

Community Participation and Role in the Management of Public Green Open Space (RTH) in Cihideung District, Tasikmalaya City, West Java Province

Juliati Prihatini¹, Achmad Nur Sutikno²

Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri (IPDN)^{1,2}

Jalan Raya Jatinangor Km. 20 Jatinangor, Sumedang, Jawa Barat

Correspondence email: julie_pri@ipdn.ac.id

ARTICLE INFORMATION

Publication information

Research article

HOW TO CITE

Prihatini, J., & Sutikno, A. N. (2023). Community Participation and Role in the Management of Public Green Open Space (RTH) in Cihideung District, Tasikmalaya City, West Java Province. *International Journal of Applied Business & Management*, 8(3), 422-436.

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.32535/ijabim.v8i3.2658>

Copyright© 2023 owned by Author(s).

Published by IJABIM



This is an open-access article.

License:

Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike

(CC BY-NC-SA)

Received: 20 OCTOBER 2023

Accepted: 19 NOVEMBER 2023

Published: 20 DECEMBER 2023

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to describe and analyze the participation and role of the community in planning, implementing development, utilization, and monitoring of public green space. Data collection techniques through observation, interviews, and documentation. The results of the study show that (1) In planning Public Open Space, the participation and role of the community is relatively passive so it needs to be motivated by the Cihideung Sub-district through the District MUSRENBANG; (2) Implementation of the development and rearrangement of Public Open Space requires a commitment between the Environmental Service and the community; (3) The benefits of public green open space are tangible and intangible. Public green open space in the four sub-districts of the Cihideung sub-district is used by the community in a variety of ways according to local wisdom; and 4) Not yet having standard rules regarding the supervision of Public Open Space, the community provides input on the importance of zoning regulations and their designations. The implication of the study is that the role of the community is very important to ensure success in managing green open spaces. Therefore, at every stage of green open space management, from preparation to utilization and monitoring of open space, community participation is absolutely required.

Keywords: Participation, Spatial Planning, Supervision, The Benefits of Public Open Space, The Role of the Community

INTRODUCTION

The existence and comfort of a city can be seen if the area is neatly organized, both in terms of settlements, office areas, school environments, and other environments. This is highly dependent on the availability of Public Green Open Space (RTH) which has four functions, namely ecological, economic, socio-cultural, and aesthetic functions. This is in line with the opinion of Darmawan (2007) that green open space can be utilized as a public space or space for human interaction, public space develops in line with human needs in carrying out joint activities related to social, economic, and cultural.

Cihideung sub-district is one of the 10 sub-districts in Tasikmalaya City. According to Cihideung Sub-district Population Administration Data Report, Cihideung sub-district has an area of 5.19 km² with a population of 64,779 people (Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Tasikmalaya, 2017). The dense population will affect the area of public green space that will be allocated.

Seeing the function of green open space, its management cannot be separated from the community. The management does not escape the management function, starting from planning to monitoring public green spaces. So far, the participation and role of the community are still not optimal, although the government has provided opportunities for the community to participate and play an active role. The community is required to play a more active role starting with realizing bottom-up planning because they are the ones who know the needs in the surrounding environment better. However, the community's concern for the management of public green spaces is not fully involved, on the other hand, there is a lack of understanding of the benefits of the four functions of public green spaces.

Community participation and participation in the management of Public Green Open Space is one of the important factors to eliminate, at least reduce the potential for conflicts of interest in space utilization. The reality in the field shows that suggestions and input from the surrounding community have not been accommodated as a whole. For this reason, synergy is needed between the Tasikmalaya City Government and the community, and the private sector (NGOs) that handle public green spaces.

The condition of Public RTH in the field is still not optimal in its arrangement, it can be seen that there are still areas that have not been organized in four villages: Argasari Village, Nagarawangi, Tuguraja, and Yudanagara in Cihideung District. Likewise, the utilization of public green spaces has not been fully felt by the community, especially in economic and ecological functions.

The purpose of this research is to describe and analyze the participation and role of the community in the planning, implementation of development, utilization, and supervision of public green spaces in Cihideung Sub-district, Tasikmalaya City.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Definition of Green Open Space

Poorly planned development can be a potential new challenge to development. The increase in population in urban areas is caused by incessant urbanization, which can lead to a variety of problems if not followed by a proper control program. Baycan-Levent et al. (2009) state the importance of urban planning, which is not only related to efforts to improve the environment but also the integration of green spaces. Environmental

aspects should follow local land policies to ensure that land policies in urban areas are in line with environmental aspects, such as the sustainability of green open spaces.

