

## ARTICLE

# The Differences of Urban Innovation Strategies Implementations in Bandung City, West Java and Malang City, East Java

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**Abstract:** Quality city infrastructure is currently the main requirement. Because the city is a place to live, currently connected globally but not connected locally, so that in order to become a livable city, the city must be able to provide a decent living for its citizens while maintaining environmental quality. One way to improve the quality of the city is to carry out urban innovations, one of which can be by focusing on parks and paying attention to the environment. The two cities studied in this study are Bandung City, West Java, and Malang City, East Java, by looking at government innovation on environmental sustainability in it. The goal is to identify differences in innovation in each city studied. The research was conducted using descriptive qualitative methods. The results show that if the city of Bandung provides more innovation in the form of building thematic parks to increase the capacity of green open space in the city of Bandung, the city of Malang provides more innovation in the form of technology to manage green open space and other urban spaces so that later it can be monitored by the entire city community and if you want to build buildings, can determine a location that does not interfere with managed spaces such as parks. This is because Malang City has arguably enough RTH to support people's lives and the environment, so that the innovations carried out can be one step ahead of Bandung City. The hope for the future is that every city will always maintain the innovations that have been implemented and carry out real steps and also improve technology, resources, and so on.

**Keywords:** Goverment strategy, City inovations, environment, Bandung, Malang.

## 1. Preliminary

Indonesia is a large country that is very rich in resources, both natural and human resources, which can benefit the welfare of society. In an effort to make this happen, the Republic of Indonesia seeks to carry out a series of developments in the context of regional development and progress, one of which is at the city level.

Cities are places to live, work and play, so the availability of quality infrastructure is a major requirement. Cities are currently connected globally but are not connected locally, so that in order to become a livable city, the city must be able to provide a decent living for its citizens while maintaining environmental quality (Evans, 2002).

In order to improve the welfare and livelihoods of its people, innovations by the government are needed. Innovation is a relatively new term when measured from the history of human civilization. This term comes from the Latin innovare which means to change something into a new one. Innovation is a concept that continues to develop from time to time.

The present development of science and technology is an indication of the impact of innovation. Innovation has many impacts on organizational conditions and creativity where innovation originates, both programs and organizations, so that many companies create situations so that innovation in the organization can be created.

In the development of urban innovation, especially in big cities, it would be better if the innovation was carried out by paying attention to environmental aspects and the need for good urban planning in each region. According to Cadwallader in Sadyohutomo (2009), one form of government intervention in managing cities and regions to achieve a equitable balance of resource allocation is in the form of spatial and regional planning.

According to Zuhaidha (2014), environmental aspects must be considered because in large cities in Indonesia, common problems occur such as an increase in high population growth due to urbanization. This phenomenon causes the management of urban space to become increasingly heavy and the carrying capacity of the environment decreases, the problem of land conversion results in the low quality of the urban environment. In fact, low public awareness has also resulted in various problems in urban planning due to congestion on roads, city infrastructure burdens that exceed capacity, socio-economic problems, and so on. Therefore, the government must pay more attention to urban environmental innovation.

One of the urban innovations that can be done is to provide Green Open Space (RTH). Because the concept of an ideal city or livable city is a description of a comfortable city atmosphere where physical and non-physical aspects can support the social and economic activities of residents (Nugraha & Heston, 2017). Green open space is a form of open space that acts as a balance between the built area and the open area. Built areas such as settlements or buildings. Green open space has various roles, including being able to provide a quality environment for healthy air, space for comfortable living and social interactions as well as beautifying the aesthetics of the city environment.

The RTH can be in the form of a city park. The existence of a park in a large city will be an indicator of the city's environmental alignments and can be an assessment of the comfort level of a city because its existence can absorb negative elements arising from urban activities. Greening in the city environment can improve the quality of life because citizens can live

closely with nature and can understand the function of ecosystems (Frick & Mulyani, 2006).

Currently the role of city parks is not only to fulfill social, economic and environmental functions, but city parks can have other functions, namely as a place for recreation, socializing, meditation and even attractions for tourists (Razak, Othman, & Nazir, 2016). Furthermore, Dzhambov and Dimitrova (2014) explain that there is a positive relationship between the availability of green space in urban areas and the improvement of people's physical and mental health.

