

# THE POLICY OF GREEN OPEN SPACE TO SUPPORT SOCIO-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF GORONTALO CITY COMMUNITY

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## ABSTRACT

Gorontalo City is confronting issues as a result of its increasingly dense population. This breeds socio-economic challenges which adversely affect the environment, imbalanced supports, and ecological overstress, the impact of which is negative and gradually brings about fatal damage. Accordingly, the Gorontalo City community is in need of green open space. Several factors mind full of as regards a green open space are resource factors, i.e., infrastructures needed to create a green open space Required infrastructures, such as a sports center, water source, toilet, lamps, parking lot, and sanitation, may be unavailable in some subdistricts. Another factor is human resources, covering how the government issues a policy to activate these resources and make them contribute to the maintenance of green open space as the place for the community to carry out socio-economic activities. The government, as such, should issue a policy purposively assisting the community to advocate the sustainability of green open space.

**Keywords:** Green Open Space Policy, Resource

## INTRODUCTION

Gorontalo City is facing issues as a result of an increasingly dense population, bringing about socio-economic challenges which have an impact on the environment, imbalanced supports, and ecological overstress, the impact of which is negative and gradually causes fatal damage. Hence, the Gorontalo City community is requiring a green open space.

Some factors which should be paid attention to associated with green open space are resource factors, i.e., infrastructures called for to create a green open space. Demanded infrastructures, such as a sports center, water source, toilet, lamps, parking lot, and sanitation, may be not provided in several subdistricts. Another factor is human resources, encompassing how the government issues a policy to activate these resources and make them contribute to the maintenance of green open space as the place for the community to conduct socio-economic activities. The government, as such, should issue a policy purposively assisting the community to give support in favor of the sustainability of green open space.

## **LITERATURE STUDY AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

Public administration, as argued by Nicholas Henry in his book, constitutes a complex combination of a theory and practice to augment the apprehension of the government and its relation to society as the governed subject and foster public policies in order to be more responsive to society's needs.

### **a) Theory of Open Space Layouts**

An open space is a space is built to respond to the need for meeting spaces and joint outdoor activities. Because of the meetings and activities, there may be various activities performed in the public open space. An open space is a type of public space (Sujarto, 2005).

### **b) Theory of Economic Policy**

Milton Friedman, in 1953, conveyed that an economic condition of price turning into a risk, which is attributed to the imperfect existence of an economic actor and behaviors toward the economy as biological science, is more resembling an evolutionary norm than that resembling an abstract exchange. The comprehension of risk is becoming significant and ascribed as a variation of price over time, which is in fact, grows more critical than an actual price. This goes on towards financial economics, in which the risk-return of trade-off is a crucial decision to be made.

### **c) Theory of Infrastructures**

Ebebezer Howard, in his book "Garden City of Tomorrow" in 1961, declared that an open space made up an unbuilt space or land or unbuilt part of space or land in an urban area known for its historical and aesthetic values. That being so, a city and nature can cooperate and become a space for human beings and other creatures to co-live sustainably by the means of a green open space (Evalina, 2011).

## **1) Factors Determining the Implementation of a Green Open Space Policy to Support Socio-economic Activities**

We refer to Edward III (Mulyono, 2009).

### **a) Communication**

Communication greatly determines success in achieving the goal of implementing a public policy. An effective implementation demonstrates policymakers can identify the problem accurately. And yet, a certain policy which is of the target of another policy may be affected.

### **b) Resources**

Indicators of resources are composed of some elements, i.e.:

- i. Human: The main resources in a policy are the staff or human resources.
- ii. Living environment

### **c) Implementer's Disposition**

The policy taken to attain a certain objective should be well-realized, and thereby eliciting several factors, namely:

1. Assignment-related coordination with the Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning and administrative service delivery in other fields.
2. Management of green open space, the realization of which is sustained by several factors, which are a) maintenance, b) control, c) protection, d) arrangement, e) rehabilitation, and f) preservation.
3. Community socialization to the maintenance of green open space.

4. Oversight of green open space.
5. Implementation of other functions beneficial for society's interests.

#### d) Bureaucratic Structure

A bureaucratic structure poses as an institution which has a scheme of work division. In other words, policy actors have a performance structure within a bureaucratic structure to carry out duties.

### RESEARCH METHOD

This research applied a descriptive-qualitative method. It implemented the philosophy of post-positivism deployed to analyze the natural condition of an object, where the researcher acted as the key instrument of data collection (Sugiyono: 2019).

### RESULT

According to Edward III (Mulyono, 2009), factors determining the implementation of a green open space policy were a) communication, b) resource, c) implementer's disposition, and d) bureaucratic structure. Meanwhile, I proposed the following factors instead: a) communication, b) resource, c) implementer's disposition, d) bureaucratic structure, and e) community participation. I decided to bring into focus the last factor as it was one of the key factors bearing on green open space.