This green open space has a "hydro-orological" function, and aesthetic value and should also be a vehicle for social interaction for residents in urban areas. According to Aristyowati and Ellisa (2021), the green open space an important role for recreation spaces, sport spaces, and nature spaces, providing a place for informal play and physical activity, relaxation, and social interaction. Parks in the city become a vehicle for community activities for family events, relaxing, light sports, and others. Such is the importance of this green open space, then all parties concerned should maintain its existence from the desire to change it (Hakim & Utomo, 2012).

Open space in the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works No. 05/PRT/M/2008 concerning Guidelines for the Provision and Utilization of Green Open Space in Urban Areas is defined as space in the city or wider area, either in the form of areas/areas or in the form of elongated areas/lines, where its use is more open which is basically without buildings (Indonesia. Construction Development Agency, 2008).

RTH management is directed to improve its functions, both ecological, socio-cultural, economic, and aesthetic functions, as follows (1) Ecological Functions, consisting of safeguarding the existence of urban protected areas; germplasm and biodiversity refuge and control of pollution and damage to soil, water and air control of water systems; (2) Social and Cultural Functions, consisting of a means for city residents to interact; a place for recreation; a means of developing regional culture; a means of increasing the creativity and productivity of city residents through means of education, research, and training; (3) Economic Functions, consisting of economic means in the context of productive commodity transactions; means in the context of adding value to the environment; and (4) Aesthetic Functions, consist of means to improve the comfort and beauty of the environment; means to improve harmonization and balance between built and unbuilt space.

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works No. 05/PRT/M/2008 concerning Guidelines for the Provision and Utilization of Green Open Space in Urban Areas, the improvement of RTH functions provides benefits to the community in the area which include (1) Direct benefits that are tangible and immediate, in the form of beauty (aesthetics) and comfort, research facilities, education and counseling, active and passive recreation facilities; (2) Means of social activity for city residents, as well as a means of evacuation space for emergencies; and (3) Indirect benefits are long-term and intangible, namely the supply of groundwater reserves, air, soil, and water pollution control, and balancing the city's ecosystem (Indonesia. Construction Development Agency, 2008).

Community Participation

Participation may be defined as the mental and emotional involvement of humans in groups that make these humans contribute to achieving common goals and take shared responsibility (Kurniawan et al, 2022). While community participation is a process where all parties of society can shape and be involved in all development initiatives. According to Nugraha and Sudiarta (2020), forms of participation can be in the form of social participation, participation of ideas, participation of property, participation of labor, and participation of skills and skills. Meanwhile, according to Suryana (2016), community participation is community involvement at all stages of the development process in a community group.

Community participation is the involvement of community members in the development and implementation of development programs or projects carried out in local communities. Community participation has the characteristics of being proactive and even reactive (meaning that the community participates in reasoning and then acting), there is an agreement made by all involved, there are actions that fill the agreement, and there is a division of authority and responsibility in an equal position.

Forms of Community Participation

Forms of community participation are thought participation (Nugraha & Sudiarta, 2020). This participation is carried out by the community by contributing ideas/ideas owned by the community. There are two kinds of participation. The first is labor participation. This participation is carried out by the community by contributing labor. The second is property participation. This participation can be carried out by the community by providing property/money and food that can help implement development.

Community Role

The community in Government Regulation Number 68 of 2010 concerning Forms and Procedures for Community Roles in Spatial Planning is an individual, group of people including customary law communities, corporations, and/or other non-government stakeholders in spatial planning (Indonesia. The Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia, 2010). The role of the community is defined as the active participation of the community in spatial planning, space utilization, and control of space utilization.

In supporting the community to know the spatial plan and its implementing regulations, the City Government is obliged to announce and disseminate the RTRW and its implementing regulations. The announcement or dissemination is organized through pasting/posting the relevant spatial plan map in public places and public service offices, publishing booklets or brochures, uploading on the local government website, or in other legal print and electronic media.

The community in the city's spatial planning activities must obey the spatial plan that has been set, utilize the space by the space utilization permit from the authorized official, namely (1) Comply with the provisions stipulated in the requirements of the space utilization permit; and (2) Provide access to areas that by the provisions of laws and regulations are declared as public property.

Forms and Roles of Communities

The form and role of the community in spatial planning according to Article 6 of Government Regulation Number 68 of 2010 concerning Forms and Procedures for the Role of the Community in Spatial Planning in the form of (1) Input regarding the preparation of spatial plans, determining the direction of regional or area development, identifying the potential and problems of regional or area development, formulating the conception of spatial plans and/or stipulating spatial plans; and (2) Cooperation with the Government, local governments, and/or community elements in spatial planning (Indonesia. The Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia, 2010). In spatial planning, the form and role of the community can be in the form of input on several aspects and cooperation with the Regional Government and/or fellow community elements.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is descriptive qualitative with an inductive approach. According to Bogdan and Tylor in Moleong (2007), qualitative methods are a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words of people and behavior

that can be monitored holistically or as a whole. This definition concludes that qualitative research aims to obtain complete and complete data.

