

Fundamental Implementation of Green Open Space Function Arrangement in Gorontalo City

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to find out and analyze the effectiveness of structuring the function of the Green Open Space (Ruang Terbuka Hijau) in Gorontalo City and find out the factors that hinder the availability of Green Open Space in Gorontalo City. The type of research used is empirical research, where this research places a system of statutory norms when interacting with the community – next, described in the descriptive form to explain the study results. The research obtained by the authors in conducting this study includes the arrangement of Green Open Space in Gorontalo City, which provides ecological, socio-cultural, aesthetic, and economic benefits. However, it has not been maximized because the availability of Gorontalo City Green Open Space does not reach the standard compared to the overall Green Open Space area that has been set. Furthermore, based on the results of research obtained, the obstacles encountered in efforts to realize Green Open Space, namely barriers to inadequate land availability and low community culture in maintaining and preserving urban Green Open Space.

1. INTRODUCTION

Spatial planning is a structural form and pattern of space utilization, both planned and not, while spatial arrangement is the process of spatial planning, space utilization, and control of space utilization.¹ Green Open Space is an area that extends / lanes and or groups, where the utilization is more open, where the growth of plants, either plants that grow naturally or plants that are deliberately planted. The existence of Green Open Space (RTH) has important benefits, namely ecological benefits and socio-economic benefits. The ecological function of Green Open Space (RTH) is to improve groundwater quality, prevent flooding, reduce air pollution due to vehicles and factories, and function to regulate microclimate. Other benefits and functions are socio-economic functions by providing functions as a space of social interaction of the community and as a means of recreation and architectural functions where green open space (RTH) becomes a city landmark. ²

As one of the functions that can improve the ecological quality of urban, ecology is one of the components that also has a close relationship with the ecosystem. The relationship between humans and the surrounding environment is very closely intertwined because humans are part of the environment itself.³ Of course, RTH is a means that must be maintained, preserved, and maintained. Therefore, the arrangement is part of the arrangement of city space under the control of the local government. In addition, to provide ecological quality of the city, RTH also provides its pride for the community and the city government. Therefore, active participation is needed from the community group.⁴ So that the problem of spatial planning is a problem that is not only faced by the government on a national scale or a local scale.⁵

The authorities have poured the importance of RTH through the regulation of the 2007 UUPR, where the law is a change to the law that has been made before. The spatial arrangement, as in Law No. 26 of 2007, is a system of the spatial planning process, space utilization, and spatial utilization.⁶ Article 1 number 21 of UUPR No.26/2007 states that RTH is a protected area designated with the main function

¹ Fence M. Wantu. (2011). *Tata Ruang Dalam Menjaga Kelestarian Lingkungan Hidup Kota Gorontalo*, Jurnal Ilmu Hukum, Fakultas Hukum, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo, hlm. 8

² Arba, 2018, *Hukum Tata Ruang Dan Tata Guna Tanah*, Sinar Grafika, Jakarta, hal. 111

³ Lusiana Margareth Tijow, 2013, *Kebijakan Hukum Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup*, Jurnal Ilmu Hukum, Fakultas Hukum, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo, hlm. 2

⁴ Weny Almoravid Dunga, 2018, *Pentingnya Aspek pelestarian Danau Limboto dan Pemanfaatan Eceng Gondok Sebagai Produk Kerajinan Tangan Khas Masyarakat Desa Buhu Kabupaten Gorontalo*, Jurnal Ilmu Hukum, Fakultas Hukum, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo hlm. 2 hlm. 2

⁵ Dian Ekawaty Ismail, 2019, *Pembentukan Bank Sampah Desa dan Penataan Ruang Desa Berbasis nilai Kearifan Lokal di Desa Saripi Kecamatan Paguyaman*, Jurnal Ilmu Hukum, Fakultas Hukum, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo, hlm. 4

⁶ Nirwan Junus, 2019, *Kebijakan Penataan dan Pegaturan Kawasan Danau*, Jurnal Ilmu Hukum, Fakultas Hukum, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo, hlm. 138

of protecting the sustainability of life that includes SDA and artificial resources.⁷

