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THE STUDY OF GREEN OPEN SPACE IN TANGERANG

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Abstract

Increasing urban land demand is in line with population growth, causing high urban land use change. including Green Open Space is decreasing. A city should consider the existence of green open space to be improved in its function and role as a forum for the community to interact socially with fellow citizens and visitors, while also playing a role in creating a balanced urban face environment. The increasing need for urban land is a consequence of the city's rapid development and development as accommodation for the city's development and development. Land - land that is converted into a developed area is a potential vacant land to be developed, both in the form of productive land and non-productive land. As a result, open land is increasingly pressed and narrow.

Keywords: *Green Open Space, land use change, land, needs.*

I. Introduction

Provision of land in big cities and developing cities in Indonesia is felt very difficult and requires substantial costs. Therefore, social fulfillment of people who require relatively large land and never get a priority place in city development, so that the notion that the city is an accumulation of economic activity is still believed to be believed that the city where the accumulation of population in relatively large numbers with all social needs.

The increasing demand for urban land is in line with population growth, causing the high land use change in urban areas including Green Open Space to decrease.

PU Permen No. 05 / PRT / M / 2008 concerning Guidelines for Provision and Utilization of Green Open Space: a minimum of 30% of Green Open Space consists of 20% of public green open space and 10% consists of private green open space. Some facts that address the lack of attention are: the decline in green open space both productive and non-productive as an element of climate or the lungs of the city.

In the current situation with a very rapid level of city demand due to the influence of the economic sector and trade that is so strong, affecting the development of the city that is felt forced to follow the growth of the sector.

In the current situation with a very rapid level of city demand due to the influence of the economic sector and trade that is so strong, affecting the development of the city that is felt forced to follow the growth of the sector. In addition, government efforts in terms of improving the quality of the environment to reduce environmental pollution by improving the improvement of the green belt also face obstacles that are not fully the city community understands the importance of green space.

Therefore, space planning is needed in the form of general planning and strategic planning. National Spatial Planning (National Spatial Planning) and City Spatial Planning (City Spatial Planning) is a general plan that becomes a reference for an urban city to make spatial planning in its area / city and is arranged in more detail in a strategic plan in the form of a Detailed Spatial Plan City Space and City Strategic Area RTR.

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Based on the existing condition data, the area of Green Open Space in Tangerang City has only reached around 12.33%, therefore the Government of Tangerang City must be able to cover the shortcomings of Green Open Space that should be fulfilled for an urban area, where the green space is very good for humans and the environment. One form of Public Green Open Space is City Park, which is currently rarely found in Tangerang City. The functions of the City Park itself include ecological, recreational, aesthetic, and sport functions. Therefore once again the Tangerang City government must be able to meet the Green Open Space in accordance with the ideal criteria of an urban.

Based on the description above with the existing problems, the research objectives are as follows: Identifying the characteristics of green open space in Tangerang City, Analyzing the needs of green open space in Tangerang City, Formulating recommendations for fulfilling green open space in Tangerang City.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

City

In general, the forerunner of a city comes from settlements. Since thousands of years ago, settlements have existed as a form of protection to residents, both from community groups that have family relationships or a mixture of various community groups. The development of the city also occurs in stages from various existing systems, both from agriculture and animal husbandry systems, as well as advances in technology that enable the formation of more advanced living systems in society. The life patterns of people or people who are always moving places or regions then shift to settling in that place or region with the number and magnitude of the area that continues to grow.

Green City

Green City or referred to as sustainable city, is a city that emphasizes a balance between economic, socio-cultural, and environmental aspects. A balance is important to ensure sustainability in the utilization of available natural resources, without reducing the opportunities of future generations to enjoy the same conditions (Amira, 2014). Sustainable city development, according to Wunas (2011), is a city that has a plan that prioritizes improving environmental quality, efficient use of energy, developing human resources, and providing economic benefits.