According to Nazir (2014), [Click or tap here to enter text](#). descriptive method is a method for examining the quality of a group of people, an object, a set of situations, or a system of thought or events in the present. The purpose of descriptive research is to create an organized, authentic, and targeted picture, description, or painting of facts, properties, and relationships between the phenomena studied.

Hasan (2011) states that the inductive approach starts from facts in the field, analyzed, questions are made. This describes that an inductive approach is an approach that starts from facts in the field, then researchers analyze the facts found, make questions, and are associated with appropriate theories, arguments, and laws, and draw conclusions.

Sugiyono and Nuryanto (2011) state that there are various data sources in research, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data sources are data sources that directly provide data to data collectors/researchers. Secondary data sources do not directly provide data to data collectors/researchers but are obtained through other people or references to scientific papers. The primary data sources that the author interviewed totaled 10 people. Secondary data sources in this study came from literature studies, the Office of the Environmental Management Agency, and the Cihideung District of Taksimalaya City. Data collection techniques were carried out through observation, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis techniques according to Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono and Nuryanto (2011) include data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. This research was conducted in Cihideung Subdistrict, Tasikmalaya City, West Java Province from January - October 2021.

RESULTS

Community Participation and Role in Public Green Space Planning

Changes in the landscape in an area should be proportional to the preservation of environmental functions, therefore it is necessary to plan public green spaces in an area to maintain the ecosystem of the region. Community participation in public green space planning is in the form of aspirations that are channeled through urban village, sub-district, and district development meetings.

The role of the community in public green space planning is to provide information related to spatial plans that are by their designation. The role of the community in public green space planning is to provide information related to spatial plans that are by their designation. This is to reduce land use change and tangible and intangible benefits can be sustainable.

To ensure the success of the green open space development program in Cihideung Sub-district, Tasimalaya District, the community participation in each stage of the development, including the program planning, program implementation, and the community participation and role in supervising the Green Open Space (RTH) must be involved. The reason is that in development programs, community participation is an important requirement to expedite development, and development that does not involve the community can hinder development (Masruri, 2020; Ganda et al., 2021). So, the community participation in various development programs is considered as the human capital to support the success of development programs (Maryunani, 2023).

Therefore, the implementation of community participation at each stage of the green open space development program in Cihideung is presented based on the results of research in the field as follows.

The Program Planning Stages

The management of Green Open Space (RTH) in Cihideung Sub-district, Tasikmalaya City has involved the local community. The process involves formulating conceptual spatial plans and determining spatial plans, conveying aspirations and formulating forms of development participation even though the results are not yet optimal. The form of activity carried out is through proposing areas, land area, facilities and vegetation as well as taking into account the population.

Planning for the development of green open space in Cihideung Sub-district includes urban areas, based on several aspects, namely the percentage of city area, population, oxygen demand, level of noise reduction from motorized vehicles and CO₂ neutralization.

Although the government has made efforts to provide opportunities for the community to participate and play a role in planning Green Open Space (RTH), including through "Musrebang-District". However, in reality community participation in RTH planning is very limited.

To encourage community participation, the Regional Government of Tasikmalaya City is obliged to implement minimum service standards in order to implement community participation and role in spatial planning in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations. This is in accordance with the Minister of Public Works Regulation Number 05/PRT/M/2008 concerning Guidelines for the Provision and Utilization of Green Open Space in Urban Areas (Indonesia. Construction Development Agency, 2008).

These obligations include, among other things, outreach to access information related to the process of preparing and determining spatial planning, organizing activities to receive input from the community regarding spatial planning. To further provide responses to the community regarding input regarding spatial planning in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

Based on the interview with informant of the secretary of the environmental service, mentions that:

“For community participation in green open space development planning, they are involved in decision making. They are invited to deliberations, listen to presentations from the RW Chair and are invited to submit proposals regarding the RTH development plan in their area, but they are not dominant in making decisions.”

So far, community participation in spatial planning events has been formatted in the form of relatively passive participation, meaning that the community does not yet have full authority in implementing the preparation of green open space planning. With the enactment of Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, this paradigm has changed, namely that the community is given the opportunity to play an active role (Indonesia. The Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia, 2007). The people of Cihideung District were involved to assist experts in the field of landscaping (landscape) in determining the composition and types of plants for preparing green open space.

To maximize community participation and role in green open space planning, the relevant agencies need to provide continuous outreach to the community regarding their

rights and obligations in spatial planning. Apart from that, government officials at the PERWASKIM Service must play a more active role in accommodating community proposals.

