



IMPLEMENTATION OF GREEN OPEN SPACE PROGRAM: CASE STUDY IN CIRUAS CITY PARK, SERANG REGENCY

IMPLEMENTASI PROGRAM RUANG TERBUKA HIJAU: STUDI KASUS PADA TAMAN KOTA CIRUAS KABUPATEN SERANG

Diska Leniken¹, Shabilah Arazi², Nurul Hikmah Juliani³, Diva Putra Pratama⁴, Edison Kurniawan Gulo⁵

^{1,2,3,4,5} Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University

dlaniken245@gmail.com¹

shabilaharazi07@gmail.com²

nurulhikmahj29@gmail.com³

divaputrapratama05@gmail.com⁴

edisonkurniawangulo@gmail.com⁵

Abstract

One important component of a city is green open space, which serves to balance the ecological conditions of an area so that the development of modern development can be balanced with the ecosystem. The Ciruas City Park Green Open Space Program in Serang Regency is needed because several sub-districts in Serang Regency are industrial areas, which cause a lot of air pollution and the need for greening. This research method uses a qualitative approach and a literature review approach. In this study, the theory used, the policy implementation model proposed by G. Shabbir Cheema and Dennis A. Rondinelli, includes four factors: environmental conditions, inter-organizational relationships, resources, and the characteristics and abilities of implementing agents. The objectives to be achieved in this study are: (i) To find out how the implementation of the Ciruas City Park Green Open Space Program in Serang Regency is carried out, and (ii) What factors influence the implementation of the Ciruas City Park Green Open Space Planning Program in Serang Regency. Based on the studies that have been conducted, the research concludes that the Ciruas City Park Green Open Space Program in Serang Regency has not been maximized. This is due to many influencing factors such as the bad habits of the community and the lack of government attention to facilities.

Keywords: Policy Implementation, Green Open Space, City Park, Serang Regency.

Abstrak

Salah satu komponen penting dari sebuah kota adalah ruang terbuka hijau, yang berfungsi untuk menyeimbangkan kondisi ekologis suatu area sehingga perkembangan pembangunan modern dapat seimbang dengan ekosistem. Program Ruang Terbuka Hijau Taman Kota Ciruas di Kabupaten Serang diperlukan karena beberapa kecamatan di Kabupaten Serang adalah kawasan industri yang menyebabkan banyak polusi udara dan kebutuhan akan penghijauan. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dan pendekatan tinjauan pustaka. Dalam penelitian ini, model implementasi kebijakan yang digunakan adalah model yang diusulkan oleh G. Shabbir Cheema dan Dennis A. Rondinelli yang mencakup empat faktor: kondisi lingkungan, hubungan antar organisasi,



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

Copyright (c) 2024 Diska Leniken, Shabilah Arazi, Nurul Hikmah Juliani, Diva Putra Pratama, Edison Kurniawan Gulo

sumber daya, serta karakteristik dan kemampuan agen pelaksana. Tujuan yang ingin dicapai dalam penelitian ini adalah: (i) Mengetahui bagaimana implementasi Program Ruang Terbuka Hijau Taman Kota Ciruas di Kabupaten Serang, dan (ii) Faktor-faktor apa saja yang mempengaruhi implementasi Program Perencanaan Ruang Terbuka Hijau Taman Kota Ciruas di Kabupaten Serang. Berdasarkan studi yang telah dilakukan, penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa Program Ruang Terbuka Hijau Taman Kota Ciruas di Kabupaten Serang belum maksimal. Hal ini disebabkan oleh banyak faktor yang mempengaruhi seperti kebiasaan buruk masyarakat dan kurangnya perhatian pemerintah terhadap fasilitas.

Kata Kunci: Implementasi Kebijakan, Ruang Terbuka Hijau, Taman Kota, Kabupaten Serang.

INTRODUCTION

Implementation, according to Mulyasa (2010) (in Magdalena et al., 2021:120), is the process of applying ideas, concepts, policies, or innovations into real life with the impact of changing knowledge, skills, values, and attitudes. Meanwhile, according to Nurdin & Basyirudin (in Magdalena et al., 2021:120), implementation simply means application or execution. Implementation involves mutually adjusting actions. The implementation system uses engineering. Based on this understanding, it appears that the word "implementation" refers to activities, actions, or the mechanisms of a system. The term "mechanism" refers to the earnest implementation of certain standards to achieve the objectives of the activity.