One conception of a new city that has a considerable influence on the rules of urban design is the Concept of City Parks (Garden City), which was put forward by Ebenezer Howard. Garden City is the origin of the emergence of the concept of sustainable cities, because the garden city design has elements that support the sustainability of the city. Environmental aspects and humanity become guidelines in the design of garden city. These two aspects also support the sustainability of a city in order to achieve a city that is friendly to citizens and the environment for future generations. In Indonesia, the concept of a garden city is also a guideline for many city planning.

Green open space

Lawson (2001) revealed that a space has two significant functions, space can unite a group of people and also stimulatively space can also separate groups of people from each other. Space is a very essential and universal thing in the form of communication. The space that surrounds us and the objects within it can determine how far we can move, how warm or cold we feel, how much we can see and hear, and with whom we can interact. Open space is defined as a part of land use designation in the city area which is provided to function as an open space area which can be in the form of green open land, fields, cemeteries, fields, rice fields and other forms.

City Green Open Space is part of open spaces (open spaces) of an urban area filled with plants, plants and vegetation to support the direct or indirect benefits generated by green space in the city, namely the security, comfort, welfare, and beauty of the region urban areas (Department of Public Work, 2008). Green Open Space or abbreviated as RTH according to Jogja and Ismaun (2011: 92) is a land / area that contains natural elements and structures that can carry out ecological processes, such as controlling air pollution, climate amelioration, controlling water systems, and so forth.

Functions and Benefits of Green Open Space

RTH is a physical element of the city which can increase the attractiveness of the city and help maintain air cleanliness. RTH can reduce the occurrence of soil erosion, landslide hazards, and reduce noise and can also act as a windbreak. Certain types of vegetation can reduce the likelihood of spreading fire, prevent the arrival of insects, and

have properties that are more tolerant of air pollution. The most important thing is that green space can provide satisfaction for humans against their desire to always be close to nature (Branch, 1995).

Typology of Green Open Space

Green Open Space can be in various places and in various forms throughout all parts of the city, namely along roads in the city, major freeways, flood control canals, railroad tracks and other movement spaces such as in city parks, playgrounds, recreation and agricultural areas, cemeteries, and other open spaces. RTH is also placed in open spaces that are managed individually or by certain institutions, whether owned or only rented, namely atriums, courtyards around residences or offices, golf courses, clubs for recreation, and hundreds of other types of spaces. In general, with the growing city and its density, the amount of vegetation in the city will decrease (Branch, 1995).

The form of Green Open Space according to Gray (1996), consists of city parks, open squares, public squares, cemeteries and monuments, monuments and cemeteries, median roads (boulevard median), streetsides, border riparian areas and special areas, while according to Gray and Deneke (1986) forms of public Green Open Spaces include parks, parks roadside (streets rights-of-way), highway and railroad rights-of-way, public buildings and yards, and extraterritorial land, and riparian areas.

III. METHOD

The research method used in this thesis is a quantitative method. Quantitative methods are used to find out the answers to situations in the study area by collecting quantitative or statistical data as a reference to test the hypotheses that are set.

Data collection technique

Data collection techniques are ways used to collect information or facts in the field (Poham, 2007: 57). Data collection techniques are the most strategic step in research because the main purpose of research is to obtain data (Sugiyono, 2007: 62). The function of data collection techniques is to get data that meets the data standards set (Prastowo, 2011: 208). The data and information collection techniques are done by:

A. Secondary Data and Literature Studies

This data was obtained from various institutions or related institutions such as Bappeda, City Planning Office, Parks Department, Cemetery, Public Street Lighting dam and Tangerang City Environmental Management Agency. With this data collection technique, various secondary data information was obtained to be used in this study, which was published by various related agencies or institutions, including:

- City Planning Office (Tangerang City Administration Map, Tangerang City Green City Map, and Tangerang City Green City Map).
- BPLH (Land Use Data).
- BPS (Tangerang City in Figures).
- BPN (Land Ownership Data)

B. Observation Techniques

Primary data collection is carried out to determine the condition of green open space with respondents taken intentionally based on their expertise or its direct relationship with the condition of green open space in Tangerang City and documentation of the green open space conditions in the field later.