The Program Implementation Stage

The development of green open space (RTH) in Cihideung Sub-district is a public space, namely a social facility for the community which indirectly has the function of improving the social quality of the community, public health, entertainment and communication between the community as visitors. The city government acts as a facilitator by opening input and launching programs aimed at increasing community participation in caring for the environment. One of the programs in question is green community activities, mapping green locations whose activities are accommodated in the Tasikmalaya Green City Development Program (P2KH).

Based on the interview with one informant, as a visitor from Argasari Village, mentions that:

“Forms of community participation in the use of parks include, among other things, use as a place for children to play. Dadaha Park is mostly used as a place for sports, arts, competitions and community meetings. The community feels the positive impact of the green open space, this is of course more active in participating in utilizing the green open space that has been built”.

Participation in utilizing the green open space development has resulted in many residents opening food and drink stalls. Apart from that, young people who were previously unemployed can now become parking attendants and many families around the RTH area and visitors from outside the area take advantage of the existing facilities for recreational activities and a place for family exercise.

To encourage community participation, the Tasikmalaya City Regional Government is obliged to implement minimum service standards in order to implement the community's role in spatial planning in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations. This is in accordance with Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation Number 68 of 2010 concerning Forms and Procedures for Community Roles in Spatial Planning. The government's obligation for the community to play a role and participate in the use of space is as follows.

Based on our study, the public perception about the benefits of green open space has had little influence on community participation in green open space management. This means that people who have a high perception of the benefits of green open space do not necessarily have high participation in green open space management. It can be said that high perception is not directly proportional to high participation. To attract people to return to actions that are in accordance with their attitudes, it is necessary to have incentives and disincentives in accordance with the regulations that have been established.

The Community Participation and Role in Supervising RTH

Supervision in the RTH development process is the final step of an activity. The purpose of supervision is to find out whether an activity between planning and implementing activities is in synchronous or not. If the implementation of activities in the use of space is in accordance with its intended purpose, the consequences given by the government to the implementers of these activities are in the form of incentives. On the other hand, the government provides disincentives if the activity implementer deviates from land use that is not in accordance with its intended use.

The form of community participation and role in monitoring green open space in Cihideung Sub-district does not yet have standard rules or special regulations to cover regulations related to supervision, and is not regulated in detail. Therefore, the people who participate are in accordance with the capabilities, conditions and situation of the green open space management activities. This can be seen when green open space maintenance activities are carried out, new communities participate in the implementation.

Based on our observations in the field, further regulations regarding special RTH monitoring officers are still needed in addition to Tasikmalaya Mayor Regulation No. 20 of 2017 concerning Building and Environmental Planning for the Dadaha Area of Tasikmalaya City (Indonesia. The Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia, 2017). Apart from that, regulations are also needed regarding sanctions or punishments for those who violate them as well as increasing the number of officers from agencies/institutions in charge of RTH supervision.

So far, supervision regarding green open spaces has mostly been carried out by SATPOL PP and during monitoring of the research activity process, the people of Tasikmalaya City, especially Cihideung Sub-district, in terms of monitoring green open spaces, some of them are still less concerned about the existence of green open spaces. The solution that can be implemented so that the community increases their participation and role in monitoring public green open spaces is that the Tasikmalaya City Government, in this case the Cihideung District, provides education or understanding of the importance of maintaining the city's green open spaces for the continuity of these three functions. Apart from that, public awareness is also very necessary in this case for efforts to preserve green open spaces.

The government through the Regional Research and Development Agency (BALITBANGDA) of Tasikmalaya City has launched advice planning in order to monitor the sustainability of green open spaces, so that applications for permits to establish locations for types of activities or businesses to be carried out by entrepreneurs, especially those that are not in accordance with their intended use, can be minimized. In this way, the existence of green open spaces which have these three functions can be enjoyed by the people around the green open areas and other visitors.

In monitoring and supervising green open spaces in the field, the community plays a role in providing input, including regarding the implementation of green open spaces in accordance with zoning regulations and their designation

Community Participation and Role in the Implementation of Public Green Space Development

The implementation of public green space development requires cooperation between the Government through the Environment Agency, the community, and stakeholders. This synergy requires a joint commitment starting from the planning process, development, and utilization to supervision, and the development process does not ignore the four functions of Public RTH, namely ecological, social and cultural, economic, and aesthetic functions.

Community involvement (participation) in the implementation of public green space development is not optimal, this is because people prioritize earning a living for family needs. Participation is limited to carrying out plant nursery activities, environmental cleanliness, and security of Public RTH in the area around the Kelurahan and District Public RTH, namely the Dadaha Area.

So far, the role of the community is limited to providing information related to the location for the allocation of Public RTH and must be by its designation, the type of vegetation planted as well as the process of security, cleanliness, and preservation of the function of Public RTH. In addition, it informs related problems and the level of damage to public green spaces.