According to Dixon & Wolf (2007, as cited in Annisa et al., 2020:91), green open space refers to an area within a city that is home to endemic or introduced plants or vegetation, providing both direct and indirect benefits. Green open space plays a crucial role in balancing the ecological conditions of a city, enabling modern development to harmonize with the ecosystem. Although the demand for land continues to rise, cities have a limited amount of land available. Urban development, driven by the community's increased financial capabilities, tends to alter the landscape and its natural configuration. Additionally, the construction of new roads and the modernization of equipment, facilities, and infrastructure have made the urban environment uncomfortable. Providing sufficient green open space can help address the above problems. It is hoped that the presence of green open space through the use of bioengineering and biofilters will create a safe and healthy environment, which in turn will provide comfort for the community (Annisa et al., 2020:91).

One way to control development and reduce the negative impacts of human activities on the environment is to organize green open space in urban areas. The existence of green open space can keep the environment harmonious, which will benefit all parties involved in development. Due to the numerous buildings and settlements in increasingly narrow urban areas, green open spaces can serve as water catchment areas (Purnamaselfi & Widyasamratri, 2021:30). Purnomohadi (in Syukri, 2019:66) asserts that green open spaces serve the following fundamental functions:

1. The ecological function plays a crucial role in maintaining the equilibrium of air circulation and microclimate regulation. It does this by providing shade, producing oxygen, facilitating airwater infiltration, providing habitat for wildlife, and absorbing various pollutants from the air, water, and soil.
2. Social function, which is used as a place for various social activities and may also develop into productive activities such as a means for residents to communicate, a place for people to recreate, and a medium for gaining knowledge.
3. Supporting urban ecosystem function, which plays a role in maintaining the balance of the urban ecosystem, starting from being an oxygen producer and having various types of beautiful plants and flowers, can be an area for agricultural or forestry businesses.



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

Copyright (c) 2024 Diska Leniken, Shabilah Arazi, Nurul Hikmah Juliani, Diva Putra Pratama, Edison Kurniawan Gulo

4. From a micro scale (home gardens, residential areas) to a macro scale (overall city landscape), the aesthetic function enhances comfort and beautifies the city environment.

According to Law Number 26 of 2007, Spatial Planning should cover 30% of the city's total area. The district or city local government will manage 20% of public green open space for public purposes, including city forests, parks, nature tourism parks, and recreation parks. According to Yusuf and Kurniawan (2023) (in Purnama, 2023:4), private organizations, communities, or individuals with permits to utilize the space will manage 10% of private green open space. Each local regulation governs the district's or city's regional spatial plan. In urban development, the amount of open space must be considered.

Serang Regency is one of Banten Province's regencies, with 29 districts and 326 villages in 2021, making it a development hub. Serang Regency is also an industrial area, with each area having industrial sectors, both large-scale and small-scale industries.

Table 1

Population and Area of Serang Regency in 2021-2022

No.	Year	Population	Area (Km ²)	Percentage (%)
1	2021	1,668.093	1,734.28	17.95
2	2022	1.684.566	1,469.91	15.72

Source: Serang Regency Central Bureau of Statistics, 2024.

According to the table above, the population in Serang Regency experienced a significant increase from 2021 to 2022. This has resulted in an increased demand for land, while the limited availability of land in Serang Regency has led to an imbalance between the development of the population's environment and green open spaces. Several related aspects, such as population size and density, air and water conservation, and urban activities, highlight the need for green open spaces in Serang Regency.

Population growth increases the infrastructure required to meet and facilitate daily activities. For instance, the urban population, which continues to grow each year, replaces vegetated land with housing, buildings, and industries. The increased construction activity in Serang Regency has led to increased land use. Although the land area remains relatively constant, the continuously increasing land demand has caused the conversion of green open spaces in Serang Regency.

Table 2

Existing Green Open Space Availability Data in Serang Regency in 2014 and 2019

No	Type of Green Open Space	Area of Green Open Space (M ²)	
		2014	2019
1	Riverbank	187,729,800	190,634,873
2	City Park	14,371	14,771
3	Lake Edge	360,000	356,704
4	Marsh Edge	420,000	422,330
5	Cemetery Park	999,800	1,033,286



6	Residential Park	59,199	71,097
	Total	189,583,170	192,533,061

Source: Serang Regency Environmental Service, 2024.

The table above displays the existing green open spaces in Serang Regency. The area of several types of green open spaces has increased, but the area of lake edges has decreased, from 360,000 in 2014 to 356,704 in 2019, due to the expansion of residential areas. The Environmental Service does not manage all green open spaces in Serang Regency; it primarily oversees Ciruas City Park, Kramatwatu City Park, and Petir City Park. This suggests that other agencies or parties manage other green open spaces, necessitating a well-regulated division of responsibilities to ensure optimal maintenance and maximum community benefits. Serang Regency urgently requires green open spaces due to the presence of industrial areas in several sub-districts, leading to significant air pollution and necessitating their greening.