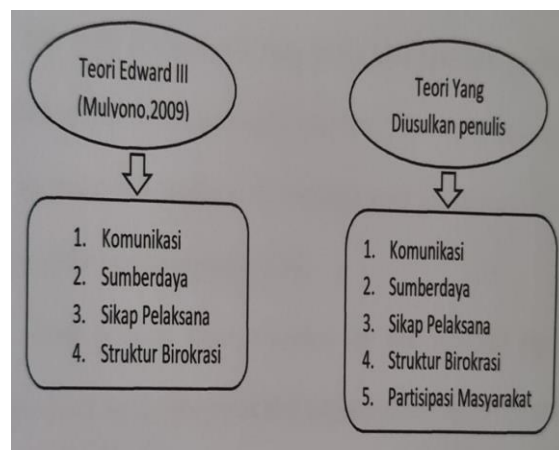


Figure 4.1 Proposed theory

The community should participate in green open space-related activities, realizing the purpose of the establishment of green open space. Additionally, it could support the implementation of socio-economic activities in a green open space, as elucidated by the secretary of the Department of Tourism:

“Where people or communities gather is where a business opportunity is. UMKM actors understand that a community when they are gathering in a place must desire something to consume.”

Community participation was elemental in the sanitation and maintenance of green open space. Therefore, to hinder any damage in a green open space, the government made a policy which allowed community socialization to the definition of a living environment and responsibility for the surrounding environment.

Socialization was aimed to impel society to act more efficiently concerning environmental activities because humans are one of the assets of the environment.

**DISCUSSION**

In this research, I examined one of the determining factors in the implementation of a green open space policy. The factor of community participation in an open green space was imperative. The community should have a responsibility and a sense of belonging. Thus, the establishment of green open space in Gorontalo City should be directed to the elevation of the welfare of the Gorontalo City community through community socialization. Community socialization enabled the government to enhance the quality of human resources in general, and to alter community behaviors in specific for the sake of a better life and more quality standards of living.

The green open space established in all subdistricts in Gorontalo City constituted a place or area which afforded a business opportunity to the community nearby. Moreover, it could serve as a tourist destination, wherein people could conduct various activities, as explained by a staff of the Social Service:

“By the existence of a tourist park, we do not have to take a long distance to go picnic.”

The community played an important role as economic actors who were using the potencies available and developing the on the grounds that where the community was gathering was where economic actors took their parts in sustaining the activities done in the park.

This was one of the methods to induce the community who were willing to escalate their economic conditions.

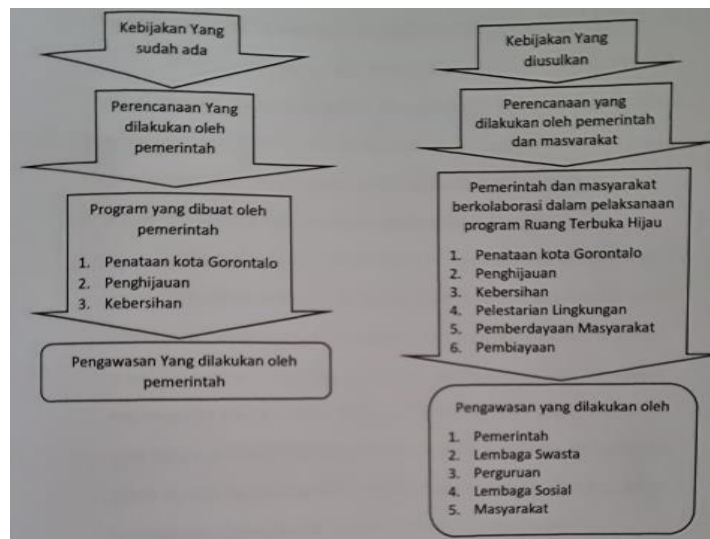


Figure 4.2 Policy Model Proposed

**A. Research Objective**

**a. Policy of the Planning of Green Open Space Management**

In managing a green open space and advocating socio-economic activities of the community, the government executed reforestation, infrastructural development, and management of merchants who performed trading activities around the green open space.

**b. Policy of Community Engagement**

Community engagement mattered in the implementation of the green open space policy. Accordingly, the quality of human resources needed some improvements. As suggested from the data, the low quality

of human resources made up a serious challenge in the establishment of green open space. In general, the community living around the green open space comprised farmers, merchants, and fishers. In addition, the low quality was deteriorating due to a lack of community socialization.

The empowerment process was composed of the following stages.

#### **a) Realization Stage**

This stage was to enlighten the target to be empowered by making them realize that they deserved a green open space facility.

#### **b) Capacity Building Stage**

This stage was to build the capacity of the targets and accordingly, make them able to do their responsibilities.

#### **c) Empowerment Stage**

This stage was to afford power, authority, or opportunity in line with the quality and skills of the targets.

#### **c. Policy of the Evaluation of a Green Open Space Program Development Model**

In realizing a quality environment, the government should be attentive to several efforts which advocated the implementation of the policy concerned. One of the efforts was implemented in environmental education. Environmental education should have to augment ones' self-discipline and confidence when they were solving environmental problems. It should be multidisciplinary and holistic, coalescing different aspects of education and covering cognitive, affective, and psychomotor aspects. In addition, it should embrace political, socio-cultural, economic, physical, emotional, and spiritual dimensions as well. Finally, it should be able to identify the relationship between subsystems within an environmental community, whereby they were resting on and interrelated to each other.

#### **CONCLUSION**

To conclude, the government should make a policy which encouraged both government and social institutions in Gorontalo City to actively carry out empowerment as regards a green open space, assist the government to resolve social-economic issues among the Gorontalo City community, and escalate infrastructures of the space, allowing the community to do activities there.

Within an area, there should be careful planning to anticipate any unexpected incident as a result of natural factors and dampening the effects.

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