www.bircu-journal.com/index.php/birci
Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)
Humanities and Social Sciences
ISSN 2615-3076 Online)
ISSN 2615-1715 (Print)
Budapest Institute

Community Participation in Policy Implementation Green Open Spaces of Kampung City Settlement

Muhammad Agus Syukron
STISOSPOL Waskita Dharma Malang, Indonesia
muhammadagussyukron@waskitadharma.ac.id

Abstract

The characteristics of a city according to some planologists lay on open space, not malls, shops, or even shopping centers. In relation with city development, the flow of urbanization and the increasing dwelling needs out of government control, while the urban economical level is limited. In order to solve environmental problems as result of development programs, it needs planning and community participation to support the conditions and city needs. The involvement of society is significantly important as a responsibility to build good corporate governance, outside the government and private bodies. The objectives of the current study were to analyze the various correlations of community participation forms toward the implementation of green space residence policy and to analyze the effect of community participation toward the implementation of green space residence policy in Kecamatan Klojen, Kota Malang. The researcher uses proportionale stratified random sampling to take 80 members of 'karang taruna', 'PKK or Dasa Wisma', and informal leaders as survey samples. Then, the author tests the hyphotheses on the relationship among variables by association testing through Path Analysis. It is found that community participation in Kecamatan Klojen, Malang toward policy implementation of green space residence classified high, in order to create a beautiful scenery (aesthethics function), pleasant and healthier (socio-culture function), also cool environment (ecological function). It is reveals that the lag economic and education background are not always have relation with the ignorance of environmental existing condition. Another result found that community independence, human readiness, and the decision making have significant and dominant effect toward the policy implementation of green space residence, as a collective responsibility ("Gotong Royong" culture).

Keywords
participation; green space; policy implementation

I. Introduction

Malang City in the last 2 (two) decades has developed rapidly, public facilities are planned in such a way as to show the rapid progress of the city's economy. In line with the development of the city, urbanization continues and the community's need for housing increases beyond the government's capacity, while the level of the urbanist economy is very limited, which in turn will result in the emergence of settlements which generally develop around trading areas, along green lines, around rivers, railroads. fire or land that is considered

no man's land. After a while the area became a village, and environmental quality degradation began to occur with all its innate impacts.

These symptoms tend to continue to increase, and it can be estimated the possibilities that occur if the problem is ignored. The various needs of the community are increasing, especially to support the mobility of citizens' activities. Changes in land use are changing very rapidly, as is the green open space of Malang City.

The research was selected and conducted in the Klojen District, Malang City. There are 4 (four) logical reasons that affect the representation of the area and the existence of urban green open spaces, namely: (1) Population Population, Klojen District has a population density of 13,285 people/km2; (2) Land Availability, residential land in 2000 covering an area of 3,203.2 Ha increased to 6,352.31 Ha (2006), while the opposite situation occurred in land use for Green Open Space/RTH, rice fields, fields/tegal which decreased , in 2000 it was recorded that the area was 5097.3 Ha, narrowing to 4152.37 Ha in 2006 (Preliminary Report on Evaluation of the RTRW of Malang City in 2001-2011 which was made in 2006); (3) urban spaces and land-use planning and design; (4) landscape and building planning and design.

In the context of urban development, the planning of public open spaces/parks is presented to give a natural feel to the city. The city's green open space is presented not only as a decoration that beautifies this flower city, but also as a means of reforestation, education, recreation and even the main component of the city's clean water provider.

The existence of Green Open Space (RTH) which in Malang City Regulation No. 7/2001 concerning the Regional Spatial Plan, it is stated in several components including green lines, riverbanks, city parks, both active and passive, water catchment areas that function as water catchment areas (busem).

Looking further at the residential neighborhood of Malang City which has recently lost more and more green open spaces reminds us of Ali Sadikin's statement (former governor of Jakarta from 1966-1977) where he was very appreciative of the city's political dynamics, with all the limited resources and funds he was serious about doing structuring city administration and defending the poor. His empathy is very deep in seeing the daily life conditions of the citizens of Jakarta, who only have limited and very narrow land as a place to live, it is unthinkable to get the right to a place of shared entertainment in the form of city parks, let alone think about saving environmental problems that are increasingly critical day by day (Ramadan, 1995: 63-64).