There are various kinds of gardens that can be used as an option for urban development innovations such as flower gardens, elderly gardens, thematic parks, vertical gardens, and so on. Certainly, cities in Indonesia build various types of parks that are adapted to the conditions of the region and its people. For this reason, this article will identify differences in urban innovations that focus on park development in three large cities located in different provinces, namely Bandung, West Java, Bontang, East Kalimantan, and Makassar, South Sulawesi.

## 2. Research Methods

This research uses descriptive qualitative method. This means that the authors use interviews, report notes, and observations to describe phenomena related to innovation. This is done to describe, record, analyze, and interpret conditions that are happening today. Qualitative research rests fundamentally on phenomenology. Phenomenology is used as the main theoretical basis (Moleong, 2010: 14). This research takes the locus of City Green Open Space Innovation with case studies in Bandung City, West Java and Malang City, East Java.

In selecting informants, researchers used a purposive sampling technique in which the selection of a sample of data sources was based on certain considerations, namely that the person is considered to know the most about what the researcher is asking so that it will be easier to find out the object under study. The types of data used are in the form of words and actions, written data sources, photos, and statistics.

The focus of this research is the type of innovation carried out in each city studied, how its implications are and the differences between the two cities. And also focusing on impact, a best practice must show a positive and tangible impact in improving the living conditions of people and their environment. Besides that, it also looks at its sustainability. Because good innovation is innovation that brings changes to the

basis of the area for the better for the survival of the community and also the surrounding environment.

### 3. Results and Discussion

#### 3.1. Bandung City Innovation Application

In accordance with the fighting motto of "Bandung Champion", the government of Bandung city wants to make Bandung a city that is superior, comfortable and prosperous. For the welfare of the city community, the Bandung City Government also aims to increase the happiness index of its citizens. The reason is that the progress of a region is not only measured by economic growth and per capita income, but currently there is a new theory used to measure the success of a region's development, which is based on the level of happiness of its citizens, which is known as the Index of Happiness. The Index of Happiness is an indicator used to measure people's welfare based on people's happiness level.

In connection with this, various programs were rolled out to increase the happiness index of Bandung residents, including the program to build city parks as public spaces. One of the characteristics that the residents of an area are happy with is when the members of the community are able to do outdoor activities comfortably and safely.

Malls and other entertainment places are no longer the main choice of residents as locations for carrying out their daily activities, but they would prefer to do these activities in public spaces. In order for a city park to become a public space that is safe, comfortable and beautiful for community use, the existence of a city park must have various functions. Apart from having an ecological function as a producer of oxygen, absorbing pollutants, absorbing water, a place to live for animals, etc., the city park must also be able to function as a place for socializing, sports and education or education as well as aesthetics.

The existence of parks in the city of Bandung is not yet present as public spaces that are representative, beautiful, comfortable and safe for the community to enjoy. The problem of garbage and park cleanliness, limited park facilities, security, vandalism and theft of park facilities, park occupation by street vendors, illegal junk traders, homeless people, crazy people, street children are problems that have yet to be resolved in managing parks in cities Bandung.

To overcome the problems mentioned above, a Thematic Park Development Program is made which is expected to be one of the solutions for managing green open space in the city of Bandung by involving various

stakeholders. Increasing the provision of quality and quantity of green open space in the city of Bandung is one of the priority agenda programs of the elected regional heads of Bandung City 2013-2018 in the field of structuring public infrastructure in the form of creative use of vacant lands through the development of thematic city parks. In the 2013–2018 Regional Medium-term Development Plan, the Government of Bandung City through the Housing and Settlement Areas, Land and Landscaping Service plans to build 17 thematic parks.

The purpose of the thematic park development program is to increase the quality and quantity provision of households in the city of Bandung in the field of structuring public infrastructure in the form of creative use of vacant lands, increasing the function of thematic parks apart from having an ecological function but also having a social function, aesthetics can also be used as a one of the tourist destinations in Bandung, creating a beautiful, comfortable and safe city park, and optimizing the city park management program as a public space by involving the active role of the community.

The results of the Government's Innovation for the development of this Thematic Park are very good. Because not only building thematic parks, but also forming a thematic park management team, supported by thematic park IT, making outreach on thematic park policies to the community, providing technical guidance on thematic parks, even creating complaint services and guidelines for developing and managing thematic park innovations in Bandung.