Furthermore, the procurement of RTH was reaffirmed by Permendagri No. 1 of 2007 PRTHKP about the arrangement of Green Open Space urban areas. In Chapter II of Chapter 2, they are:

"The objective of RTHKP is to maintain the harmony and balance of urban environment ecosystems, realize a balance between the natural environment and artificial environment in urban areas and improve the quality of healthy, beautiful, clean, and comfortable urban environments"⁸

The mandate of Article 2 of Permendagri above is closely related to the provision of RTH Urban areas. Therefore, with the regulation of the provision of RTHKP in the regulation by the purposes stated in Article 2, the government has to refer to the regulation in making regulations related to RTH.

This condition directly forces the government to issue a regulation specifically made to regulate the spatial and provision of RTH as a means that aims to create urban conditions that have a healthy and unpolluted environment. This also happens in the provision of RTH in Gorontalo. RTH is expected to be one of the environmental containers that can provide ecological function and overcome the impact of overflowing water in Gorontalo city.

According to Permendagri No. 1/2007 PRTHKP, as in Article 1 Point 19 states that "Public RTHKP is an RTHKP whose provision and maintenance is the responsibility of the district/city government" it is very clear that this indicates that the responsibility for the arrangement of the RTHKP forces the district/city government to make more technical regulations to realize the arrangement of RTHKP. Therefore, all urban areas with RTH become obliged to carry out their maintenance by the above Permendagri, including the Gorontalo city area as the provincial capital.

To realize the Permendagri, the Gorontalo City Government-issued Gorontalo City Regulation No. 40/2011 RTRW of Gorontalo City year 2011-2030, which in Article 8 has mandated the purpose of the spatial arrangement of the city area as follows:

"The spatial arrangement of Gorontalo City has the goal to realize Gorontalo City as a national activity center based on service and trade business activities by maintaining culture, environmental sustainability for sustainable development."⁹

Based on the mandate of Article 8 above, maintaining culture and environmental sustainability is one of the objectives of the provision of RTH because the quality of the city's environment will decrease if the provision of RTH is not maintained. The complexity of problems in Gorontalo City related to environmental arrangements is

⁷ Pasal 27 UUPR No. 26/2007

⁸ Pasal 2 Permendagri No.1/2007 PRTHKP

⁹ Pasal 8 Perda Kota Gorontalo No. 40/2011

caused by the rate of continuous growth and development. Along with the growth of the community, the development pace is starting to erode the availability of RTH. These happened because there is still development carried out by violating the rules on good urban spatial planning so that it pays less attention to the provision and function of RTH, which is not only an element of complementing urban areas but is very effective in terms of ecology, cultural, social, and economy. Therefore, good and correct spatial planning in urban areas should get more attention from the government to offset the rapid population growth and development in urban areas, especially those concerning Green Open Space (RTH), which must be maintained and preserved.

Article 27 paragraph 1 states that RTH is a protected area. Furthermore, Article 1 number 21 of UUPR No. 26/2007 abbreviated as UUPR, states that:

"A protected area is a designated area with the main function of protecting the preservation of life that includes SDA and artificial resources."¹⁰

Furthermore, this is also confirmed in the explanation of article 29, which describes that:

Paragraph 1:

Public RTH is an RTH owned and managed by the city government that is used for the benefit of the public in general. The public RTH includes city parks, public cemeteries, green lanes along roads, rivers, and beaches. As for the private RTH, it is a garden or the yard of a house/building owned by the community or private planted with plants.

Paragraph 2:

A proportion of 30% is a minimum measure to ensure the ecosystem balance of the city, both the balance of the hydrological system and microcassette system, and other ecological systems that will further increase the availability of clean air needed by the community while increasing the aesthetic value of the city.

Paragraph 3:

The proportion of public RTH of 20% provided by the city government is intended so that the proportion of RTH is at least more able to be guaranteed achievement to allow its widespread utilization to the community.¹¹

Thus, based on Article 29, which is reinforced, it can be seen that the provisions on green open space with a proportion of 30% without buildings to ensure the balance of urban ecosystems and a proportion of 20% for areas that are easier to achieve for

¹⁰ Pasal 1 angka 21 UU PR

¹¹ Penjelasan Pasal 29 UU No. 26 Tahun 2007 tentang Penataan Ruang

the government that allows widespread use in the community.

