OPEN ACCESS

Original Research Article

Revitalization of City Park to Optimize Utilization of Public Space

Amanullah Abror[1*], Bonaventure Ngarawula[1], Budhy Prianto[1]

[1]University of Merdeka Malang, Indonesia

Abstract: The purpose of this research is to explain, describe, and analyze the implementation of urban park revitalization policies, as well as describe and analyze various supporting and inhibiting factors for the implementation of urban park revitalization in Malang City. The research location was conducted in Malang City Environmental Service, Housing Spatial Planning and Settlement Area Public Works Office, and one of the parks that have been revitalized, namely Merjosari Park Research. Results found that the cost issue that resulted in the revitalization of city parks has not been carried out thoroughly and needs to be more optimal. This can be seen from the indicators in policy implementation, which include communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. In addition to these four indicators, the author also analyzes and describes several factors driving the implementation of urban park revitalization policies, including internal factors, namely the revitalization of urban parks to turn urban infrastructure into a quality city, and external factors, namely the existence of assistance from stakeholders both from within and outside organization Meanwhile, the inhibiting factors in the implementation of these policies include internal factors, namely the problem of limited budgets that can affect the implementation of city park revitalization policies, and external factors, namely the lack of interest in park visitors, so that the available infrastructure is less able to attract the attention of visitors.

Keywords: City Park Revitalization, Communication, Resources, Disposition, Bureaucratic Structure.

INTRODUCTION

One of the needs of the community in urban areas, which is an illustration of real progress and development, is the condition of suitable public spaces, as evidenced by the many visits by the community. According to Carr (1992), in his book Public Spare, public space can also be interpreted as a shared space where the public can carry out various activities and is not charged a fee to enter the area. The purpose of public open space, according to Carr (1992), is divided into five essential points, namely community welfare, visual development, environmental development, economic development, and finally, image enhancement which can be interpreted as an effort to create a positive impression of an area that has public open space.

Cities are centers of growth, development, and change as well as centers of various economic, social, cultural, political, legal and defense, and security activities whose territories are very strategic and essential for a region. Therefore the existence of good public space, especially parks in an urban area, is an important thing to note. One of the essential points in public space in urban areas is parks. As time goes by, the number of public spaces in the form of parks in urban areas decreases and causes an increase in unhealthy environmental conditions. This is caused by several primary factors, namely the increase in the number of people who are increasing and not directly proportional to the availability of land,

Based on the latest data from the official website of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia concerning green open space in Malang City is only 0.18934 km2 of the total area of 3,530.65 km2, which can be interpreted as only 0.01%. This causes an increase in demand for green open space higher from the community.

Government policy in utilizing public space in the form of parks is included in the green open space policy. It is made as a concrete form that the government regulates community survival so that environmental conditions can remain stable. This

regulation is contained in the Minister of Public Works Regulation Number 5/PRT/M/2008 concerning Guidelines for Provision and Utilization of Green Open Spaces in Urban Areas. A critical content in the policy is regulation regarding the proportion of green open space in urban areas, namely a minimum of 30% consisting of 20% public green open space and 10% private green open space, which can be seen in the previous data which is still too far away of the total area. However, not all cities in Indonesia can meet these minimum standards.

The government can get around the need for green open land by revitalizing a particular area. Revitalization is an effort to increase the value of land or areas through redevelopment that can improve the function of the previous area. The purpose of revitalizing the area is to increase the vitality of the built area, which is an effort to make the area healthier, more comfortable, and more productive for the people who live there (Riadi, 2019).

The existence and availability of public space in the form of parks is included in the green open space policy in Malang City and is regulated in the Malang City Regional Government Regulation Number 4 of 2011 concerning the 2010–2030 Malang City Spatial Planning. However, the reality shows that despite this policy, the results still have not affected the development of existing green open space development, especially in city parks. As has happened so far, the classic problem is weak "law enforcement" because some public spaces have changed their function to become private spaces under the pretext of urban development (Edi Purwanto, 2014).