C. Interview Techniques (Depth Interview)

The qualitative data collection technique used in this study is to use the depth interview method. This method is carried out to obtain primary data regarding the implementation of green open space development policies in Tangerang City. Primary data obtained through interviews with several informants who have a connection with the

research problem. Sugiyono in (Prastowo, 2011: 212) defines interview as a meeting of two people to exchange information and ideas through questions and answers so that meaning can be constructed in a particular topic.

Data analysis method

After the researchers conducted data collection techniques, the data obtained were still in the form of raw data. For this reason, techniques in managing raw data are needed by using data analysis techniques to comply with scientific standards. Another inseparable thing with data analysis techniques is the plan to check the validity of the data so that the data obtained is truly credible and reliable (Prastowo, 2011: 236). Moelong (in Prastowo, 2011: 238) defines data analysis is the process of organizing and sorting data into basic patterns, categories and description units so that themes can be found and work hypotheses can be formulated as suggested by the data. Furthermore, the data analysis technique used in this paper is to use the Miles and Huberman models. The understanding of qualitative data analysis according to Miles and Huberman in (Prastowo, 2011: 241) is an analysis process that consists of three activities that occur simultaneously, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions or verification. To obtain data in accordance with scientific standards, the data analysis techniques that are performed after data collection are:

1. Data Reduction

The data obtained from the field is quite a lot, so it needs to be recorded carefully and in detail. Reducing this data means sorting out, converging, relating to simplification, abstracting and transforming "rough" data that arises from written records in the field. With this data reduction process, data will be obtained that provide a clearer picture and can further facilitate researchers in finding the required data. Because the researchers have previously conducted an analysis that sharpens, classifies, directs, disposes of unnecessary, and organizes data in such a way that the final conclusions can be drawn and verified (Miles and Huberman in Prastowo, 2011: 243).

2. Presentation of Data

After the data has been reduced, the next step is to present the data. In quantitative and qualitative research, the presentation of data can be done in the form of tables or maps that contain existing data and then a brief description of the data obtained is usually the most often used to present data in quantitative and qualitative descriptive research with text that is narrative that explains quantitative or statistical data.

3. Verification

The third step in analyzing the next data is drawing conclusions and verification. The conclusion in this study is a solution to the problems that occur at the study site. The solution can be in the form of a description or description of an object that was previously still dim or dark.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Tangerang City Overview

A. Geographical Location and Administrative Limits

Geographically, the area of Kota Tangerang is located at 6o6'-6o13 'South Latitude and 106o36'-106o42 'East Longitude, with the height of Tangerang City being 14 meters above sea level. Tangerang City has a very strategic location, because it is directly adjacent to DKI Jakarta Province.

Tangerang City consists of 13 Districts and has an area of 18,220.43 ha or 182.20.km2, with the largest area in Benda Subdistrict of 2,845.63 ha and the smallest area is in Larangan District of 808.10 ha.

B. Population

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Tangerang City, the total population of Tangerang City in 2014 was 2,045,707 people consisting of 536,035 households with a population density of 124 people / ha. In 2015,

the population in Tangerang City reached 2,109,283 people consisting of 552,145 households with a population density of 128 people / ha. For more details, see Table 1

Table 1

Total Population of Tangerang City by District in 2014-2105

No	District	Total Population (soul)		Number of Households (KK)		Population Density (soul / ha)	
		2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
1	Cileduq	177.247	185.069	43.815	45.748	202	211
2	Larangan	189.235	195.738	47.011	48.626	201	208
3	Karang Tengah	134.653	138.798	33.534	34.567	129	133
4	Cipondoh	271.072	285.333	66.353	69.844	151	159
5	Pinang	190.060	197.762	47.333	49.252	88	92
6	Tangerang	172.734	178.006	43.451	44.777	109	113
7	Karawaci	181.923	184.607	48.830	49.550	135	137
8	Jatiuwung	121.323	121.600	43.691	43.791	84	84
9	Cibodas	153.746	156.603	41.267	42.034	160	163
10	Periuk	143.732	147.388	41.350	42.401	151	154
11	Batuceper	99.901	102.271	26.959	27.598	86	88
12	Negla	114	117.3	27.3	28.0	71	73

	sari	.528	37	99	72		
13	Benda	95.553	98.771	25.042	25.885	161	167
Total		**2.045.707**	**2.109.283**	**536.035**	**552.145**	**124**	**128**

Source: Tangerang City Statistics Agency (Tangerang City Statistics 2015)

Based on the data in the table above, it can be seen that the largest population in 2014 was in Cipondoh Subdistrict and Pinang Subdistrict respectively 271,072 people and 190,060 people. While the smallest population is in Benda Subdistrict and Batuceper Subdistrict, respectively 99,901 inhabitants and 95,553 inhabitants.

