi.
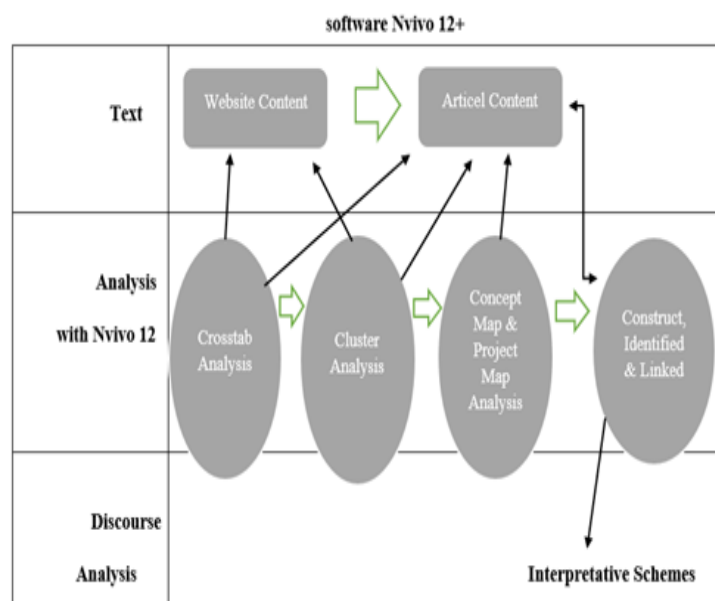


**Figure 1.** Research and Data Analysis Phases

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Green open space plays a crucial role in urban environments by serving as a meeting point between humans and the natural system (Amiludin & Asmawi, 2020). It allows for appropriate interaction and reciprocal relationships between humans and nature, contributing to the quality and character of the environment (Rahardjo et al., 2016). The benefits of green open space are numerous, including providing cleaner air, natural beauty, and more. As a result, it is considered an essential aspect of life, as every living creature has the right to a good and healthy environment.

However, the availability of green open space in Bekasi City is only 15%, which is significantly lower than the recommended 30%. Bekasi is known for its large industrial area, which makes green open space even more important and useful for balancing and maintaining the quality and character of the environment (Ajrina & Kustiwan, 2019). Green open space serves as a buffer against air pollution, helping to control and maintain the sustainability of the environment.

To improve the quality of life in Bekasi, it is crucial to increase the availability of green open space. By doing so, we can achieve balance, continuity, health, sustainability, and an overall improvement in the quality of the environment. Green open space also provides additional benefits, such as recreational opportunities and a space for social interactions, which are essential for promoting a sense of community and well-being.
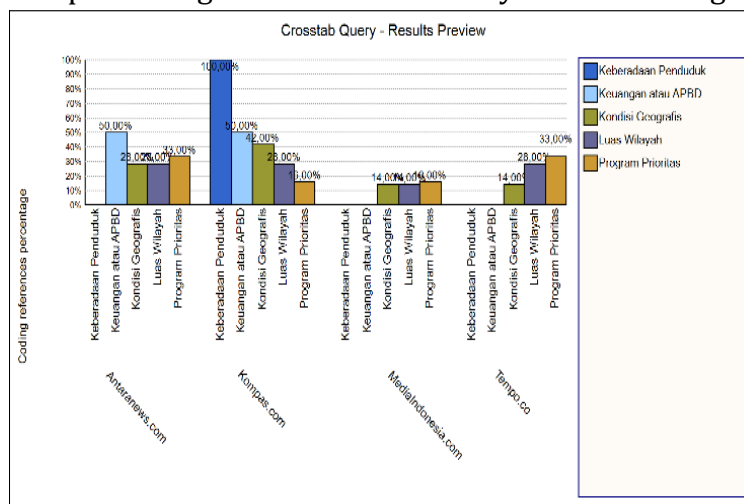