The failure to manage environmental policy (lag of policy), Second, community failure (lag of community), and Third, government failure (lag of government).

To overcome environmental problems that arise as a result of the results of development in the city of Malang, it is necessary to make planning efforts and community participation so that the direction of development carried out can be in accordance with the carrying capacity of the environment and the needs of the city. The involvement of the community is very important as a form of responsibility for the realization of good governance, in addition to the government and the private sector. In the implementation of government politics in the regions, it is not possible to only prioritize one aspect (economics) but it is important to pay attention to other aspects, namely environmental sustainability so that the implementation of green government is very important in supporting environmental sustainability in the political process of government in the regions (Dama, 2021). The Government of the Republic of Indonesia was formed to protect the whole of the Indonesian people (Angelia, 2020).

Problem Formulation

The formulation of the problem raised is: "How is the influence of community participation in implementing green open space (RTH) policies for village settlements in Klojen District, Malang City?"

II. Review of Literature

2.1 The Concept of Urban Green Open Space (RTH)

Green open spaces are spaces within a city or wider area, either in the form of an area/area or in the form of an elongated area/lane. The objectives, functions, and utilization of green open spaces have been explicitly regulated in Permendagri No. 1 of 2007 concerning the Arrangement of Green Open Spaces in Urban Areas such as improving the quality of a healthy, beautiful, clean and comfortable urban environment, controlling pollution and damage to soil, water and air, facilities for social activities for children, youth, adults and seniors, and others. (Article 2-4).

The purpose of the RTHKP arrangement is to maintain the harmony and balance of the urban environmental ecosystem; create a balance between the natural environment and the artificial environment in urban areas; and improve the quality of a healthy, beautiful, clean and comfortable urban environment.

2.2 Community Participation

Cormick distinguishes community participation in the decision-making process based on its nature, namely consultative and partnership. In community participation with a pattern of consultative relationships between decision-making officials and interested community groups, community members have the right to have their opinions heard and to be notified, where the final decision remains in the hands of the decision-making official. Meanwhile, in the context of community participation, which is a partnership, decision-making officials and community members are partners who are relatively equal in position. They discuss problems together, look for alternative solutions to problems and discuss decisions (Arimbi, 2008).

Meanwhile, the conception of community participation according to Keith Davis is "participation is defined as mental and emotional involvement of persons in group situations that encourage them to contribute to group goals and share responsibility for them." From this formulation, a common thread can be drawn that participation is not just achieving goals but also through mental and emotional involvement, encouragement to mobilize power/contribution, and sharing responsibilities together (Huraerah, 2008: 95).

Summarizes the opinion of several experts, such as Smith (1982), Korten (1989), Howell (1987) or Pinkerton (1989) suggest that to achieve a successful level of community participation, partnerships should be carried out earlier in the planning process, so that community members can be involved in process decision making earlier and more important

In this context the success of community participation will be determined by at least 5 (five) variables: Variable 1.Initiative: who takes the initiative? Initiatives can come from within the community or from outside the community . Variable 2. Goals: how are goals formulated? Goals should be formulated by the community itself and really bright is their goal. Goals imposed from the outside will often be rejected or implemented half-heartedly by the community. Variable 3. Resources: local or external? Ideally, proper community development will make optimal use of local resources and reduce community dependence on outsiders, although this is not always easy to do. Variable 4. How is the process of community control? The existing development process is expected to have complete control over the community starting from problem formulation, proposals/solutions for policy making, implementation and evaluation. The higher the level of community control over the

entire process, the more successful participation is expected to be. Variable 5. Output: for whom? It is hoped that the community will get maximum output from a participation process, because a participation process that does not produce output for the community can certainly be considered less successful.

2.3 Policy Implementation Policy

Implementation is an important aspect of the overall policy process. Policy implementation according to Wahab (1997: 59) "is not only concerned with the mechanism of elaboration of political decisions into routine procedures through bureaucratic channels, but more than that, it involves issues of conflict, decisions and who gets what from an organization." policy".