In 2015 the largest population in Tangerang City were in Cipondoh Subdistrict and Pinang Subdistrict respectively 285.33 inhabitants and 197,762 inhabitants. While the smallest population was in Benda Subdistrict and Batuceper Subdistrict, respectively 98.771 inhabitants and 102,271 inhabitants.

C. Characteristics of Green Open Spaces in Tangerang City

Based on Tangerang City Regional Regulation No.6 of 2012 concerning the Tangerang City Regional Spatial Plan, Green Open Space (RTH) is an elongated area or pathway and / or grouped, the use of which is more open, a place to grow plants, both those that grow naturally and which was intentionally planted.

City green space located in the City of Tangerang consists of public green space and private green space. Public green open space is green open space owned and managed by the regional / city government that is used for the benefit of the general public. Whereas private green open space is green open space owned by certain institutions or individuals whose use is for a limited circle, among others in the form of gardens or yard houses / buildings owned by the public / private planted with plants.

The total area of the city green space in the Tangerang City area until the end of the year (2032) is at least 30% of the total area of the city of Tangerang consisting of 20% public green space is done in stages and 10% private green space.

D. Green Park Open Space in Tangerang City

From the observations, the green open space in the City of Tangerang has an area of 2,245.94 Ha with a form of passive park, green belt and sports field. Facilities in the green space are in the form of trash bins and garden lights. The condition of the green open space is maintained, but the use of green open space is not good because it is used to sell street vendors. Likewise with the available sports fields such as playing Castles, Pencak Silat, Wushu. And made a place for recreation. Green open space parks in the city of Tangerang are more widely used by adults than children. The atmosphere of the green space of the park is also shady because there are a lot of trees during the daytime, the activities carried out in the park are more for selling, and socializing.

E. Green Open Space on Median Road

From the observations, the green open space in the park median in the form of green open space is Median Road. available is divided into 2, namely in the playground and outside the playground. The facilities available at Median Jalan are Street lights. RTH Median Road on Jalan Merdeka is more widely used by schoolchildren who are passing by, while adults more often use RTH Median Road in the morning to wait for public transportation and in the afternoon to socialize and sit around. The condition of RTH Median Road is well maintained but it is shady in the afternoon because the trees are quite a lot so it looks shady, while the condition of RTH Median Road on Jalan Kisamaun is not maintained.

F. Open Space Hijaudi TPU Pondok Benda

From the observations of Green Open Space in TPU Benda Object, with Green Open Space TPU in Pondok Benda. The facilities available at RTH TPU Pondok Benda are eating places and some selling places for flowers and parking lots for TPU users.

G. Green Open Space of Soekarno-Hatta Airport

From the results of observations, green space located in Soekarno Hatta airport. The condition of green space is very well maintained and looks neat, plants in the green space of the airport are very well maintained and are planted with flowers along the road with the available facilities.

H. Green Golf Open Space Moderland

According to observations, GTH Moderland golf park is located in Tangerang City. RTH conditions in Moderland Golf park are well maintained with plants that are also well maintained, and park supporting facilities are also well maintained. RTH users of the GolfModerland park are more widely used by adults to exercise and do their hobbies in playing Golf. The green park of Golf Moderland terikter during the day because the average grass only.

Public RTH and Private RTH cannot be changed in their function and purpose. The strategy for developing green open space in the Tangerang City area includes:

1. Develop green open space in the location of basins or areas with low contours in every area of the city, especially areas around the river or river.
2. Optimizing the use of Green Basic Coefficient (KDH) and licensing mechanisms to achieve the provision of public green open space and private green open space.