METHODS

The methods used in this research are the qualitative research method and the literature study method. According to Moleong (2014), qualitative research is a procedure in research that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from observable subjects. The qualitative method can describe the conditions or state of the government in an agency, institution, or state body. This type of research is known as descriptive research, and the written data contained includes the observed behavior of the subjects and descriptions from informants. In qualitative research, data collection techniques generally involve observation, interviews, and documentation.

The research was conducted at the Environmental Service Office of Serang Regency and at Ciruas City Park. The informants in this study are the head of the waste management division of the Environmental Service Office of Serang Regency and the residents around the Ciruas City Park area. This approach allows researchers to gain in-depth insights into policy implementation and community perceptions regarding green open spaces in the area.

In addition to using qualitative research methods, this study also involves a literature study (literature review) method. According to Sugiyono (2016) in Ansori (2019:112), a literature study relates to theoretical studies and other references related to values, culture, and norms that develop in the social situations being studied. Literature study is very important in conducting research because it provides a strong theoretical foundation and supports data interpretation. The literature reviewed in this study includes various scientific sources relevant to the topic of green open spaces and government policies.

The implementation of this research aims to achieve two main objectives. First, to understand how the policy on green open spaces is implemented in Serang Regency, Second, to identify the factors that influence the implementation of green open space planning policies in Serang Regency. By achieving these two objectives, the research is expected to provide useful recommendations for improving green open space policies in the future.

Overall, the combination of qualitative methods and literature study provides a comprehensive approach to evaluating and understanding green open space policies and the factors that influence their success in Serang Regency. This method allows researchers to obtain rich and in-depth empirical data and enrich the analysis with strong theoretical references.



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

Copyright (c) 2024 Diska Leniken, Shabilah Arazi, Nurul Hikmah Juliani, Diva Putra Pratama, Edison Kurniawan Gulo

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Green Open Space (Ruang Terbuka Hijau) is an open area, usually in the form of strips or grouped areas, where plants grow either naturally or intentionally. Green open spaces aim to keep land available for water catchment areas. We expect them to maintain a balance between the natural and built environments, thereby benefiting society. The presence of green open spaces promotes urban environmental harmony by ensuring a safe, comfortable, fresh, beautiful, and clean urban environment (Dwihatmojo, 2016). The existence of open spaces is important for society's dynamics because it allows people to use these spaces to support their activities when interacting with fellow residents (Lestari et al., 2023).

The policy implementation model proposed by G. Shabbir Cheema and Dennis A. Rondinelli (in Subarsono, 2015) includes four indicators: environmental conditions, inter-organizational relationships, resources, and the characteristics and capabilities of implementing agents.

Environmental Conditions

Environmental conditions greatly influence policy implementation, including socio-cultural environments and the involvement of program recipients (Subarsono, 2015). Based on research findings, Ciruas City Park is a Green Open Space located in Citerep Village, Ciruas District, Serang Regency, and is one of the city parks managed by the Environmental Service Office of Serang Regency, covering an area of 2,271 m² from 2014 to 2019. During this period, Ciruas City Park did not change due to limited available space or land. The park's strategic location attracts many street vendors, resulting in scattered trash from visitors and piles of dry leaves, making the park appear dirty and unkempt. Based on interviews with local residents about the Green Open Space in Ciruas City Park, it was revealed that the community responded well and accepted the park positively.

Inter-organizational Relationships

According to Hartati et al. (2024), implementation requires effective interaction and coordination at various government levels, as well as integrated actions between local, regional, and national institutions. Additionally, cooperation between non-governmental organizations and beneficiary groups is essential. Success in linking implementing agencies with other institutions into a supportive network is crucial to achieving the established policy goals (Subarsono, 2015). Inter-organizational relationships consist of the clarity and consistency of program targets, appropriate distribution of functions among agencies, the accuracy, and quality of communication, and coordination between organizations.



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

Copyright (c) 2024 Diska Leniken, Shabilah Arazi, Nurul Hikmah Juliani, Diva Putra Pratama, Edison Kurniawan Gulo