Community Participation and Role in Public Green Space Utilization

Public green spaces have direct benefits (tangible) in the form of beauty/aesthetics and comfort. In addition, it also has indirect benefits (intangible), namely the supply of groundwater reserves, controlling air, soil, and water pollution, and balancing the city ecosystem.

In addition to the aesthetic value of urban/settlement, Public RTH can also be utilized in various activities in supporting community activities that are tailored to local wisdom and habits of the local community. For example, people use public green spaces as sports facilities, play facilities, educational facilities, culinary tours, and community socialization. For the benefits of public green spaces to continue (sustainable), community participation can be carried out in the form of maintenance of public green spaces.

The role of the community in the utilization of Public RTH is to provide information to the Environmental Service to maintain the existence of plant stratification and plant vegetation types.

Community Participation and Role in Public Green Space Supervision

Supervision of Public Green Space in Dadaha Area and Public Green Space in Cihideung Sub-district Village, Tasikmalaya City is not specifically regulated, but the green open space area has strived to maintain its existence, namely by determining areas that are not allowed to be changed or converted. Community participation in the supervision of Public Green Space is helping the Environmental Agency to minimize vandalism activities (writing that is not in place). The role of the community in monitoring public green spaces is to inform the Environmental Agency regarding the destruction of public green spaces.

DISCUSSION

Community Participation and Role in Public Green Space Planning

Public RTH in Cihideung Sub-district was originally an area obtained from the initiation of the local community by proposing a plot of land. The next stage is the Tasikmalaya City Government processing it into government-owned land, through an agreement between the community and the government. After there is an agreement, then the implementation of land development becomes a Public RTH Area and is returned to the community to be utilized.

The existing condition of Tasikmalaya City Public RTH area (Dadaha Complex, Nagarawangi Village, Cihideung Subdistrict) is 8 Ha (7.30% of the Cihideung Subdistrict area of 5.45 Km²). Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works No. 05/PRT/M/2008 concerning Guidelines for the Provision and Utilization of Urban Green Space, the area of Public Green Space is at least 20% and Private Green Space is at least 10% (Indonesia. Construction Development Agency, 2008).

There is still a limited allocation of Public RTH in Cihideung District, which is only focused on Nagarawangi Village (Dadaha Complex Public RTH and City Park), this is due to the increase in population so the consequence is the increase in residential areas. As an

alternative if the government plans the allocation of Public Green Spaces, it is only possible in the form of intensification, namely optimizing the productivity of Public Green Spaces while maintaining plant stratification.

The planning of Green Open Space in the Cihideung Sub-district of Tasikmalaya City has involved the participation of the local community, although it is not yet optimal. This is due to the level of Human Resources (HR) related to environmental management and the existence of Public Green Spaces has not been felt for its direct benefits. Meanwhile, the Tasikmalaya City Government through Cihideung Sub-district has tried to get the community to convey their aspirations in the development planning meeting (MUSRENBANG). So far, the aspirations of the community have been accommodated in the MUSRENBANG meeting, but not all of these aspirations can be used as targets for development programs, in this case, the planning of public green space allocations.

The role of the community in public green space planning is only limited to proposing and providing advice that land planning for public green space allocation is by its designation so that the four functions of public green space can be utilized by the community. Community participation is encouraged through government cooperation with CSR, namely providing training such as plant nursery activities, and education related to environmental conservation (go green), thus the community in addition to being able to supervise related to RTH planning policies according to their designation, can also participate as an interest group in the management of Public RTH.

Community Participation and Role in the Implementation of Public Green Space Development

The synergy of public green space development requires cooperation from various parties ranging from Kelurahan to Kabupaten, CSR, and the community. In addition, carrying out the development of public green spaces requires the commitment of the government as the spearhead in the implementation process and the fulfillment of rights of the surrounding community in the form of four functions of public green spaces (Ecological, Social, and Cultural, Economic, and Aesthetic Functions). This is in line with Regional Regulation Number 22 of 2010 concerning the Regional Spatial Plan of West Java Province which states that land allocation for RTH must be applied to all areas ranging from RT, RW, Kelurahan, Kecamatan to areas with certain functions.

Each Kelurahan area in Cihideung Sub-district has different specifications of land conditions and land area. The Public Green Space allocation policy for its development by the Environmental Agency is centered in Nagarawangi Village, namely in the Dadaha Area where Urban Forest and sports facilities are built.

Reorganize the Dadaha Area Public RTH requires a commitment from the Government together with the community, this is because, in the implementation of RTH development, there is still a lack of community participation involvement, where the process of implementing public RTH development so far the largest proportion has been carried out by the manager, namely the Environmental Service along with developers appointed by the Environmental Service as partners. The community is empowered and played through plant nursery activities, environmental cleanliness, and public green space security. Although the community has been empowered and played as mentioned above, it has not been optimal in assisting the Environmental Agency related to the implementation of Public Green Space development, this is because the community has their activities to earn a family living.