LITERATURE REVIEW
Implementation of Public Policy
According to Taufiqurokhman (2014: 49), public policy is an action implemented and made by the government, then its impact reaches and is felt by all levels of society. The public policy process, according to Taufiqurokhman (2014: 17), namely problem formulation, forecasting, policy recommendations, policy monitoring, and policy evaluation. According to Lester and Stewart in Erwan Agus Purwanto (2012), implementation is carried out after the rule of law is established through a political process. There are reasons why policy implementation is needed. According to Edwards III (1984), policy implementation is needed because policy problems need to be addressed and solved. Edwards III formulates four factors for the success of the implementation process, namely the first is communication, where public policy information needs to be conveyed to policy implementers/actors so that these policy actors can know, understand and understand what is the content, direction, goals, and target groups of the policy.

The second is the need for more resources in implementing policies to carry out work effectively, so implementing these policies will not be effective either. Third namely, a disposition which is the desire will, and tendency of policy implementers to carry out the policies that have been determined in earnest so that what is the goal of a policy can be realized. The fourth factor is Bureaucratic Structure, which in its implementation includes several aspects, including organizational structure, division of authority, relations between organizational units within the appropriate organizational environment, and corporate relations with outside organizations. The bureaucratic structure greatly influences the level of intensity and effectiveness of policy communication. Because the bureaucratic structure is increasingly fragmented, it requires more intensive coordination, potentially leading to communication distortions. And the relationship between organizational units within the appropriate organizational environment and organizational relationships with outside organizations. The bureaucratic structure greatly influences the level of intensity and effectiveness of policy communication.

Public Spatial Planning
According to Yunus Wahid (2016), spatial planning is one of the instruments for monitoring development and the environment, especially in preventing environmental destruction and pollution. In a broad sense, spatial planning law can be interpreted as regulating procedures, aspects that must be considered, spatial planning processes, spatial use, and control of spatial use. According to Nia Pontoh and Iwan Setiawan (2008), the elements forming the city's spatial structure consist of activity centers, functional areas, and road networks. In Government Regulation Number 26 of 2008 concerning National Spatial Plans, Article 2 explains that national spatial planning aims to create safe, comfortable, productive, and sustainable national territorial space; harmony between the natural environment and the built environment; Utilization of natural resources in a sustainable manner to improve people's welfare; Balance and harmony of inter-regional developments; and Balance and harmony of activities between sectors.

One city spatial planning that needs serious attention is the facilities and infrastructure of public space. This public space is a container that can accommodate certain human activities individually and in groups. Public space in the downtown area has an essential meaning for the community in the context of usability, culture, history, and politics, which can give a specific meaning to the space (Beisi, 1997). According to Carmona *et al.,* 2008, the role of public space consists of various aspects. The first aspect is the economy, which positively impacts property and boosts regional performance. Second, health can encourage people to actively participate in physical movements and provide informal and formal spaces for sports

activities. Third, social activities, namely providing space for interaction and social learning at all ages and backgrounds, reducing the risk of crime and anti-social attitudes, reducing the dominance of motorized vehicles so that the number of accidents can be reduced, and encouraging and improving community life. Moreover, the last one is the environment, namely encouraging air quality improvement and creating opportunities for the development of biodiversity.

Garden Green Open Space

One place included in the public space and has many benefits is the green open space (RTH). According to Hamid Shirvani (1983), green open space is used for greening as one of the elements of the city, which are determined by the convenience and beauty factors of urban space. The form of green open space consists of several forms, including city parks, recreational parks, public open fields, cemeteries and monuments, green belts or road medians, building pages or yards, borders, and particular areas.

Parks are one of the city facilities that have been provided and managed by the city government to meet the needs of its residents in obtaining recreational needs such as fun, sports, leisure, games, sights, education, and environmental and ecological functions (Simond, 1984). According to Simond (1984), the park's function is Architecture, Social so that people can socialize, the economy as a place to carry out economic activities, and ecological, namely the park functions as a space for the benefit of ecological or environmental sustainability.