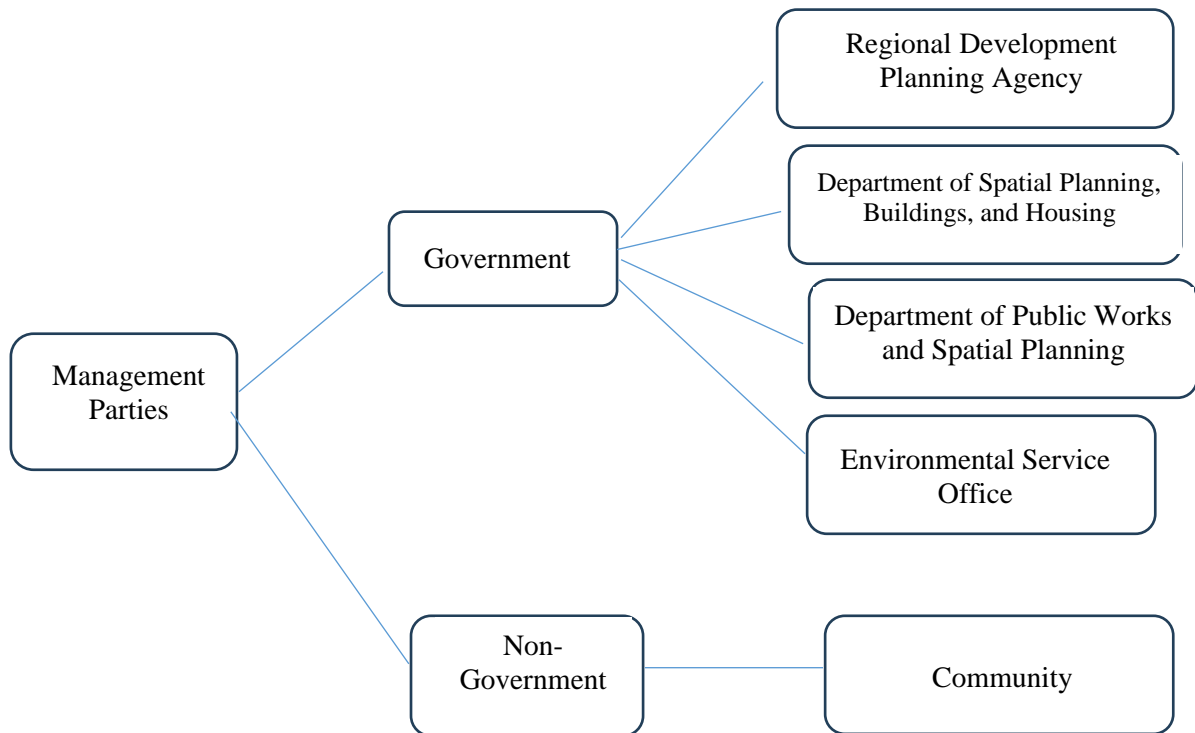


Figure 1. Organizational Structure in the Management of Ciruas City Park.
Source: Data Processing Results, 2024.

Based on the figure, the organizational structure in managing Ciruas City Park has been fairly well-realized, with each party in the structure performing their respective duties and responsibilities. From the interviews with staff in the waste management division of the Environmental Service Office, it can be concluded that inter-organizational relationships regarding policy implementation in the Green Open Space program have been running according to the regulations. The Environmental Service Office has been performing its tasks and functions well and in a structured manner with the Public Works and Spatial Planning Department. As part of the performance improvement efforts, they routinely conduct monitoring and evaluation (monev) of the programs every three months in a year. This step is taken to ensure that each program runs according to plan and achieves the expected results.

Organizational Resources

Resources are the most crucial aspect of the success of a program or policy. In this context, resources can be divided into several variables, including human resources directly involved in the Green Open Space program, financial resources, and supporting resources for policy implementation of the Green Open Space program, which includes facilities and infrastructure. From the interviews with staff in the waste management division of the Environmental Service Office, it has been found that there are adequate human resources to carry out their duties and responsibilities. However, this contrasts with the behavior of the community around Ciruas City Park, who often damage the provided facilities and infrastructure.



Table 3

Facilities and Infrastructure at Ciruas City Park

No.	Facilities and Infrastructure	Description
1	Trash Bin	None
2	Toilet	Not functioning
3	Lamp	Not functioning
4	Fountain Pond	Not functioning
5	Seating	Available
6	Fence	Damaged
7	Parking Area	None
8	Plants	Poorly maintained

Source: Data Processing Results, 2024.

Based on the table above, it shows that the availability of facilities in Ciruas City Park is still inadequate, as seen from the lack of supporting facilities such as the absence of trash bins, resulting in visitors littering, the non-functioning public toilets due to the cut-off water supply to the park area, damaged fences, non-functioning fountain ponds, and lamps due to theft and the cut-off electricity supply, the absence of a park parking area, and poorly maintained plants leading to wilting and drying. The financial or material resources provided by the government each year have been well-implemented, but the Environmental Service Office, as the managing and providing party of facilities and infrastructure, has not executed it well, as evidenced by the still inadequate facilities. The main challenge lies in maintenance and community awareness to preserve the existing facilities. It is hoped that by improving community behavior and the cleanliness staff, as well as enhancing the facilities, the sustainability of Green Open Space can be supported.