**Figure 2.** Factors Affecting Green Open Space in Bekasi City.
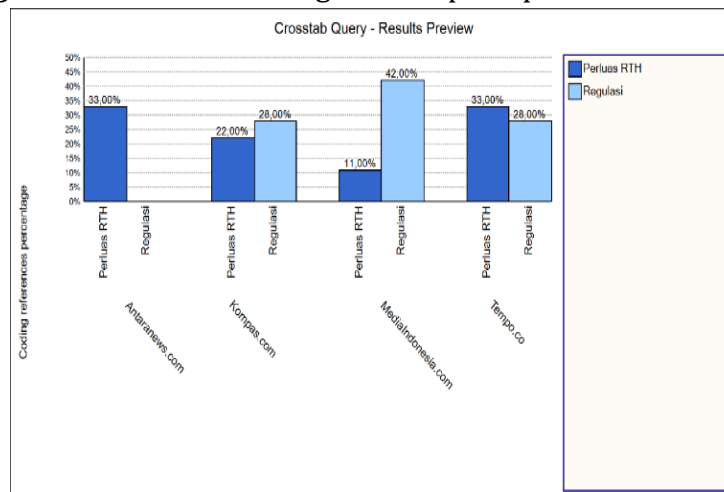


**Figure 3.** Factors Affecting Green Open Space in Bekasi City.

The availability of green open spaces is an important part of the development of Bekasi city. In the first indicator, the presence of the population becomes the highest factor affecting the availability of green open spaces. This is proven by the category of Bekasi city as the 3rd most densely populated city in Indonesia based on its population (Rahardjo et al., 2016). Bekasi city is certainly crowded with settlements as seen from the large number of its population. In addition to the large population, Bekasi city is also one of the areas with a large industrial area which affects the availability of green open spaces becoming thinner due to more land being built into residential and factory industries.

Secondly, finance or local government budget (APBD). The factors that affect the availability of green open spaces in Bekasi are by purchasing residential land to become green open spaces, but the limited use of budget and regional expenditure income, as well as housing developers and business project stakeholders must have an obligation in providing green open spaces (Pribadi et al., 2021).

Thirdly, the geographical conditions. Bekasi city has an area of 210 square kilometres with a dense population and the presence of many industries, which emphasizes the importance of green open spaces in helping to combat air pollution and other benefits. One of the parties that must quickly respond to this condition is the government, the local government of Bekasi city is obliged to prepare zones in the development of green open spaces, such as toll road borders and river borders expanding city parks (Zain et al., 2022). One of the efforts of the Bekasi city government is to build Green Walls or vertical parks and transform housing models into vertical ones to overcome land limitations so that green open spaces can still be built.

Fourth is the area size. The area size is an important part to be considered in the availability of green open spaces, by paying attention to the available area in Bekasi city and how many green open spaces have been built in Bekasi city (Salim & Hudalah, 2020). The total population in Bekasi city reaches 2.7 million people while the area of Bekasi city is only 210 square kilometres, which causes Bekasi city to be a city with minimal green open spaces due to many residential areas being built. Based on sources, only 15% of green open spaces were available in 2020, whereas the target set by the Bekasi city government is that Bekasi city must provide a minimum of 30% green open spaces of the available area (Stepani & Emmanuel, 2022).

In figure 3, the two highest factors that are discussed the most in online media are expanding green open spaces and regulations. Each online media such as antaranews.com, kompas.com, mediaindonesia.com, tempo.co discusses expanding green open spaces and regulations, that the factors that affect the achievement of green open spaces are back to the regulations or green open space policies that have been established and expanding green open spaces in order to achieve the green open space target according to the established policy.
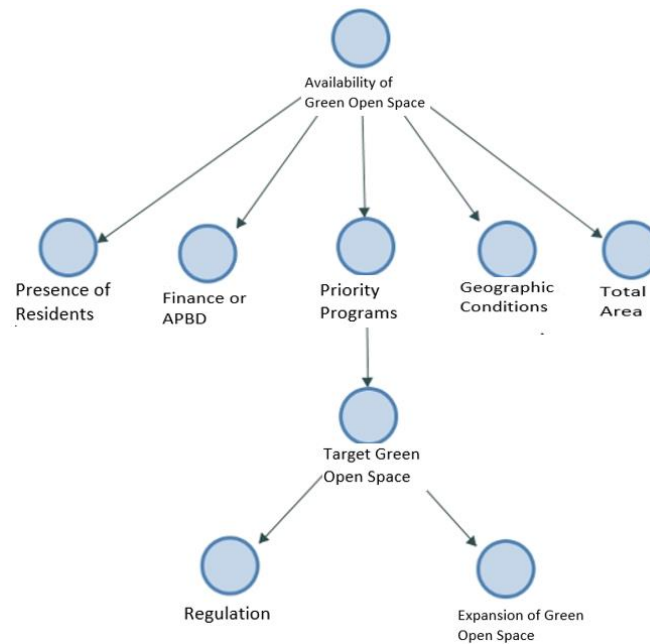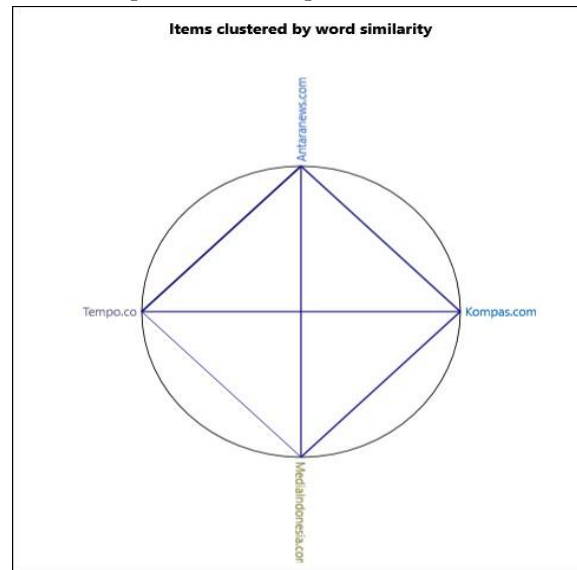
**Figure 4.** Concept Map