As the Provincial Capital, Gorontalo City continues to do increasing development. This resulted in higher needs as the pace of development impacts the arrangement of the urban environment that continues to erode the provision of green open space. Especially now that almost all urban areas in the country, green open space is not adequate. Without exception, there is no coverage of the RTH area in small cities such as Gorontalo that meets the criteria of either quality or quantity.

Although the provision of RTH is part of the protected area is strictly explained in Regulation No. 40/2011, the RTH in the Gorontalo City area in recent decades has been increasingly eroded. This is due to the application of regulations that have not been maximized because there are still violations committed in development in green open spaces. It can be seen that the RTH field is diverted as a place of business with several permanent buildings in the RTH area. Even more depressing in one of the RTH in Gorontalo City, some areas are used as temporary garbage collection sites, which are very disturbing scenery and potentially pollute the air in the RTH area, which is intended to reduce pollution. As concrete evidence of the diversion of these functions, this can be seen in the RTH area of Taman Kota built several plots of permanent buildings lined up in the RTH area and ready for use. Even some of these permanent buildings already exist that are operated as a place of business and canteen.

Furthermore, in the RTH area of Lahilote, there are several garbage storage units located in the corner of RTH, which is undoubted, in addition to reducing aesthetic value, can also pollute the surrounding air. Furthermore, in the RTH Taruna Remaja area, almost every day, we can see culinary trade activities in the RTH area that was originally used as a place of recreation and breathing fresh air. Almost every night, it turned out into a night market. This proves that there is an activity of RTH transfer function in Gorontalo City that is not by regulations. In connection with this, Regulation No. 40/2011 RTRW of Gorontalo City, Article 37 states:

Paragraph 1

"The plan of the RTH area in Gorontalo City as referred to in article 33 paragraph 1 letter d consists of:

1. Public green open space;
2. Private green open space;

Paragraph 2

"The public RTH development plan in Gorontalo City, as referred to in paragraph 1 letter a, covers an area of approximately 20.23% of the land area of Gorontalo city".

Paragraph 3

"The private RTH plan as referred to in paragraph 1 b, covers residential yards and office courtyards with an area of more than 10% of the land area of Gorontalo

city".¹²

Suppose we pay attention to the mandate of the above article, based on data from the Gorontalo city environment agency. In that case, RTH in Gorontalo City in 2019 is quite adequate when viewed from the number of people who use clean water and fresh air. However, this is not enough regarding the UUPR, which stipulates that the arrangement of space functions is about 30% of the land area. Meanwhile, RTH in the Gorontalo city area until 2016 was only about 2,031.82 ha or about 25.72%.

The area of Gorontalo city as a whole is 7,903 ha or about 79,030,000 m, while the area of Gorontalo City RTH is 52,458.77 m with 34 points. Thus, compared to the total area of Gorontalo City, it is obvious that the area of RTH Gorontalo City only reaches approximately 25.77% of the total area of Gorontalo city. Thus, it can be ascertained that the existence of RTH is still not by expectations when viewed from the realization of RTH, which has not reached a maximum of 30% as expected in its regulations.

From the determination of the minimum area as mandated in the above article, the public RTH area should not function as an individual or private business area. The reason is that this will indirectly deprive the public of the right to utilize it as stated by the government through applicable laws and regulations because the rapid transition of RTH function becomes its burden in realizing RTH and coherence in realizing its function that can synergize with the development that occurs in urban areas. This also happens in the provision of RTH in Gorontalo, so that RTH is expected to be one of the environmental containers that can provide ecological function and overcome the impact of overflowing water in Gorontalo city, the more eroded its sustainability due to rapid development and uncontrolled and unstoppable transfer of functions. Therefore, RTH is expected to give a cool atmosphere, comfort, beauty in view, and one of the regional sectors that can improve the economy in urban areas, threatened by its existence due to development and transfer of functions.