Revitalization

Wikantiyoso (2005) explains that revitalization is an effort to revitalize or increase the quality and quantity of activity, aesthetic value, or architectural visuals in an area with the context of planning and designing a particular area so that the area has vitality. The revitalization process occurs through several stages (Permen PU number 18), which include several things, including Physical Intervention which is carried out in stages, which includes repairs and improvements to the quality and physical condition of buildings, green planning, connecting systems, sign systems or billboards, and area open space. The second is Economic Rehabilitation with efforts to provide added value to urban areas, which is one of the goals of economic rehabilitation efforts. Through revitalization, expected to accommodate informal and formal economic activities. Third, Social/Institutional Revitalization can be initiated by creating an attractive environment supported by excellent institutional development.

There are several activities carried out in the revitalization of an area, which include identifying the cultural and historical significance that an area once had, both in regional settings, as well as in social, economic, and cultural functions; Identification of current conditions, potentials, and problems; Preparation of regional arrangement and revitalization scenarios; Planning for the physical arrangement of the area; Programming and funding, as a form of agreement between the Central, Provincial and District/City Governments, and is based on an agreement involving stakeholders.

RESEARCH METHOD
Research Locations

The research location is the research object where the research was conducted. The locations used to conduct research were the Malang City Environmental Service, and Merjosari Park. Scope of this research regarding the Implementation of City Park Revitalization Policy Based on Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2011 concerning Regional Spatial Planning in Malang City.

Research Informants

According to Meleon (2011: 132), research informants are people who are used to providing information about the situations and conditions that form the background of the research. In this study, the informants to be interviewed were the Head of technical implementer (UPT) Park Management for the Malang City Environment Service, the Head or staff of the spatial planning section for the Malang City Public Works Service, and the community in the parking area of Malang City.

Data Source

This study used data sources obtained from informants that the researchers selected, namely, the Head of UPT Park Management for the Malang City Environmental Service, the Head of the Public Works Office for Residential Spatial Planning and Residential Areas for Malang City and Communities in the Malang City park area, and Documents in the form of data, records, archives, or documents originating from the Malang City Environmental Service, or the Malang City Public Works Service.

Data Analysis Techniques

The analysis technique using qualitative data analysis is a process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and other materials to be easily understood. The findings can be informed to others. The researcher will sort the data and group it according to the pattern or category (Muhammad, 2016). Researchers use descriptive analysis. Descriptive research is research that is shown to collect facts and describes all the problems to be resolved.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Implementation of City Park Revitalization Policy Based on Malang City Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2011 concerning Regional Spatial Plans in

Malang City

In this implementation, there are several influencing factors, the first of which is communication. Communication is one of the essential tools in implementing a policy to avoid multiple interpretations or different understandings from implementers and is needed so that decision makers and implementers will be more consistent in implementing each policy that is applied to policy objectives. The problem that often occurs in communication distribution is misunderstanding or miscommunication. This is because communication has gone through several levels of bureaucracy, so what is expected has been distorted in the middle of the road. There are two indicators of the communication factor, namely, the clarity of policy orders to implementers. Based on the interview results, policy orders are clear from policymakers to policy implementers. The Mayor of Malang In making a policy of conducting communication in the form of coordination with several devices within the City Government, as well as the Regional Legislative Council (DPRD) of Malang City. The policy-making process was carried out in various stages, from planning, scheduling, and formulation to joint discussions in front of the Malang City DPRD after obtaining approval.

The second indicator of the communication factor is intensity. It is necessary to carry out intense socialization in connection with revitalization implementation activities so that policy goals can be achieved and are on target. Because with socialization, policies that have been made can be conveyed and informed properly and correctly. From the results of these interviews, discussions on the revitalization of city parks have been carried out. However, the policy giver, namely the Mayor, has never been given socialization. However, DLH (environmental services) have communicated regularly. So that with the existence of communication that has been built, some of these parties have conveyed information precisely and accurately. So that policy implementers understand the information that has been submitted.