The graph above shows that priority programs, population, finances or APBD, geographic conditions, and area size are factors that influence the availability of green open space in Bekasi City. Based on the data above, there are several indicators that have a very important value in achieving the green open space target, which is to expand green open space, considering the development of green open space in Bekasi City that is hindered in achieving the 30 percent target. The steps that must be taken by the local government of Bekasi City are by expanding green open space, both public and private green open space. The local government must also commit to the green open space development program because to create green open space in urban areas, there must be land that is freed up, and apartment managers or development projects are required to provide green open space (Guironnet et al., 2016).

Second, the Bekasi City Government Regulations have established regulations through Regional Regulations (PERDA) in Bekasi City, this Bekasi City regional regulation is regulated in number 17/2011 which discusses the use of space permits, developers are also regulated to prepare green open space by 15%-20%. Although regional regulations have been issued, the growth of green open space still does not show significant results. The increase every year only reaches 0.048%. The data shows that the total area of public green open space is 13-14% of the total area, while private green open space is 7%. Many developers of shops deviate from the rules by not providing green open space. In addition to deviating shop developers, some housing developers also have difficulty in providing green open space. After the regional regulation was issued in 2011, developers were forced to always provide green open space, in accordance with the applicable Law No. 26/2007 on Spatial Planning.

One possible reason for this slow growth in green open space could be the lack of enforcement of regulations by the local government. Many developers of shops and housing deviate from the rules by not providing green open space, indicating a need for stricter enforcement and penalties for non-compliance.

Furthermore, the study highlights the importance of the local government's commitment to the green open space development program, as well as the need for

cooperation from apartment managers and development projects to provide green open space. The study suggests that to create green open space in urban areas, land must be freed up, indicating a need for land-use policies that prioritize the creation of green open spaces.



**Figure 5.** Cluster Analysis

If analyzed based on the 5-category Cluster Analysis in the figure above, it is stated that there are two variables that influence the Green Open Space policy in Bekasi. First, the availability of green open space with indicators including priority programs, population, finances or APBD, geographic conditions, and area size. Second, the green open space target with indicators of expanding green open space and regulations. The figure above shows that there is a similarity in content values of several media websites that are formed with each media being related to each other through connecting lines. Online media websites (Kompas, Tempo, AntaraNews, Media Indonesia) have the same number of connecting lines, which all show a content of each media in publishing opinions about green open space in Bekasi from informants related to the Green Open Space policy in Bekasi.

The study indicates that there are two main factors that influence the availability of Green Open Space in Bekasi City, namely the availability of green open space itself and the green open space target, which includes expanding green open space and implementing regulations. The availability of green open space is influenced by several indicators, such as priority programs, population, finances, geographic conditions, and area size (García Sánchez et al., 2018). On the other hand, the green open space target is related to the expansion of green open space and the implementation of regulations.

The figure above shows that there is a similarity in the content values of several media websites that are related to each other through connecting lines. This indicates that the media websites share a common interest in publishing opinions about green open space in Bekasi. The four online media websites (Kompas, Tempo, AntaraNews, Media Indonesia) all have the same number of connecting lines, which means that they equally contribute to the content of each other in publishing opinions about green open space in Bekasi from informants related to the Green Open Space policy in Bekasi.

The study suggests that the local government of Bekasi City needs to expand both public and private green open space to achieve the target of 30% Green Open Space in the city. The local government must also commit to the green open space development program