In maintaining the regional ecosystem, six villages (Argasari Village, Cilembang, Tugujaya, Tuguraja, Yudanagara, and Dadaha Nagarawangi Public Green Space Area) in Cihideung Sub-district are allocated land for Public Green Space. Community participation in the form of Jumsih (clean Friday) both in the Dadaha Area Public RTH and Kelurahan Public RTH includes placing garbage in its place, and cleaning culverts. and specifically, in the Kelurahan Public RTH planting vegetable plants by the PKK Group and the Women Farmers Group (KWT). Seeds of ornamental plants and vegetables were donated by the Tasikmalaya City Government through the Agriculture Office. The planting of these seeds in five villages other than Nagarawangi Village is a form of cooperation between the Tasikmalaya City Government and the community. This shows the realization of community participation even though the results are not yet optimal.

The role of the community in the implementation of development activities of Dadaha Area Public Green Space and Urban Village Public Green Space is only limited to information in proposing a place to allocate Public Green Space by its designation, selecting the type and vegetation of plants and preserving the function of Public Green Space. In addition, it also plays a role in maintaining environmental security and order and providing input to the government regarding the level of damage to public green spaces.

Community Participation and Role in Public Green Space Utilization

Public green space management by the city/district government should be utilized by the general public for the preservation of the city environment and the need for oxygen availability in an area. In addition, the direct benefits (tangible) are in the form of beauty and comfort (shade, fresh, cool) while the indirect benefits (intangible) are air purifiers, maintenance of groundwater supplies, preservation of environmental functions along with existing flora and fauna (conservation of natural resources and biodiversity).

Based on observations during the research, the direct benefits of Public Green Space in Nagarawangi Village, Cihideung District are to provide comfort and beauty to visitors and the surrounding community. This is indicated by the utilization of sports facilities (soccer, jogging, volleyball, field tennis, basketball, futsal, rock climbing, and badminton) by visitors and the community. The Dadaha area is usually crowded with visitors in the afternoon to evening because this has facilities including visitor seating, lighting, children's games, culinary tours, and fountains so that the Dadaha area manager maintains the condition of the area to keep it clean and beautiful and comfortable for use by the community. Dadaha area needs more optimal maintenance so that plants grow well and visitors sustainably come to the area to enjoy environmental conditions.

The Dadaha area is planted with various kinds of plants including Mahogany (Mahagoni, sp), Acacia (Acacia, sp.) whose function is to absorb pollutants. Pollutants generated in urban areas are dominated by nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides, and organic compounds that evaporate quickly from motor vehicle exhaust. The types of plants in the Dadaha area become habitats for fauna such as various birds and insects. Plant diversity in the Dadaha area needs to be maintained to conserve natural resources and biodiversity.

Dadaha area is useful as a groundwater reserve (reservoir) because plants in the area are planted in layers (stratification) so that rainwater can be absorbed by plant roots, this will reduce the occurrence of runoff. The existence of parks with vegetation designed in layers is useful for collecting rainwater runoff (surface water absorption) from the surrounding area.

Community participation with direct benefits from public green spaces is expected to contribute to the environment around the Dadaha area, for example, by maintaining cleanliness and environmental safety. This condition is not carried out regularly due to limited supervisory officers.

The role of the community in the direct benefits of public green spaces is still not optimal in terms of providing information to the Environmental Service regarding environmental cleanliness, security, and vandalism, namely in the form of graffiti that is out of place by visitors. For information to be quickly responded to by the Environmental Service, the Service should provide an application that can accommodate information from the community, especially related to damage to public green spaces.

Community Participation and Role in Public Green Space Supervision

Supervision is carried out starting from zoning planning, Building Permit (IMB) for Public RTH, implementation of Public RTH development (physical maintenance and determination of plant vegetation), utilization of Public RTH, and evaluation. Supervision at the stage of activity implementation has been less than optimal due to the transition of authority from the Perwaskim Agency to the Environmental Agency based on Tasikmalaya Mayor Regulation Number 7 of 2020 concerning the Second Amendment to Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2016 concerning the Formation and Structure of Regional Devices (Indonesia. The Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020).

So far, the supervision of Public RTH has been carried out by the Environmental Agency in collaboration with Satpol PP and Cihideung Subdistrict by involving community participation. Supervision carried out includes the installation of billboards related to the appeal to maintain the existence of Public RTH, namely in the form of environmental cleanliness (prohibition of littering), and vandalism. Community participation related to the supervision of Public RTH is helping Satpol PP officers to curb kakilima traders in the Public RTH location, this is intended so that the location around the Public RTH is free from garbage pollution by kakilima traders and visitors. Thus, the function of Public Green Space can be sustainably enjoyed by visitors.