Characteristics and Capabilities of Implementing Agents

The characteristics and capabilities of implementing agents, as mentioned by Cheema and Rondinelli, include the technical skills possessed by the implementers in implementation, the ability to coordinate and communicate internally, thereby creating good relationships between institutions and target groups. When implementing a program, implementing agents play a primary role. In the process of implementing the Green Open Space program, many implementing agents are involved. Based on the available data, six agencies are involved in this program. This indicates that the program is well-planned and carefully considered. The involved agencies range from the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) to the departments implementing the policies related to Green Open Spaces in Serang Regency, as detailed in the table below.

Table 4

Roles of Related Agencies in the Green Open Space Program in Serang Regency

No.	Agency	Role
1	Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA)	Planning Green Open Spaces in the regional spatial plan of Serang Regency and coordinating between departments
2	Department of Spatial Planning, Buildings, and Housing (DTRBP)	Regulating spatial planning and land use, including land allocation for Green Open Spaces in the regional spatial plan



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

Copyright (c) 2024 Diska Leniken, Shabilah Arazi, Nurul Hikmah Juliani, Diva Putra Pratama, Edison Kurniawan Gulo

3	Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning (PUPR)	Planning and building Green Open Spaces, ensuring that related policies are implemented according to applicable regulations
4	Environmental Service Office (DLH)	Responsible for the maintenance and supervision of infrastructure supporting Green Open Spaces
5	Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	Participating in Green Open Space maintenance activities
6	Local Community	Participating and being responsible for maintaining cleanliness and beauty of Green Open Spaces

Source: Environmental Service Office of Serang Regency, 2024.

From the table above, it can be seen that all agencies have been given the authority for the assigned tasks, proving that the Serang Regency government has meticulously planned this program. This is evidenced by the division of tasks and authorities among the agencies to perform their duties according to the main tasks assigned. However, it cannot be denied that problems within each agency are one of the causes of the program's implementation not running optimally.

Based on interviews with a local resident regarding the Green Open Space in Ciruas City Park, it was revealed that park cleanliness is only managed once a week. So, every day, he is the one who cleans because if not cleaned, trash will pile up around the park area. This differs from the information we received from the Environmental Service Office of Serang Regency, which stated that the cleanliness management by the Environmental Service Office at Ciruas City Park is conducted daily. Given this discrepancy, the ability to coordinate field officers by the Environmental Service Office still needs to be evaluated to ensure that the expectations for Green Open Space can be maximally achieved. This is not entirely the responsibility of the Environmental Service Office; the community is also a source of problems regarding the implementation of Green Open Spaces.

Therefore, there needs to be coordination between the Environmental Service Office and the local community to participate in the success of Green Open Space implementation by educating the community not to litter. Trash remains one of the obstacles in managing the cleanliness of Green Open Spaces. The Environmental Service Office of Serang Regency still needs to evaluate internal communication regarding the monitoring of field workers to minimize failures in the implementation of Green Open Spaces in Serang Regency.

Discussion

Based on the research conducted on the implementation of the Green Open Space (GOS) Program in Ciruas City Park, Serang Regency, it can be concluded that there are still discrepancies between the implementation and the duties of the executing parties and the beneficiaries. The discrepancies encompass:

1. Poor management of Ciruas City Park, exemplified by numerous inadequate facilities endangering visitors.
2. Inconsistent cleanliness management with the Environmental Service Office of Serang Regency's information.
3. Vendor groups violating park area rules.
4. Beneficiaries failing to maintain the environment and littering.



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

Copyright (c) 2024 Diska Leniken, Shabilah Arazi, Nurul Hikmah Juliani, Diva Putra Pratama, Edison Kurniawan Gulo

Several factors, including environmental conditions, inter-organizational relationships, organizational resources, and the characteristics and capabilities of the implementing agents, influence the implementation of the Green Open Space (GOS) program in Ciruas City Park, Serang Regency, in addition to the behavior of the developers.

Environmental Conditions

Environmental conditions play a crucial role in the implementation of a program, particularly involving the engagement of program recipients and the socio-cultural environment. Ciruas City Park, strategically located in a bustling area across from Ciruas Market, near the Community Health Center (Puskesmas) and Jami' Baitul Mu'min Mosque, and along the main Serang-Jakarta road, has benefited greatly from its prime location. This strategic positioning has led to positive acceptance and enthusiasm from the local community.

The community's enthusiasm for the park has, however, brought both opportunities and challenges. On the positive side, the park has become a popular destination for various activities such as exercising, playing, shopping, and leisure. This high level of visitation underscores the success of the Green Open Space Program in attracting and engaging the community.