The problem formulation in this research journal is: Why is green open space in Gorontalo city so important? Moreover, what factors are hindering the availability of Green Open Space in Gorontalo City?

2. Method

This research uses this type of empirical research. Empirical research is to place a system of statutory norms (when interacting with society).¹³ The research approach is carried out using descriptive qualitative methods. A study that produces descriptive data is research with a qualitative approach. What is conveyed by respondents is done written or oral with actual behavior by looking at it as

¹² Article 37 Regulation No. 40/ 2011

¹³ Mukti Fajr ND, Yuliyanto Achmad, 2010 *Dualisme penelitian hukum normative dan empiris*. Pustaka Pelajar, Yogyakarta, hal. 49

something whole.¹⁴ In this research, the method of data analysis used is a qualitative analysis method, which is an analysis by describing and providing an interpretation of the data obtained on the ground by basing on norms that apply to the rules of applicable law that are associated with the subject matter studied.¹⁵

3. The Importance of Structuring the Function of Green Open Space in Gorontalo City

The connection with Green Open Space's importance in Gorontalo City can be seen from the ecological, socio-cultural, aesthetic, and economic sides.

1. From the ecological side

Ethology is one of the components that also has a close relationship with the ecosystem. The relationship between humans and the arrangement of green open space functions in Gorontalo City, seen from the ecological side of the arrangement of RTH functions, has its phenomenon. However, RTH is one of the areas that should function to produce fresh air that is a counterweight in neutralizing and minimizing the impact of environmental pollution caused by the presence of motor vehicle fumes that can pollute the air in urban areas.

In connection with this, the statement delivered by Mr. Herni Yuliman Suratinoyo as Head of First and Natural Resources said:

"When viewed from the ecological side, the existence of Green Open Space in Gorontalo City has many important contributions in minimizing the presence of air pollution caused by various factors, such as motor vehicle smoke derived from vehicle exhaust gases, as well as air pollution caused by factory smoke that participates in increasing air pollution in urban areas. However, the problem about the effectiveness of RTH arrangement cannot be denied that in its realization, it does experience several problems, including water catchment supplies that are not too adequate compared to the needs, so that from the ecological side, it has not been maximally able to compensate for the development that continues to increase."¹⁶

The information conveyed by the above respondents is entirely by the ecological benefits of Green Open Space as has been made by local governments to reduce pollution levels and minimize the impact of air pollution around us. However, the problem in the effectiveness of the RTH function is also a part that is not ecological

¹⁴ *Ibid*, hal. 192

¹⁵ *Op. Cit*, hal. 171

¹⁶The results of an interview with Herni Yuliman Suratinoyo as the First Section of the Gorontalo City Environment Agency dated December 18, 2020

to the surrounding environment. Because indeed, in reality, based on the facts that can be seen, there are still some RTH in the city that can be separated in the realization of RTH as one of the areas that provide Gorontalo function, which is diverted part of the area as land to build buildings. This certainly affects the existence of RTH as an area created as a counterweight in breaking down air pollution that is a problem in every urban area.

The transfer of RTH functions like this will certainly affect the function of RTH as one of the areas that provide ecological benefits, reducing the maximum function of RTH in providing ecological benefits to the surrounding environment, as expected by the government through various regulatory regulations that have been made. One of these regulations is Gorontalo City Regional Regulation No. 40 of 2011 on The Spatial Plan of Gorontalo City Area. One of its articles mentions that RTH is one indication of government programs in realizing protected areas. This is as mandated in Article 60 Paragraph (1) point d, which states about "indications of a program to realize a city Green Open Space (RTH)"

In addition to being one of the spaces that serve to reduce pollution levels caused by motor vehicle exhaust gases, the Green Open Space can also be a water catchment area and also as an area that can lower the temperature that provides coolness and shade for every city resident who has been mostly filled with infrastructure that is increasingly uncontrolled development. In addition to providing benefits, as mentioned earlier, the Green Open Space also serves as the lungs of the city, wherein it grows a variety of plants, both naturally growing and growing, due to human intervention. This is certainly contrary to the policy that has been outlined by the city government in Gorontalo City Regulation No. 40 of 2011 on Gorontalo City Spatial Plan and should be acted firmly as a form of realization of applicable regulations so that the community is not arbitrary in making business premises in areas that have been specifically as RTH areas.