and enforce regulations to ensure that developers comply with the rules of providing green open space. It is also important to note that the study reveals that some developers deviate from the rules and have difficulty providing green open space, which highlights the need for the government to monitor and enforce regulations.
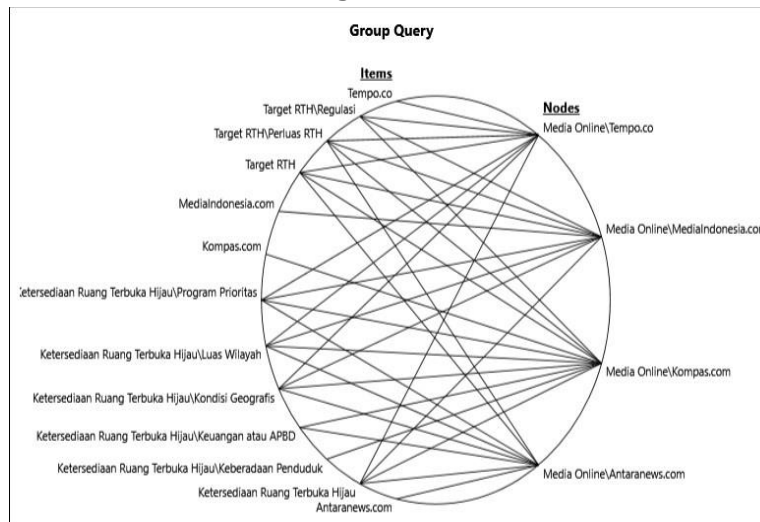


**Figure 6.** Group Query

From Figure 6 above, the data was processed using Group Query Criteria which analyzed the media content websites (Kompas, Tempo, AntaraNews, Media Indonesia). Several indicators are influenced by this variable, the first variable being the availability of green open space based on priority programs, population, finances or APBD, geographic conditions, and area size. Therefore, the availability of green open space is the beginning of the formation of a factor that influences other factors. The second variable is the green open space target, such as expanding green open space and regulation. Based on the data, the second variable becomes a factor that can influence the overall situation. Thus, based on these problem variables, there is an interrelationship between the first and second variables that can affect each other.

The study analyzed the media content websites in relation to two variables, the availability of green open space and the green open space target. The availability of green open space is influenced by several factors such as priority programs, population, finances, geographic conditions, and area size. This suggests that the availability of green open space is crucial in the formation of a factor that can influence other factors.

The second variable, the green open space target, refers to expanding green open space and regulation. The data shows that this variable can influence the overall situation, indicating that efforts to increase green open space and regulate it are important in creating a better environment. The interrelationship between the first and second variables suggests that they can affect each other (Rachmawati et al., 2021). This means that efforts to increase green open spaces can lead to the expansion and regulation of green open space, and vice versa.

This study highlights the importance of green open spaces and the green open space target in creating a better environment. By understanding the factors that influence these variables, policymakers can make informed decisions to improve the availability of green open spaces and increase green open space. The interrelationship between these variables suggests that a comprehensive approach is needed to address environmental issues and create sustainable cities.

**CONCLUSION**

The availability of green open spaces is a crucial aspect of urban development. Green open spaces are areas where humans can interact with nature, creating a balance between urbanization and environmental sustainability. Bekasi city is a densely populated city with limited green open spaces, making it challenging to maintain the environmental sustainability. This research focuses on the factors that affect the availability of green open spaces in Bekasi city and the role of the local government in increasing the availability of green open spaces.

The size of the area is a significant factor affecting the availability of green open spaces in Bekasi city. The total area of Bekasi city is only 210 square kilometers, while the population exceeds 2.7 million people. With limited land availability, the local government must prioritize green open spaces in their development plans. Additionally, the limited use of budget and regional expenditure income also affects the availability of green open spaces. Housing developers and business project stakeholders must have an obligation to provide green open spaces. In addition, the geographical conditions of Bekasi city, which is known for its large industrial areas, emphasize the importance of green open spaces in helping to combat air pollution and maintain the environmental sustainability.

The local government plays a crucial role in increasing the availability of green open spaces in Bekasi city. The government must be firm in managing development, finance, or APBD, and increasing collaboration with the private sector, as well as community participation to provide green open spaces. The local government of Bekasi city is obligated to prepare zones for the development of green open spaces, such as toll road borders and river borders expanding city parks. One of the efforts of the Bekasi city government is to build Green Walls or vertical parks and transform housing models into vertical ones to overcome land limitations so that green open spaces can still be built. The local government should also prioritize green open space as a priority program, for example by creating a green city priority program and considering the population.

In conclusion, the study highlights the need for the local government to prioritize green open spaces and collaborate with various parties to increase the availability of green open spaces in Bekasi city. The government should prioritize green open space as a priority program and consider the population to provide green open spaces. Collaboration with the private sector and community participation is also necessary to increase the availability of green open spaces. The geographical conditions of Bekasi city emphasize the importance of green open spaces in helping to combat air pollution and maintaining environmental sustainability. The local government must be firm in managing development, finance, or APBD, and increase collaboration with various parties to provide green open spaces. By prioritizing green open spaces, Bekasi city can achieve its goal of providing a minimum of 30% green open spaces in the available area.

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