Nevertheless, this enthusiasm has also led to unauthorized commercial activities within the park. Despite clear prohibitions and frequent enforcement efforts by the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP), vendors continue to set up trading stalls in the park. These vendors not only violate the park's regulations but also contribute to littering, which undermines the park's cleanliness and overall environment.

This situation presents a dual-faceted impact. While the unauthorized vendors reflect the community's economic activity and engagement with the park, they also highlight the challenges in maintaining the park's intended purpose as a clean and orderly public space. The persistent issue of littering, despite the park's positive usage, indicates a need for better management and stricter enforcement of rules.

In summary, the implementation of the Green Open Space Program in Ciruas City Park can be considered quite effective in terms of community engagement and usage. However, the challenges presented by unauthorized vending and littering require ongoing attention. Addressing these issues through improved enforcement, community education, and enhanced management practices will be essential to fully realize the benefits of the park as a green open space. This balanced approach will help maintain the park's appeal and functionality, ensuring it remains a valuable asset to the community.

Inter-Organizational Relationships

Effective implementation of a program heavily relies on the clarity and consistency of its targets, the appropriate distribution of functions among involved agencies, and the accuracy, consistency, and quality of communication and coordination between organizations. In the case of the Green Open Space Program at Ciruas City Park, inter-organizational relationships have generally been positive. This is evident in the performance of the Environmental Service Office, which conducts monitoring and evaluation (monev) sessions every three to six months each year. This regular evaluation ensures that the program remains on track and meets its objectives.

Good coordination between departments has also contributed to the program's success. The Environmental Service Office and other relevant departments have managed to maintain effective communication channels, which is crucial for the smooth execution of the program. This coordination ensures that any issues are promptly addressed, and adjustments can be made as necessary to improve the program's effectiveness.



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

Copyright (c) 2024 Diska Leniken, Shabilah Arazi, Nurul Hikmah Juliani, Diva Putra Pratama, Edison Kurniawan Gulo

The community greatly benefits from the green open space provided by the program. These benefits align well with the program's targets, indicating that the goals set are appropriate and relevant to the community's needs. Green open spaces contribute to the well-being of residents by providing areas for recreation, relaxation, and social interaction, which enhances the quality of life in the community.

However, there are still areas that need improvement, particularly in the distribution of functions among the agencies involved. Not all agencies have performed their roles and responsibilities to the expected standard. This uneven distribution of effort can hinder the overall effectiveness of the program. For example, if one agency fails to fulfill its duties, it can create gaps in service delivery and undermine the program's objectives.

To address this issue, it is essential to review and possibly restructure the roles and responsibilities of each agency. Ensuring that all agencies are equally committed and capable of performing their tasks will enhance the program's efficiency and effectiveness. Additionally, strengthening inter-agency communication and collaboration will help in addressing any discrepancies and ensuring that all parts of the program work harmoniously towards the common goal.

In conclusion, while the Green Open Space Program at Ciruas City Park has shown positive results due to good inter-organizational relationships and community benefits, improving the distribution of functions among agencies is crucial for its long-term success. By addressing these challenges, the program can achieve its full potential and continue to provide valuable benefits to the community.

Organizational Resources

In evaluating the resources required for the Ciruas City Park Green Open Space program, we can categorize them into several variables: human resources directly involved in the program, financial resources, and supporting resources for the policy implementation of the Green Open Space program, which includes facilities and infrastructure. The human resources provided by the Environmental Service Office are insufficient to meet the demands of the program. This shortfall is compounded by the behavior of the local community, who often damage the facilities and infrastructure within Ciruas City Park. This problematic behavior poses significant challenges to the effective management and implementation of the program.

Additionally, there are issues related to the misallocation of financial and material resources. This mismanagement is evident in the park's inadequate facilities. For instance, the absence of trash bins leads to littering, insufficient lighting makes the park unsafe at night, non-functional toilets reduce the park's usability, and the poor maintenance of other facilities detracts from the overall experience for visitors. These deficiencies highlight the need for a better allocation and utilization of resources to ensure that the park can meet its intended purposes effectively.

The main challenge, however, remains in the maintenance of the park and raising awareness among the community about the importance of preserving these facilities. The local community's involvement and responsibility in maintaining the park are crucial for the program's success. Without a cooperative community, efforts from the Environmental Service Office alone will not be sufficient to keep the park in good condition.

To address these issues, it is essential to enhance community engagement and education on the importance of maintaining public facilities. Initiatives such as community clean-up days, educational campaigns about the impact of littering, and involving local residents in the park's upkeep can foster a sense of ownership and responsibility. Additionally, increasing the number of staff dedicated to maintaining the park and ensuring proper allocation of financial resources can help address the current inadequacies.