The next factor influencing the implementation of the City Park Revitalization Policy is Resources that focus on various aspects. The amount of the budget for revitalization dramatically influences the success of policy implementation. Due to the limited budget that is owned, the quality provided could be improved and more effective. The second aspect of resources is the Provision of Facilities or Infrastructure for Revitalization in the Park. The results of an interview with the Head of the UPT Management of the Environmental Office of the City of Malang regarding the infrastructure facilities of one of the city parks that have been revitalized, namely Merjosari Park, are increasingly crowded with visitors coming from various backgrounds. Be it young people or families can visit the park for various activities. The park has various

supporting facilities, such as seats to relax and even sports facilities provided to the public. However, according to one of the statements that have been disclosed, the garden lights need to be more brightly at several points or angles. So according to the residents, the general public should still be able to visit the park at night to gather and so on, but in reality, at the end of the park, it looks dim due to lack of lighting. Residents living around the park feel that lighting facilities need to be addressed. So according to the residents, the general public should still be able to visit the park at night to gather and so on, but in reality, at the end of the park, it looks dim due to lack of lighting. Residents living around the park feel that lighting facilities need to be addressed. So according to the residents, the general public should still be able to visit the park at night to gather and so on, but in reality, at the end of the park, it looks dim due to lack of lighting. Residents living around the park feel that lighting facilities need to be addressed.

The third factor in implementing the city park revitalization policy is the disposition, which has several indicators. The first is the attitude of the implementer towards park revitalization to optimize the use of public space. In this case, it has received and supported policy orders. However, quick response, follow-up, and responsiveness to complaints from policy targets do not match it. In that case, it can affect the achievements of the results of policy implementation. The second indicator is Implementing Actions Against Park Revitalization to Optimize the Utilization of Public Spaces where, which can affect policy implementation, whether there are administrative or criminal sanctions contained in the policy rules that have been made or not. The fourth factor is the bureaucratic structure which is divided into several indicators. First, the organizational structure of the organizers and the division of tasks affect the implementation of the policy because the structure must have been formed together with a clear division of tasks by the job titles of the policy implementers. The second indicator is collaboration with stakeholders related to the revitalization of urban parks related to policy implementation. This can have an effect because even though the structure and division of tasks within the organization are clear and detailed, if it is not supported by cooperation with related fields or stakeholders, both inside and outside the organization, then policy implementation cannot run as expected.

Driving and Inhibiting Factors in the Implementation of City Park Revitalization Policy Based on Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2011

In terms of driving factors, two things influence, namely Internal Factors where the revitalization carried out in several parks in Malang City aims to realize city infrastructure and to become a quality city by requiring collaboration or coordination with various related agencies or institutions, one of

which is such as the UPT Management of the Malang City Environmental Service Park. The second factor is the external factor that the city park revitalization policy can be carried out because of the support from relevant stakeholders, both within and outside the organization. Cooperation and coordination also play an essential role in encouraging the implementation of this city park revitalization policy. Such as the collaboration between the DLH Park Management UPT.

The inhibiting factors of implementing the City Park Revitalization Policy are divided into two, namely internal factors in the form of problems related to budget constraints. So the park revitalization policy implementation needs to be improved, such as focusing on a few special facilities. Complaints related to lighting and cleanliness facilities have yet to be considered optimally. At the same time, the second factor is an external factor where the condition of the park is relatively quiet or rarely visited by visitors. Then the park facilities or infrastructure still need to be considered more attractive to visitors, which results in hampered revitalization.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Conclusion
Based on the results of the data presentation and discussion of research results, it can be concluded that the Implementation of the City Park Revitalization Policy Based on Malang City Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2011 includes several factors, namely Communication factors in the form of clarity of orders, resource factors where there are budget constraints, so that park revitalization is carried out less than optimal, the disposition factor that establishes good cooperation and coordination between fields and stakeholders, and a bureaucratic structure where the organizational structure of the UPT Management of Environmental Service Parks is clear, and the division of tasks and functions is appropriate. There is cooperation between organizational fields and stakeholders. Driving Factors in implementing the Revitalization Policy include Internal Factors, which are carried out to realize city infrastructure facilities and to become a quality city according to external factors and stakeholder support. Inhibiting Factors in Policy Implementation, namely Internal Factors in the form of problems with limited budgets and External Factors in the form of a lack of interest in park visitors and the facilities or infrastructure available in the park are less attractive.