Most state policies are in the form of legislation and others in the form of various kinds of provisions, provisions or the like, so according to Islamy (1998: 102) "it requires an implementation process to show the results (output) and the problem of implementing the policy is not only limited to the real realization of the policy but also has to do with the consequences or impacts that will appear on the implementation of the policy.

According to Wahab (1997: 63) in implementation, especially involving many government organizations/agencies or various levels of government organizational structure, it can actually be seen from 3 (three) points of view, namely: (1) policy initiator/policy maker (the center); (2) implementing officials in the field (the periphery) and; (3) individual actors outside government agencies to whom the programs are aimed, namely the target groups. In this research, the writer uses two points of view, namely looking at the implementation process from the point of view of the initiator or policy maker and from the point of view of the implementer in the field.

Furthermore, this implementation process plays a major role in achieving the results as expected by the policy. Sometimes there is a difference between what is expected and what actually happened or was achieved (Implementation Gap). This is influenced by what Ilham (Wahab, 1997:61) calls "Implementation Capacity", defined as the ability of an organization or actor to implement policy decisions in such a way that there is a guarantee that the goals or targets set in formal documents can be achieved. .

In reality, government policies actually have a risk of failure. The failure of this policy by Hogwood and Gun (Wahab, 1997:62) is divided into 2 (two) categories, namely:

1. Non Implementation, meaning that a policy is not implemented according to plan. This situation is influenced by many factors, such as cooperation, problem control or problem areas that are beyond the scope of authority.
2. Unsuccessful Implementation, mostly caused by external factors that turned out to be unfavorable. Policies have a risk of failure due to several factors: bad implementation (bad execution), or the policy itself is bad (bad policy), or the policy has bad luck (bad luck).

III. Research Methods

3.1 Design and Sample

This study uses explanatory research to explain the causal relationship between research variables through hypothesis testing (Singarimbun, 1989:5). The proportional stratified random sampling method was used on 80 respondents from youth organizations, PKK groups and religious/community leaders as the survey sample (Malhotra, 2005:370).

3.2 Measurement of Variables

The variables studied were as follows:

1. Independent variable (X): community participation.
2. Community participation indicators: HR Readiness (X1), Citizen Interaction (X2), Decision Making (X3), and Citizen Independence (X4).
3. Bound Variable (Y): implementation of green open space policy for urban settlements.

3.3 Data Collection Techniques

Data collection techniques for this research were questionnaires and observations.

3.4 Data Analysis Method

Data analysis used descriptive data analysis and inferential data analysis, namely testing the hypothesis of the relationship/influence between variables by testing associations usingPathsoftware SPSS version 15 for Windows. The steps in path analysis according to Li (1975), Solimun (2002), Riduan and Kuncoro (2007, are as follows:
The following:

1. X1 = P1 X4 +1
2. X2 = P2 X4 +2
3. X3 = P3 X1 + P4 X4 + P5 X2 +3
4. Y = P6 X1 + P7 X3 + P8 X2 + P9 X4 +4

Where:
ZX1 : Variable HR Readiness that has been standardized
ZX2 : Variable of community interaction that has been standardized
ZX3 : Variable of Decision Making that has been standardized
ZX4 : Variable of Independence Residents who have been standardized
ZY : Variable of RTH implementation that has been standardized
P1 : Coefficient path between X4 to X1
P2 : Coefficient path between X4 to X2
P3 : Coefficient path between X1 to X3
P4 : Coefficient path between X4 to X3
P5 : Coefficient path between X2 to X3
P6 : Coefficient path between X1 to Y
P7 : Coefficient path a between X3 to Y
P8 : Coefficient path between X2 to Y
P9 : Coefficient path between X4 Y
to : Model error

1. **Step Two:** Check the assumptions underlying the path analysis, through: **(a) linearity test (b) freedom test**, and **(c) normality test**
2. **Third step**: Path Coefficient Calculation (Parameter Estimation)
3. **The fourth step is to test** the significance of the effect in the path analysis.
4. **Fifth step**: checking the validity of the model through the rules of Trimming Theory and calculating the coefficient of total determination (The total diversity of data that can be explained by the model is measured by the formula:

R2m = 1 – P2e1 P2e2….P2ep

Interpretation of R2m the same as the interpretation of the coefficient of determination (R2) in the regression analysis. The model is said to be valid if it has high precision and accuracy. The measure of model accuracy is the coefficient of determination (R2)with values ranging from 0 to 1.