In conclusion, while the Green Open Space program in Ciruas City Park faces significant challenges related to resource allocation and community behavior, addressing these issues through improved management, community engagement, and proper resource allocation can enhance the program's effectiveness and sustainability.

Characteristics and Capabilities of Implementing Agents

The effective implementation of the Green Open Space program hinges significantly on the technical skills of the implementers and their ability to coordinate and communicate internally. This coordination fosters good relationships between institutions and target groups. The technical skills of each agency have been performing well according to their main duties and functions, which is evident from the successful addition of City Parks in Serang Regency in 2018. These technical skills are crucial for planning, executing, and maintaining green open spaces effectively.

However, a significant issue remains with the coordination and communication among the field officers of the Environmental Service Office. This lack of effective internal communication and coordination is evident in the failure of the officers to perform their daily tasks of managing and cleaning the park, which results in scattered trash and general untidiness. The inadequate performance of these daily maintenance tasks highlights a critical gap in the operational aspects of park management.

For the Green Open Space program to be successful, it is imperative that the Environmental Service Office and the local community coordinate effectively. This coordination involves not only performing maintenance tasks but also engaging in educational activities to raise community awareness about the importance of not littering. Educating the community is vital, as trash continues to be a major obstacle to maintaining park cleanliness. Without community participation and responsibility, efforts to keep the park clean and well-maintained are likely to fall short.

To address these challenges, the Environmental Service Office needs to implement a structured approach to improve internal communication and coordination among field officers. Regular meetings, clear task assignments, and accountability measures can help ensure that daily maintenance tasks are carried out efficiently. Additionally, involving the local community through educational campaigns, clean-up drives, and workshops on environmental stewardship can foster a sense of ownership and responsibility towards the park.

In conclusion, while the technical skills of the implementers are a strong foundation for the Green Open Space program, improving internal coordination and fostering community participation are essential for overcoming the challenges of park maintenance. By addressing these areas, the Environmental Service Office can enhance the effectiveness of the program and ensure that green open spaces remain clean, attractive, and beneficial for all residents.

CONCLUSION

Conclusion

Based on the research conducted, it can be concluded that the implementation of the Green Open Space (RTH) in Ciruas City Park has not been fully maximized. The financial and material resources have not been properly allocated, as evidenced by the inadequate facilities such as the absence of trash bins, insufficient lighting, non-functional toilets, and poor maintenance of other infrastructure. However, the main challenge lies in the maintenance and awareness of the community in preserving the facilities at Ciruas City Park. This is demonstrated by several obstacles that hinder the implementation of the green open space program in Serang Regency.

One significant issue is the community's short-term thinking and lack of a sense of ownership or stewardship towards the park as a Green Open Space (RTH). This is manifested in behaviors such as



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

Copyright (c) 2024 Diska Leniken, Shabilah Arazi, Nurul Hikmah Juliani, Diva Putra Pratama, Edison Kurniawan Gulo

littering, vandalizing facilities, which leads to the park becoming dirty and unkempt, and rule violations by vendors who sell goods around the park area. These problems are exacerbated by the lack of government attention towards green open spaces. The facilities in Ciruas City Park are inadequate, cleanliness is poor, and the designated and deployed personnel do not perform their primary duties effectively. This combination of factors has resulted in the suboptimal implementation of the green open space program.

To address these issues, a multifaceted approach is necessary. First, there must be a better allocation and utilization of financial and material resources to ensure that the park is adequately equipped with necessary facilities such as trash bins, proper lighting, and functional toilets. Second, there needs to be an increase in community engagement and education to foster a sense of responsibility and care for the park. This can include community clean-up events, educational campaigns about the importance of maintaining green open spaces, and stricter enforcement of rules to prevent vandalism and unauthorized vending.

Moreover, the government must play a more active role in overseeing and maintaining these spaces. Regular inspections, effective deployment of maintenance staff, and ensuring that these staff members perform their duties properly are essential. By addressing these challenges and improving resource allocation, community awareness, and government oversight, the implementation of the Green Open Space program can be significantly enhanced, ensuring that Ciruas City Park remains a valuable and well-maintained public space for the community.