Based on the Tangerang City Spatial Use Directive 2006-2016 which is part of the Tangerang City Spatial Plan 2006-2016, Tangerang City has a Green Open Area Plan of 4,575.09 ha. The largest area of green open space is in Pinang Subdistrict, Cipondoh Subdistrict, and Tangerang Subdistrict, respectively 749.87ha, 550.80 ha and 527.80 ha. For more details can be seen in table II.

Table II

Planned Area of Green Open Space in Tangerang City in 2006-2016

No	**sub-district**	**Area**		**Land Area of Green Open Space Plan (Ha)**
		Ha	**%**	
1	Batuceper	853,14	4,68	366,27
2	Benda	2.845,63	15,62	284,81
3	Cibodas	922,61	5,06	316,47
4	Ciledug	879,32	4,83	228,63
5	Cipondoh	2.000,77	10,98	550,80
6	Jatiuwung	1.434,49	7,87	124,18
7	Karang Tengah	1.016,80	5,58	441,49
8	Karawaci	1.316,82	7,23	349,20
9	Larangan	808,10	4,44	60,19
10	Neglasari	1.467,01	8,05	415,87
11	Periuk	1.145,89	6,29	159,51
12	Pinang	1.975,99	10,84	749,87
13	Tangerang	1.553,86	8,53	527,80
Total		**18.220,43**	**100**	**4.575,09**

Source: RTRW Tangerang City for 2006-2016

Based on the survey data obtained, the existing conditions of green open space in Tangerang City only have 2,245.94 ha from the area of Tangerang City. According to Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning states that Green Open Space must be 30% of the total area, but Tangerang City only has 12.33% of the total area or 2,245.94 ha. For more details can be seen in table III.

Table 4.6
Land Area and Presentation of Green Open Space in Tangerang City According to Existing Conditions

No	sub-district	Land Area (ha)	RTH Area (ha)	Percentage RTH (%)
1	Batuceper	853,14	104,02	12,19
2	Benda	2.845,63	209,08	7,35
3	Cibodas	922,61	99,42	10,78
4	Ciledug	879,32	123,58	14,05
5	Cipondoh	2.000,77	192,18	9,61
6	Jatiuwung	1.434,49	108,34	7,55
7	Karang Tengah	1.016,80	103,45	10,17
8	Karawaci	1.316,82	208,08	15,80
9	Larangan	808,10	38,15	4,72
10	Neglasari	1.467,01	351,28	23,94
11	Periuk	1.145,89	196,22	17,12
12	Pinang	1.975,99	266,03	13,46
13	Tangerang	1.553,86	246,11	15,84
Tangerang City		**18.220,43**	**2.245,94**	**12,33**

Source: results of data processing, 2015

Analysis of Green Open Space Needs in Tangerang City

A. Directions for Utilization of Green Open Space Designation

According to Law No.26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning stipulates that the allocation of public green open space is at least in urban areas 20% of the total area. The distribution of public green open space is adjusted to the population and planned spatial structure and pattern. The proportion of 20% is the minimum size that must be available to preserve the ecosystem of a city, both in urban hydrology, forming the microclimate of the city, maintaining the availability of ground water, having social and cultural and economic value of the city, and having the aesthetic value of a city as a city identity .

Based on the Spatial Plan of Tangerang City Region in 2012-2032, the allocation of land for Tangerang City's Green Open Space is 5,915.19 ha or about 32.46% of the area of Tangerang City. Meanwhile according to Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning states that the proportion of Urban Green Open Space is at least 30% of the total area. It states that Tangerang City RTRW in terms of Utilization of Utilization of Green Open Space Designation has fulfilled and complies with the provisions of the Law. The following is a table of allotment of Green Open Space according to the Tangerang City Utilization Directive 2012-2032.

Availability of RTH

Meanwhile, based on the survey results, the existing conditions of the Green Open Space in the City of Tangerang have not met the provisions that should be 30% of the area of the City of Tangerang. But the area of Tangerang City Green Open Space based on existing conditions is only 12.33% or 2,245.94 ha. For more details, can be seen in table IV.