The form of community's role in the supervision of Public RTH in Cihideung Sub-district is to help monitor and report events carried out by visitors when carrying out environmental destruction activities around Public RTH. In addition, the community also provides advice and input on the replacement of plants (replanting) with new plants to create a plant stratification pattern (layered plant species). This will reduce erosion and increase groundwater absorption. Through the supervision of public green spaces, the zoning of public green spaces can be utilized according to their designation.

CONCLUSION

Based on our study regarding the participation and role of the community in the planning, implementation of development, utilization, and supervision of public green spaces in Cihideung Sub-district, Tasikmalaya City, can be concluded that.

Community Participation and Role in Public RTH Planning

The community has participated in providing their aspirations in the development planning meeting (MUSRENBANG), but not all of these aspirations can be used as targets for development programs, in this case, the planning of public green space allocation.

The role of the community in public green space planning is only limited to proposing and providing suggestions that land planning for public green space allocation is by its designation, for example, education related to environmental preservation (go green). Thus, the community in addition to being able to oversee related public green space planning policies according to their designation, can also participate as an interest group in the management of public green space.

Community Participation and Role in the Implementation of Public Green Space Development

In reorganizing the Dadaha Area Public Green Space and Urban Village Public Green Space, a commitment from the Government and the community is needed. The role of the community in the implementation of public green space development activities in the Dadaha area and urban village public green space is only limited to providing information in proposing a place to allocate public green space by its designation, selecting the type and vegetation of plants and preserving the function of public green space. In addition, it also plays a role in maintaining environmental security and order and providing input to the government regarding the level of damage to Public RTH.

Community Participation and Role in Public Green Space Utilization

Community participation with direct benefits from public green spaces must contribute to the environment around the Dadaha area, for example maintaining environmental cleanliness and security. This condition is not carried out regularly due to limited supervisory officers.

The role of the community in the direct benefits of public green spaces is still not optimal in terms of providing information to the Environmental Service regarding environmental cleanliness, security, and vandalism. Tasikmalaya City Government needs to provide an application to accommodate information from the community, especially related to damage to public green spaces.

Community Participation and Role in Public Green Space Supervision

The form of community's role in the supervision of Public RTH in Cihideung Subdistrict is to help monitor and report incidents committed by visitors when destroying the environment around Public RTH. In addition, community participation assists Satpol PP officers in relocating the placement of street vendors, so that the location around Public RTH is free from garbage pollution.

Based on this study has the implications that the community participation is very important in managing green open spaces, starting from planning, implementation and the community participation and role in public green space supervision. The reason is, due to the low level of community participation in each stage of the program, such as planning, implementation, and participation and role in public green space supervision, this has resulted in a lack of green open space management in Cihideung Sub-district.

The suggestion put forward from the research results is that in order to further increase community participation in managing green open spaces, thorough outreach to the community is needed by the Cihideung Sub-district government, Tasikmalaya. Apart from that, it is necessary to establish certain institutions, such as the Environmental Service, to handle Public RTH from planning to supervision. In addition, it is necessary to establish special regulations for monitoring public green open spaces so that the function of public green open spaces can be enjoyed by the community.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author thanks Prof. Dr. Hadi Prabowo, M.M, Chancellor of IPDN University, Dr. Margareta Rumbekwan, M.Si, Head of the Research Institute for Government Studies and Strategies (LRPSP) IPDN, and Dr. Andi Pitono, M.Sc., Dean of the Faculty of Government Politics, IPDN, who has supported this research. In addition, the authors also thank the informants in Cihideung District, Tasikmalaya City, West Java, who have helped provide various information in the field, so that this research has run smoothly.

DECLARATION OF CONFLICTING INTERESTS

The authors declared no potential conflicts of interest.