The same information was also conveyed by Mr. Irianto Lahay as the First Section of the Gorontalo City Environment Agency, after being asked about the issue of the effectiveness of the RTH function ecologically, concerned in his statement conveyed that:

"Ecologically, in addition, to provide shade and neutralize air pollution with clean oxygen, RTH also provides filtering of solid particles that can pollute the air, absorb gases due to greenhouse effects and acid rain, or retain wind and prevent sea intrusion or saltwater infiltration and groundwater conservation. However, if in the RTH area there are buildings that are not by the RTH function

as mandated in the regulations, then this will reduce the function value of the RTH so that the effectiveness of its function becomes reduced due to the transfer of functions."¹⁷

The information submitted by the respondents above is entirely by the purpose or benefits of Green Open Space in Gorontalo City. In the statement, the study respondents conveyed briefly and clearly, that the ecological benefits of Gorontalo city RTH provide enormous benefits for the community, especially in terms of the availability of clean and pollution-free air. In addition, it becomes one of the areas that provide benefits in the form of water catchment areas and areas that can be used to grow plants both naturally and with human intervention.

Thus, the benefits as expected by the government in making regulations on RTH less effective, and not by the expected, as stated in Permendagri No. 1 of 2007 on Structuring Green Open Space of Urban Areas Article 2 and Article 3, namely as follows:

Article 2

"The purpose of RTHKP arrangement:

1. Maintaining the harmony and balance of urban environment ecosystems;
2. Establishing a balance between the natural environment and the artificial environment in the city; and improving the quality of a healthy, beautiful, clean, and comfortable urban environment."¹⁸

Article 3

"The functions of RTHKP are:

1. Securing the existence of urban protected areas;
2. Pollution control and damage to soil, water, and air;
3. Nuclear plasma and biodiversity shelters;
4. Water system controllers; and
5. Aesthetic means of the city."¹⁹

Thus, based on the above ministerial regulations, the Gorontalo City government should be an executive institution that must be more assertive to realize every regulation mandated, both in the Law, Ministerial Regulations, and Regional Regulations that have been set. The necessity to strengthen the rule must be realized with decisive actions that can provide a deterrent effect to the community or

¹⁷ The results of an interview with Irianto Lahay as the First Section of the Gorontalo City Environment Agency dated December 18, 2020

¹⁸ Pasal 2 Permendagri No. 1 Tahun 2007 RTHKP

¹⁹ Article 3 Permendagri No. 1 of 2007 RTHKP

business actors who violate the regulations that have been determined.

In addition to Gorontalo city park RTH, other RTH that is less effective in providing ecological function for the surrounding environment can also be seen in the Lahilote area, which part of the land is slowly becoming a temporary garbage buildup site.

2. Socio-Cultural

Related to socio-culture, the presence of RTH is quite one of the supporting facilities that can be used as a means of social interaction as a place for recreation that can be easily reached, as well as a means that can be used as a place to promote a regional culture that cares about a healthy environment and is protected from pollution and environmental pollution. So, in addition to being one of the icons that can support the beauty of urban areas, it is also a means of promotion in local cultural performances that need to be introduced and preserved. So it is not easily eroded by the penetration of foreign cultures that increasingly undermine the next generation of the nation, as the hope of the future, to continue the existence of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia in general, which is synonymous with cultural diversity from Sabang to Merauke.