Table IV

Existing Condition of Green Open Space in Tangerang City

No	sub-district	Land Area (ha)	RTH Area (ha)	Percentage RTH (%)
1	Batuceper	853,14	104,02	12,19
2	Benda	2.845,63	209,08	7,35
3	Cibodas	922,61	99,42	10,78
4	Ciledug	879,32	123,58	14,05
5	Cipondoh	2.000,77	192,18	9,61
6	Jatiuwung	1.434,49	108,34	7,55
7	Karang Tengah	1.016,80	103,45	10,17
8	Karawaci	1.316,82	208,08	15,80
9	Larangan	808,10	38,15	4,72
10	Neglasari	1.467,01	351,28	23,94
11	Periuk	1.145,89	196,22	17,12
12	Pinang	1.975,99	266,03	13,46
13	Tangerang	1.553,86	246,11	15,84
Tangerang City		**18.220,43**	**2.245,94**	**12,33**

Source: results of data processing, 2015

Results of Analysis of Green Open Space Needs in Tangerang City

Analysis of the needs of green space in Tangerang City has been done in 2 ways, namely comparing the existing conditions with the utilization plan for the years 2006-2016 and comparing the existing conditions with the determination of the designation of green space based on Law No.26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning.
The results of the analysis that have been carried out show that, using the 2006-2016 utilization guidance plan, the area of green space in Tangerang City has not reached 30% of the area and only reached 25.11%. In addition, the need for green space in Tangerang City is quite large, which is 2,329.15 ha based on the utilization directive plan and 3,220.19 ha based on Law No.26 of 2007. For more details, see table V

Table V
Results of Analysis of Green Openness Requirements According to Tangerang City Spatial Plan 2013 - 2032

No.	sub-district	Land Area (ha)	RTH Land Area According to RTRW (ha)	Percentage of RTH (%)	RTH deficiency according to RTRW (ha)
1	Batucepe r	853,14	366,58	42,97	-262.56
2	Benda	2.845,6 3	884,67	31,09	-675.59
3	Cibodas	922,61	386,39	41,88	-286.97
4	Ciledug	879,32	328,43	37,35	-204.85
5	Cipondoh	2.000,7 7	495,60	24,77	-303.42
6	Jatiuwun	1.434,4	524,57	36,57	-416.23

	g	9			
7	Karang Tengah	1.016,80	341,66	33,60	-238.21
8	Karawaci	1.316,82	449,39	34,13	-241.31
9	Larangan	808,10	260,29	32,21	-222.14
10	Neglasari	1.467,01	395,93	26,99	-44.65
11	Periuk	1.145,89	359,49	31,37	-163.27
12	Pinang	1.975,99	549,51	27,81	-283.48
13	Tangerang	1.553,86	572,68	36,86	-326.57
	18.220,43	**18220.43**	**5.915,19**	**32,46**	**-3,669.25**

Source: results of data processing, 2015

Based on the above table, it can be seen that the needs of green space based on the 2013-2032 Tangerang City Regional Spatial Plan are in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning which is 32.46% or 5,915.19 ha. While the need for green space that is needed by the City of Tangerang based on the population in 2015 is only 4,218.57 ha or 23.15% of the area. But the condition of the existing Green Open Space in the City of Tangerang only reached 12.33% or 2,245.94 ha. So, the Green Open Space in Tangerang City still has shortcomings when compared to the Tangerang City Spatial Plan for 2012-2032 lack of green space of 3,669.25 ha.

Proposal Related to the Need for Green Open Space in the City of Tangerang

Proposal related to the needs of green open space in Tangerang City which have not been fulfilled in accordance with the provisions stipulated in Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, namely:

1. There must be an effort by the Tangernag City government to provide a Green Open Ruah in terms of quantity and distribution to comply with the provisions stipulated in Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, so that green space is reached in accordance with the percentage of 30% for urban areas.
2. Every construction that is carried out must pay attention to the existence of the surrounding environment, especially Green Open Space, whether it is public green space or private green space either in malls, office areas, industrial areas, schools and other public facilities. Because the impact of development will affect the number and distribution of green space, both in distribution and area

Efforts must be made

Efforts must be made together to fill or close the green open space in the city of Tangerang.