Suggestions
Based on the conclusions above, the suggestions that the author can convey here are to carry out maximum revitalization, be able to include or involve residents or other residents to cooperate in the economic aspect, adjust the layout of the park to the interests of current visitors, provide sufficient trash bins, the policy implementers are provided with increased knowledge through training and education, and surveying which city parks require or need to be revitalized.

REFERENCES
- Akib, H. (2010). Policy Implementation: What, Why, and How. *Journal of Public Administration*, 1(1).
- Arikunto, S. (1998). Research Procedures A Practice Approach. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Arikunto, S. (2006). Research Procedures: A Practice Approach. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Aryanda, H. R., Hadi, T. S., & Puspitasari, A. Y. (2020). The Effect of Public Open Space Revitalization on Community Visiting Motivation at Taman Indonesia Kaya. *Unissula Student Scientific Conference (KIMU),* 4, 285-293.
- Beisi, J. (1997). Life in Public Spaces in a High-Density Living Area. The Third International Conversation on Urban Planning.
- Carmona. (2008). Public Space: The Management Dimension. New York: Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group.
- Carr, S. (1992). Public Spaces. Cambridge: UniversityPress.
- Danisworo, M., & Martokusumo, W. (2000). Revitalization of Urban Areas - A Note in the Development and Utilization of Urban Areas. *URD Journal.*
- Dr. Taufiqurakhman, S. M. (2014). Public Policy: Delegation *Responsibility State to the President As Administrator.* Jakarta: Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Religion Moestopo (Pers).
- Dunn, W. N. (2003). Introduction to Public Policy Analysis. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University.
- Dwihatmojo, R. (2013). Utilization of Quickbird Imagery for Identification of Green Open Spaces in Urban Areas. *Journal of the National Seminar on the Utilization of Geospatial Information for the Optimization of Regional Autonomy.*
- Edward III, G. C. (1980). Implementing Public Policy. Washington DC: Congressional Quarterly Press.
- Fitria, H., & Syamsir. (2020). Implementation of Green Open Spatial Policy for Park Development in Jambi City. *Huaniora Social Science Journal.*
- Grey, G. W., & Deneke, F. I. (1978). Urban Forestry. *John Wiley and Sons.*
- Grindle, M. S. (1980). Politics and Policy Implementation in the Third World. *New Jersey: Princeton University Press.*
- Hakim, R., & Utomo, H. (2004). Landscape Architecture, People, Nature and Environment. Jakarta: Earth Script.
- Hariyono, P. (2007). City Sociology for Architects. Jakarta: Earth Script.
- Hilman, YES (2015). Revitalizing the Concept of the Alun-alun as a Public Space: (Study on the

Utilization of Alun-alun Ponorogo). *Aristo's Journal*, 4, 28-37.