The hope of the presence of RTH as a socio-cultural means a lot to the people of urban areas. However, this hope will only be a hollow hope if, in its realization, the function of RTH is also accompanied by various problems that accompany it. This is as stated by Herni Yuliman Suratinoyo:

"The presence of RTH is indeed one of the facilities that provide many benefits and functions for the community, both for the city community and visitors who just come to enjoy relaxing time during the holidays. So, from the social point of view, it is enough to provide interaction space for the user community. Nevertheless, there are still problems that need improvement to provide maximum benefits and functions to the community as a socio-cultural means. For example, the presence of garbage dumped by the community accumulates in some corners of the RTH, which is difficult to control due to the lack of public awareness. It is disturbing the interaction of the RTH visitor community because, after all, the waste that continues to accumulate with the control caused by inadequate means of transport and energy is enough to slow down its handling. While the community continues to pile the garbage out of control by continuing to dispose of garbage without realizing it can pollute the RTH area."²⁰

Permendagri No. 1 of 2007 on the Arrangement of Green Open Spaces of Urban Areas, in connection with functions related to socio-culture, Article 12 point 3 states

²⁰ The results of an interview with Irianto Lahay as the First Section of the Gorontalo City Environment Agency dated December 18, 2020

that; "RTHKP cannot be switched", furthermore in point 6 states that; "The utilization of RTHKP is enriched by including various local wisdom in the spatial arrangement and construction of garden buildings that reflect the local culture." This confirms that in its existence as RTH, its utilization cannot be switched, either as a place for buildings or as a temporary garbage collection.

Furthermore, in Regional Regulation No. 40 of 2011 on the Spatial Plan of Gorontalo City area, it is also affirmed in Article 1 of the 34th point which states that what is meant by local regulations in point 34 mentioned that; "The strategic area of the city is an area whose spatial arrangement is prioritized because it has a very important influence in the scope of the Regency / City on the economy, social, culture, and/or environment." This confirms that the existence of the RTH, other than as a protected area that serves to provide aesthetic value, is also an area intended for social and cultural activities.

3. Aesthetic

Aesthetics is synonymous with beauty. Aesthetics that are closely related to the values of beauty is certainly a part that should not be separated in the arrangement of RTHKP. Because in the regulations set by the government, the plan of structuring green open space urban areas must adopt local wisdom and culture according to their respective regions. This has also been mandated in Regulation No. 40 of 2011 on the Spatial Plan of the Gorontalo City Area, Article 8, which states that:²¹

"The spatial arrangement of Gorontalo City aims to realize Gorontalo City as a center of National Activities based on service and trade business activities while maintaining the culture of its people and environmental sustainability for sustainable development."²²

Based on the mandate of Article 8, it can be seen that local wisdom is something that must be maintained. Thus, in maintaining local wisdom, according to the author, this is also part of the region's pride. So implied meaning in the pride there is an aesthetic value that must be maintained and maintained by the community in the region that must be supported by regulations from the local government, without exception regarding the arrangement of RTH that prioritizes local culture and wisdom.

4. Economics

Every RTH in Gorontalo city providing a beautiful city feel is also one of the areas that positively impact the economic sector. However, the potential of economic resources in addition to increasing people's income also hurts the existence of RTH.

²¹Beni Ahmad Saebani, 2015, *Philosophy of Science and Research Methods*, CV. Setia Library, Bandung, p. 179

²² Article 8 of Regulation No. 40 of 2011

The transfer of RTH causes these functions from protected areas into the land to build permanent buildings that serve as a place to sell. Whereas in the laws and regulations made by the government, green open space may not be used other than what has been determined in the legislation. Therefore, firmness towards applying the rules is needed so that the community and business actors become orderly in using RTH.

The government has mandated emphasis on the inaction of the RTH through Permen No. 1 of 2007, Article 12 point 3, which states that; "The public RTHKP cannot be switched." This clearly shows that RTH is a protected area whose function cannot be transferred, in addition to the functions that have been set in the law and all derivative regulations. So that the community can obey the expectations in the regulation, it should be accompanied by the rules of application of sanctions when the regulation is violated. This needs to be done to reduce the number of violations of the community against regulations issued by the government.