Recommendations

Based on the research findings, the following recommendations are proposed to enhance the implementation and effectiveness of the Green Open Space (RTH) program at Ciruas City Park:

1. Improved Resource Allocation:
 - a. Financial Resources: Ensure that financial resources are allocated efficiently and transparently to improve park facilities. This includes installing adequate trash bins, sufficient lighting, and ensuring that toilets are functional.
 - b. Material Resources: Regularly maintain and upgrade park infrastructure to prevent deterioration and ensure that the park remains a clean and inviting space.
2. Community Engagement and Education:
 - a. Educational Campaigns: Launch educational campaigns to raise awareness about the importance of maintaining green open spaces. Educate the community about the negative impacts of littering and vandalism.
 - b. Community Involvement: Organize community clean-up events and encourage local residents to take part in maintaining the park. Foster a sense of ownership and responsibility towards the park.
3. Enhanced Government Oversight:
 - a. Regular Inspections: Conduct regular inspections to ensure that park facilities are maintained properly and that any issues are promptly addressed.
 - b. Effective Deployment of Staff: Ensure that maintenance staff are effectively deployed and perform their duties consistently. Implement a monitoring system to track staff performance and accountability.



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

Copyright (c) 2024 Diska Leniken, Shabilah Arazi, Nurul Hikmah Juliani, Diva Putra Pratama, Edison Kurniawan Gulo

4. Stricter Enforcement of Regulations:
 - a. Enforce Rules on Vending: Implement stricter regulations and enforcement to prevent unauthorized vending within the park. This can help reduce litter and preserve the park's intended purpose.
 - b. Anti-Vandalism Measures: Increase security measures to prevent vandalism and ensure that park facilities are respected and preserved.
5. Collaborative Efforts:
 - a. Inter-Agency Coordination: Improve coordination between different government agencies to ensure that responsibilities are clearly defined and efficiently executed.
 - b. Public-Private Partnerships: Explore partnerships with private organizations and NGOs to support the maintenance and improvement of the park.
6. Long-Term Planning:
 - a. Sustainable Practices: Incorporate sustainable practices in park management to ensure the long-term viability of green open spaces. This includes using environmentally friendly materials and practices in park maintenance.
 - b. Future Expansion: Plan for the expansion of green open spaces in other areas to provide more recreational spaces for the community and enhance urban green coverage.

By implementing these recommendations, the Green Open Space program at Ciruas City Park can be significantly improved, ensuring that it serves the community effectively and remains a valuable public asset.

REFERENCES

- Annisa, N., Prasetya, H., & Riduan, R. (2020). Identifikasi Luas Area Ruang Terbuka Hijau (RTH) Kota Banjarbaru Berbasis Sistem Informasi Geografis. *Jurnal Sumberdaya Alam Dan Lingkungan*, 7, 91.
- Ansori, Y. Z. (2019). Islam dan Pendidikan Multikultural. *Jurnal Cakrawala Pendas*, 5, 112.
- Dwihatmojo, R. (2016). Ruang Terbuka Hijau yang Semakin Terpinggirkan. *Badan Informasi Geospasial*, 2.
- Hartati, E., Nurdin, N., & Rivai, F. H. (2024). Implementasi Kebijakan Pembangunan Industri Rumahan Pemberdayaan Perempuan di Kabupaten Kulon Progo. *Journal of Public Policy and Applied Administration*, 6, 38.
- Lestari, D. A., Larassaty, A. L., Widyani, R. A., Ikhsyan, M. J., & Setyorini, R. A. (2023). Pemanfaatan Lahan Kosong dan Sampah Plastik sebagai Ruang Terbuka Hijau di Desa Lebo. *Nusantara Community Empowerment Review*, 1, 96.
- Magdalena, I., Salsabila, A., Krianasari, D. A., & Apsarini, S. F. (2021). Implementasi Model Pembelajaran Daring Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19 di Kelas III SDN Sindangsari III. *Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Dakwah*, 3, 120.
- Moleong, L. J. (2014). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. PT. Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Purnama, I. N. (2023). Implementasi Kebijakan Pengelolaan Ruang Terbuka Hijau (RTH) di Kota Serang. *Jurnal Sosial Dan Humaniora*, 1, 4.
- Purnamaselfi, M. W., & Widyasamratri, H. (2021). Studi Literatur : Analisis Penyediaan Ruang Terbuka Hijau di Wilayah Urban. *Jurnal Kajian Ruang*, 1, 30.
- Subarsono. (2015). *Analisis Pembelajaran Konsep, Teori dan Aplikasi*. Pustaka Pelajar.



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

Copyright (c) 2024 Diska Leniken, Shabilah Arazi, Nurul Hikmah Juliani, Diva Putra Pratama, Edison Kurniawan Gulo

Syukri, M. R. (2019). Penataan Ruang Terbuka Hijau Kawasan Permukiman di Kelurahan Tenilo. *RADIAL – Jurnal Peradaban Sains, Rekayasa Dan Teknologi*, 1, 66.



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

Copyright (c) 2024 Diska Leniken, Shabilah Arazi, Nurul Hikmah Juliani, Diva Putra Pratama, Edison Kurniawan Gulo