1. Determine the minimum area of green space requirements in accordance with the characteristics of the city and indicators of success in developing a green space for a city.
2. Increasing awareness about the importance of green space through the green cities movement.
3. Developing incentive and disincentive mechanisms that can further enhance the role of the private sector and the community through mutually beneficial forms of cooperation
4. Development of green open space pilot projects for various types and forms that exist in several areas of the city.
5. The need for implementing sustainable development that is environmentally friendly criteria by providing land for the park.
6. The government should free up the remaining land in the city of Tangerang for maximum greening.

Incentives and Disincentives from the Government

In an effort to meet the needs of Green Open Space in the city of Tangerang the provision of incentives and disintetif to the owners of activities that adhere to environmental requirements can stimulate structuring, especially for state-owned companies. Disincentives and Disincentives in the form.

1. Environmental levies are levies carried out by anyone who utilizes facilities prepared by local governments such as waste water treatment levies. Another form of levies are other levies for the actions of pollution imposed on activities that pollute the environment
2. Payment for environmental services is payment / compensation given by the utilization of environmental services to environmental service providers. This instrument is not only imposed on business activities but also on individuals, for example internalized in the entrance ticket to the ecotourism / tourist park.
3. The environmentally friendly financial institution system is a financial institution system that applies environmental protection and management requirements in the financing policies and practices of the nonbank financial institution system. For example, banks pay attention to Proper issued by the Ministry of Environment in providing business credit. Business activities that get red and black report cards cannot apply for a bank loan.
4. Environmental subsidies are facilities or reducing the burden given to every person whose activities have the effect of improving environmental functions. Subsidies can also be given to activities that comply with environmental requirements.
5. Environmental levies are levies carried out by local governments in the form of other levies are levies for acts of environmental pollution that are subject to sanctions in an instant nature.
6. Performance award system in the field of environmental protection and management. The form can be in the form of a bonus for the people who maintain and preserve Green Open Space in the region.

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Research Limitations

Researchers have limitations in conducting this research, namely:

1. The data presented is 1-2 years ago, where the data is updated or can be provided to researchers from the relevant agencies.
2. The analysis is done only by using quantitative descriptive methods, where the results of doing the analysis are described in narration, sentence or paragraph.
3. Researchers only conduct research and analysis on the need for Green Open Space in Tangerang City in a macro or overall manner.
4. Land area data is incomplete which cannot be given to researchers from the relevant agencies.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and research conducted, the conclusions that can be drawn are as follows:

1. Characteristics of Tangerang City's Green Open Space refers more to public green space such as Urban Parks, Urban Forests, Road Medians, Golf Parks, Airports and TPU. Tangerang City has a Green Open Area Plan of 4,575.09 ha. The largest area of green space is found in Pinang District, Cipondoh District, and Tangerang District of 749.87ha, 550.80 ha and 527.80 ha, respectively.
2. The existing condition in Tangerang City has an area of 2,245.94 ha, with a percentage of 12.33% of the area. The need for green open space in the city of Tangerang when compared to the total population in 2015, still has a green open space requirement of 1,972.63 ha. The government must develop incentive and disincentive mechanisms that can further enhance the role of the private sector and the community through mutually beneficial forms of cooperation, in order to meet the needs of public and private green open spaces in the city of Tangerang.
3. To fulfill the Tangerang City Green Space Requirement, builders such as malls, apartments should be minimized and prioritize development that refers to the Green Open Space Area in the form of public green space or private green space.

Suggestion

Suggestions to be given by researchers are as follows:

1. The need for the addition of Green Open Space in the City of Tangerang, especially green open space in the form of City Parks, because at this time Green Open Space in the form of City Parks is the most widely distributed in the City of Tangerang.
2. For the Larangan Subdistrict must be handled further by the Government of the City of Tangerang, because of the lack of green open space in the Larangan Subdistrict both in terms of area or distribution.

3. For sub-districts that have the lowest green open space must immediately meet the existing green open conditions in their district because in order to meet green open space in Tangerang City has 30%.

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