In connection with the protection of RTH as referred above, it is also reaffirmed in Gorontalo City Regulation No. 40 of 2011, Article 33 paragraph (1) of the third point which states that; "The protected area as referred to in Article 32 paragraph (2) letter a, one of which in the third point mentions the City RTH, as one of the protected areas. Therefore, as one of the protected areas, strict sanctions should be contained in the rule to provide a deterrent effect to every perpetrator of violations that, without feeling guilty, arbitrarily make the RTH area switch functions and not as stipulated in the laws and derivative rules.

4. Factors Inhibiting the Availability of Green Open Space in Gorontalo City

There are several factors that prevent the availability of Green Open Space in Gorontalo City, namely as follows:

1. Land

As one of the closely related sectors, it can be ascertained that the existence of RTH is very closely related to land. Because to present the RTH area, one of the primary needs is the availability of land, which is an essential need in realizing the RTH. Because to realize a strategic RTH and able to accommodate various needs, the main thing that the capital needed is land availability, with a land area of RTH 56,921.5 m for 42 points. Without the support of land availability, it is impossible to realize RTH as needed. Because land is an absolute requirement that must be met before planning and structuring further RTH, the availability of land becomes crucial for the sustainability of the plan and the realization of an RTH.

This is as stated by Zainuddin Monoarfa as the Field of Environmental Assessment

and Structuring, after being asked about the factors that hinder the availability of RTH, the concerned said:

"There is still a lack of RTH availability in the Gorontalo City area, caused by various causal factors that also inhibit its existence. One of the most crucial obstacle factors is the availability of very limited land because it has been preceded by development in urban areas. The rapid infrastructure development in this almost uncontrolled urban area greatly hampers RTH availability in urban areas. Because the development continues to erode the availability of land that can be used as an RTH area."²³

2. Community Culture

Cultural factors of the community also affect the inhibition of the realization of green open space in Gorontalo City. This is due to the lack of public awareness of the existence of RTH, which can contribute positively to environmental health. The community's indifference to the surrounding environment will negatively impact the environment. In addition, the lack of good cooperation is also one of the causes of hampered efforts to realize RTH as mandated by law.

A culture of less cooperative people contributing to environmental sustainability will negatively impact the availability of RTH. Because to realize RTH certainly requires land that becomes the primary medium to preserve local wisdom. If landowners are unwilling to give some of their land affected by the expansion of RTH, this will be a problem in itself that can hamper efforts to realize RTH. In connection with this, the Head of the Gorontalo City Environment Office said:

"The lack of community cooperation in supporting the realization of RTH is one of the related service constraints in efforts to provide RTH in Gorontalo City. This can be seen from the lack of community attitude that cooperatively contributes to providing land that can be used as an RTH area. In almost every area that is used as the location of RTH, there are still communities who insisted not to make some of their land affected by the expansion of RTH, even though not all the land is affected but only a small part, besides that as a reason to build a place of business and many other reasons that are quite inhibiting."²⁴

Furthermore, researchers also interviewed other residents with the same question on the same occasion. In the interview, the person concerned said:

"The existence of RTH, in my opinion, has opened a community space to build a place of business. Even people with large capital benefit by opening a business

²³Interview dated December 22, 2020 with Zainuddin Monoarfa as the Field of Environmental Assessment and Structuring

²⁴Interview dated December 21, 2020 with Junaidi Kiay Demak as Environmental Cadis

around RTH while we are a small community difficult to enter."²⁵

Based on the respondents' information of the above research, it is enough to prove that public awareness is still minimal to the existence of RTH in Gorontalo City. This is due to the culture of the community that seems indifferent and less cooperative to environmental sustainability efforts that the government is pursuing.

5. Conclusion

The structuring of the function of Green Open Space in Gorontalo City has not been able to be realized to the maximum, both in terms of ecology, socio-culture, aesthetics, and economy. This is due to the maximum area in the Green Open Space area. Because the sustainability of RTH scattered in Gorontalo City has not reached the national standard of the area of Gorontalo City as expected by the Act.

To realize Green Open Space as expected in the law, the relevant agencies, in this case, have not been able to maximize the authority because of limited land, budget, and also a less cooperative community culture in response to efforts to provide RTH, both in a contributive and passive response.

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²⁵ Interview dated December 22, 2020 with Kadis as a local resident

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