The provision of public facilities with collaboration is very helpful in meeting the target of providing thematic parks in the city of Bandung. In the 2014-2018 Bandung City RPJMD, it is targeted that as many as 21 thematic parks will be built ([Bandung City Government, 2014](#)).

#### 3.2. Application of Innovation in Malang City

Spatial planning is aimed at creating a safe, comfortable, productive, and sustainable space. To achieve these objectives, one of them is the implementation of spatial planning which includes spatial planning, spatial utilization and control of space utilization.

At the spatial planning stage, the intended spatial structure and spatial pattern are produced, while in the spatial use stage, program preparation, financing and implementation of development are carried out. This space utilization stage is the stage for realizing the

spatial structure and spatial patterns to be targeted. In this case, it is necessary to match the development programming with the planned spatial structure and pattern.

Malang City is the third best livable city in Indonesia. One indicator of the comfort level of a city is green open space in the form of parks. Based on the public perception in Malang City, the availability and distribution of parks have been fulfilled properly. The survey results regarding the Most Liveable City in Indonesia found that 41% of respondents stated that the amount of green open space for parks in Malang City was sufficient. The green open space of the park which functions as a social activity facility is stated to have been fulfilled 91% in quantity, and 57% in quality (Satria and Navitas, 2016).

Malang City has 10 active green open spaces in the form of parks. A number of these parks have been developed into thematic parks, including: Trunojoyo Park and Ronggowarsito Park with the theme Smart Garden; Merbabu Park with the theme of Family Park; and Merjosari Park with the theme of a Child Friendly City Park. In addition, there are 2 parks that are being developed as thematic parks, namely the Merdeka Square Park with the theme Dancing Fountain Park; and Taman Kenededes with the theme Garden of the Mask.

The existence of the existing Malang City Park must be maintained and guarded as well as possible. The development of green open space and the development of everything in Malang City must be considered so as not to reduce the benefits of the park which will affect the comfort of the surrounding community. For this reason, the government of Malang City formed an innovation in the form of Si-Petarung (Malang City Spatial Planning Information System). Spatial Planning Information System Development (SIPETARUNG) is the use of information technology that can optimize decision making in the context of spatial planning management.

Si-Petarung as a vehicle for information disclosure to the public about spatial planning in Malang City in supporting the implementation of e-government in Malang City Government. Spatial Planning Information System (SIPETARUNG) based on webGIS for decision making in spatial planning management with up-to-date spatial and non-spatial data, which has received recommendations from the Geospatial Information Agency.

SIPR is also an application that utilizes digital technology and allows a shift in the spatial monitoring

process from manual to digital / computational. With this application, it is very possible to create a systematic, accurate, precise, and understandable spatial arrangement from operational to managerial levels.

With Si-Petarung, city governance, especially parks, will not be disturbed if there is development. Because SI-PETARUNG provides Spatial Plan data that is open to the public and is intended to create information disclosure for the public. These data are available on the site of the Fighter which is RTR data that has become a legal product (PP, Perpres, Perda Provinsi, Perda Kabupaten / Kota) and is complete in accordance with applicable regulations and as it is.

#### 4. Conclusion

In this study, a comparison was made of government innovations that focus on urban spatial planning, especially parks or green open space in two cities, namely Bandung City, West Java and Malang City, East Java. The aim is to see the effect of urban growth on a given innovation. And the method used is descriptive qualitative method.

The two cities studied have different urban innovations. This is because the growth of the two cities is different. If the city of Bandung provides more innovation in the form of building thematic parks to increase the capacity of green open space in the city of Bandung, Malang City provides more innovation in the form of technology to manage green open space and other urban spaces so that later it can be monitored by all city people and if you want to build buildings, you can determine the location does not interfere with a managed space like a garden.

Recommendations for maintaining this innovation are to carry out real steps as the implementation of supporting strategies, this can be done by holding technology training, maintaining leadership commitment, collecting green open area data with interesting characteristics and potential, communicating with the community formally and informally, increasing the tourist attraction of green open space through the use of the media, implementing the mandate of laws and other regulations related to the environment and green open space, increasing the budget allocation for green open space development and so on.

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## 6. References

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