REFERENCES

- Aristyowati, A., & Ellisa, E. (2021). An overview of ecotherapy-based activities in urban green spaces design. *Journal of International Conference Proceedings*, 4(1), 38-57. <https://doi.org/10.32535/jicp.v4i1.1123>
- Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Tasikmalaya. (2017). *Kecamatan Cihideung Dalam Angka 2017*. <https://tasikmalayakota.bps.go.id/publication/2017/10/02/108a9b17b674b9f008e98596/kecamatan-cihideung-dalam-angka-2017.html>
- Baycan-Levent, T., Vreeker, R., & Nijkamp, P. (2009). A multi-criteria evaluation of green spaces in European cities. *European urban and regional studies*, 16(2), 193-213. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0969776408101683>
- Darmawan, E. (2007). *Peranan Ruang Publik Dalam Perancangan Kota*. Diponegoro University Press.
- Ganda, J., Giroth, L. G. J., Hamenda, B., & Warouw, F. F. (2021). Typology of community participation in the development of the Likupang Special Economic Zone (SEZ) through the Smart Environment Tourism Approach. *Journal of International Conference Proceedings*, 4(2), 649-655. <https://doi.org/10.32535/jicp.v4i2.1931>
- Hakim, R., & Utomo, H. (2012). *Komponen Perancangan Arsitektur Lansekap* (2nd ed.). Penerbit Bumi Aksara.
- Hasan, E. (2011). *Filsafat Ilmu dan Metodologi Penelitian Ilmu Pemerintahan*. Ghalia Indonesia.
- Kurniawan, B. C., Mecha, I. P. S., & Zazilah, A. N. (2022). Community participation in the development of GKJ Karangjoso as a religious tourist attraction. *Journal of Applied Sciences in Travel and Hospitality*, 5(1), 41-48. <https://doi.org/10.31940/jasth.v5i1.41-48>
- Maryunani, M. (2023). Increasing community participation in village development through BUMDesa management in East Java. *Journal of The Community Development in Asia*, 6(2), 99-112. <https://doi.org/10.32535/jcda.v6i2.2278>
- Masruri, M. (2020). Partisipasi masyarakat dalam pembangunan di Desa Bumi Rahayu Kecamatan Tanjung Selor Kabupaten Bulungan. *Jurnal Inovasi Penelitian*, 1(6), 1171-1180. <https://doi.org/10.47492/jip.v1i6.217>
- Moleong, L. J. (2007). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Rev. ed.). PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Nazir, M. (2014). *Metode Penelitian*. Ghalia Indonesia.
- Nugraha, N. G. E., & Sudiarta, I. K. (2020). Pelaksanaan pemanfaatan ruang terbuka hijau berdasarkan Peraturan Daerah Nomor 27 Tahun 2011 di Kota Denpasar. *Kertha Negara: Journal Ilmu Hukum*, 8(11), 1-16.
- Indonesia. Construction Development Agency. (2008). *Peraturan Menteri Pekerjaan Umum Nomor: 05/PRT/M/2008 Tentang Pedoman Penyediaan dan Pemanfaatan Ruang Terbuka Hijau di Kawasan Perkotaan*.

<https://pu.go.id/pustaka/biblio/peraturan-menteri-pekerjaan-umum-nomor-05prtm2008-tentang-pedoman-penyediaan-dan-pemanfaatan-ruang-terbuka-hijau-di-kawasan-perkotaan/KGJ78>

- Indonesia. The Audit Board of The Republic of Indonesia. (2007). *Undang-undang (UU) Nomor 26 Tahun 2007 tentang Penataan Ruang*.
[https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/39908/uu-no-26-tahun-2007#:~:text=Undang%2DUndang%20Nomor%2026%20tahun,3501\)%20dan%20dinyatakan%20tidak%20berlaku](https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/39908/uu-no-26-tahun-2007#:~:text=Undang%2DUndang%20Nomor%2026%20tahun,3501)%20dan%20dinyatakan%20tidak%20berlaku).
- Indonesia. The Audit Board of The Republic of Indonesia. (2010). *Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) Nomor 68 Tahun 2010 tentang Bentuk Dan Tata Cara Peran Masyarakat Dalam Penataan Ruang*. <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/5092/pp-no-68-tahun-2010>
- Indonesia. The Audit Board of The Republic of Indonesia. (2017). *Peraturan Walikota (PERWALI) Kota Tasikmalaya Nomor 20 Tahun 2017 tentang Rencana Tata Bangunan dan Lingkungan Kawasan Dadaha Kota Tasikmalaya*.
<https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/144716/perwali-kota-tasikmalaya-no-20-tahun-2017>
- Indonesia. The Audit Board of The Republic of Indonesia. (2020). *Peraturan Daerah (PERDA) Kota Tasikmalaya Nomor 7 Tahun 2020 tentang Perubahan Kedua Atas Peraturan Daerah Nomor 7 Tahun 2016 Tentang Pembentukan Dan Susunan Perangkat Daerah*. <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/195436/perda-kota-tasikmalaya-no-7-tahun-2020>
- Sugiyono, S., & Nuryanto, A. (2011). *Statistika untuk Penelitian*. Alfabeta.
- Suryana, I. G. P. E. (2016). Analisis ketersediaan Ruang Terbuka Hijau menggunakan data citra satelit LANDSAT (Kasus Kota Denpasar Propinsi Bali periode tahun 2003 dan 2013). *S@CIES*, 6(2), 143–150.
<https://doi.org/10.31598/sacies.v6i2.88>