- Himawan, A., Kartono, D. T., & SN, S. (2013). Citizen Involvement in the Formation of Public Spaces (Analysis of the Formation of Public Spaces in the Revitalization of Traditional Markets in Surakarta City). *Journal of Sociological Analysis*, 1-16.
- Huat, C. B. (1992). Public Space, Design and Management. Singapore: UniversityPress.
- Kapioru, E. H. (2014). Implementation of Kupang City Regional Regulation No. 15 of 2011 concerning Retribution for Parking Services on Public Roads. *Journal Nominal*, III(1).
- Komariah, A., & Satori, D. (2011). Qualitative Research Methods. Bandung: Alphabet.
- Kriyantono. (2008). Communication Research Practical Techniques. Jakarta: Prenada Media Group.
- Malik, A. (2018). Public Space as Policy Representation and Public Communication Medium. *Journal of SAWALA*, 6(2), 82-88.
- Miles, M. B., & Huberman, A. M. (1984). Qualitative Data Analysis. Jakarta: University of Indonesia Publisher.
- Mohammed. (2016). Language Research Methods. Yogyakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media.
- Moleong. (2011). Qualitative Research Methodology. Bandung: Rosda.
- Nafarin, M. (2013). Corporate Budgeting. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.
- Nakamura, R. T., & Smallwood, F. (1980). The Policies of Policy Implementation. New York: St. Martin Press.
- Nugroho, R. (2003). Public Policy Formulation, Implementation, and Evaluation. Jakarta: PT Elex Media Komputindo.
- Pasolong, H. (2012). Public Administration Research Methods. Bandung: Alphabet.
- Pontoh, N. K., & Setiawan, I. (2008). City Spatial Structure. Yogyakarta: Student Libraries.
- Prakoso, P., & Herdiansyah, H. (2019). Analysis of the Implementation of 30% Green Open Space in DKI Jakarta. *Scientific Globe*, 21(1), 17-26.
- Purwanto, E. (2008). Social Capital in Urban Space-Learning from Malioboro Jogjakarta. Proceeding International Symposium "Architecture, Development, and Urbanization" Towards Sustainable Cities in Nusantara, 561-578.
- Purwanto, E. (2010). Living Power Space Jalan Pahlawan Semarang. Suara Merdeka Daily Local Discourse Article, 7.
- Purwanto, E. (2014). Privatization of Public Space from a Civic Center to a Central Business District (Learning from the Case of the Simpang Lima Area in Semarang). *Site Layout*, 16(3), 153-167.
- Purwanto, E. A., & Dyah, R. S. (2012). Implementation of Public Policy Concepts and Applications in Indonesia. Yogyakarta: Gava Media.
- Quade, E. S. (1984). Analysis for Public Decisions. New York: Elsevier Science Publishers.
- Riadi, M. (2019). Goals, Targets, Aspects, and Steps for Regional Revitalization. Retrieved from https://www.kajianpustaka.com/2019/11/target-sasaran-apek-dan-cepat-revitalization-kawasan.html
- Ripley, R. B. (1985). Policy Analysis in Political Science. Chicago: Nelson Hall.
- Ripley, R. B., & Franklin, G. A. (1986). Policy Implementation and Bureaucracy. Chicago: The Dorsey Press.
- Rogers, E. M., & Kincaid, L. (1981). Communication Networks toward a New Paradigm for Research. New York: The Free Press.
- Sabatier, P. (1986). Top Down and Bottom up Approaches to Implementation Research. Journal of Public Policy.
- Safriana, D. (2021). Revitalization of Sigli City Park as a Public Space with an Islamic Nuance. *Journal of Architecture - University of Muhammadiyah Aceh*, 11(1), 7-13.
- Shahida. (2014). Implementation of Regional Regulation No. 14 of 2009 concerning Waste Management in Tanjungpinang City (Case Study in Tanjung Unggat Village). *Journal of Umrah*, 1, 1-10.
- Shirvani, H. (1983). The Urban Design Process. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company.
- Simonds, J. O. (1984). Landscape Architecture. USA: McGraw-Hill Book Company.
- Sugiyono. (2020). Qualitative Research Methods. Bandung: Alphabet.
- Tahir, A. (2014). Public Policy and Transparency in the Implementation of Regional Government. Bandung: Alvabeta.
- Tiesdel. (1996). Revitalizing Historic Urban Quarters. Oxford: Architectural Press.
- Van Meter, D. S., & Van Horn, C. E. (1974). The Policy Implementation Process: A Conceptual Framework. Administration and Society.
- Wahid, Y. (2016). Introduction to Spatial Law. Jakarta: Kencana.
- Wibawa, S. (1994). Public Policy: Process and Analysis. Jakarta: Intermedia.
- Wikantiyoso. (2005). Urban Planning and Design Paradigm. Malang: Architectural and Urban Conservation Group.