5. **Sixth Step**: perform model interpretation.

IV. Discussion

4.1 Results

Guidelines that are used as the basis for implementing green space policies for urban village settlements in Klojen District, Malang City are Malang City Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2003 concerning City Park Management and City Decoration. Article 5 explains that every person or agency that builds is required to plant trees or plants in front of the building in the yard, with a view to realizing value benefits such as the balance of urban ecosystems, harmony with the city's physical environment and efforts to increase public awareness of the importance of landscaping. Article 6 also regulates the provisions regarding the number of trees/plants per unit area of land owned by individuals.

a. Description of Respondents

Characteristics of respondents in this study are as follows:

1. Majority, namely 43 (53.75%) respondents are women
2. The majority, namely 59 (73.75%) respondents claim to have their own house
3. A total of 48 (60%) respondents aged 21-40 years .
4. Most of them, namely 47 (58.75%) respondents have lived in Klojen District for 10-20 years.
5. Respondents' Education Level, recorded as follows: Elementary school (5/6.25%); Junior High School (26/32.50%); high school (37/47.50%); D3/S1 (11/13.75%) and none of the respondents graduated from S2
6. A total of 47 (58.75%) respondents had an income level IDR 1,500,000,- up to IDR 2,000,000.

b. Description of Variables

Table 1. Results of Descriptive Analysis of Research

Variables	Highest Score	Average score obtained	Description
HR Readiness	4	3.24	High
Citizen Interaction	4	3.05	High
Decision Making	4	3.03	High
Citizen Independence	4	3.06	High
Implementation of Green Open Space Policy	4	3.50	High

c. Analysis Test (*Path Analysis*)

Table 2. *Path Analysis* Equation 1

Variable	Beta	t	Sig t	Ket.
X_4	0.821	12.689	0.000	Significant
R Square	=	0.674		
V. dependent	=	X_1		

Source: *Print out SPSS ver. 15 for windows*

Table 3. Path Analysis Test Results Equation 2

Variable	Beta	t	Sig t	Ket.
X_4	0.807	12.090	0.000	Significant
R Square	=	0.652		
V. dependent	=	X_2		

Source: Print Out SPSS ver. 15 for Windows

Table 4. Path Analysis Test Results Equation 3

Variable	Beta	t	Sig t	Ket.
X_1	0.293	2.675	0.009	Significant
X_2	0.472	4.456	0.000	Significant
X_4	0.177	1.820	0.073	Insignificant
R Square	=	0.796		
V. dependent	=	X_3		

Source: Print Out SPSS ver. 15 for Windows

Table 5. Path Analysis Test Results Equation 4

Varb.	**Beta**	**t**	**Sig t**	**Ket.**
X_1	0.320	4.263	0.000	Significant
X_2	0.118	1.515	0.134	Insignificant
X_3	0.383	5.096	0.000	Significant
X_4	0.198	3.030	0.003	Significant
R Square	=	0.913		
Dependent variable	=	Y		

Source: Print out SPSS ver. 15 for windows

d. Goodness of Fit Model

Testing *Goodness of Fit* model uses the coefficient of total determination. The results of the four equations are obtained: $R^2_1 = 0.674$; $R^2_2 = 0.652$; $R^2_3 = 0.796$; $R^2_4 = 0.913$, so we get: $P^2_{e1} = 1 - 0.674 = 0.326$; $P^2_{e2} = 1 - 0.652 = 0.348$; $P^2_{e2} = 1 - 0.796 = 0.204$; $P^2_{e2} = 1 - 0.913 = 0.087$. So that the total coefficient of determination is obtained as follows: $R^2_m = 1 - 0.326x0.348x0.204x0.087 = 0.997$ or 99.7%. That is, the information contained in the data

99.7% can be explained by the model. While the 0.3% is explained by other variables (which are not included in the model).

e. Direct and Indirect Effects

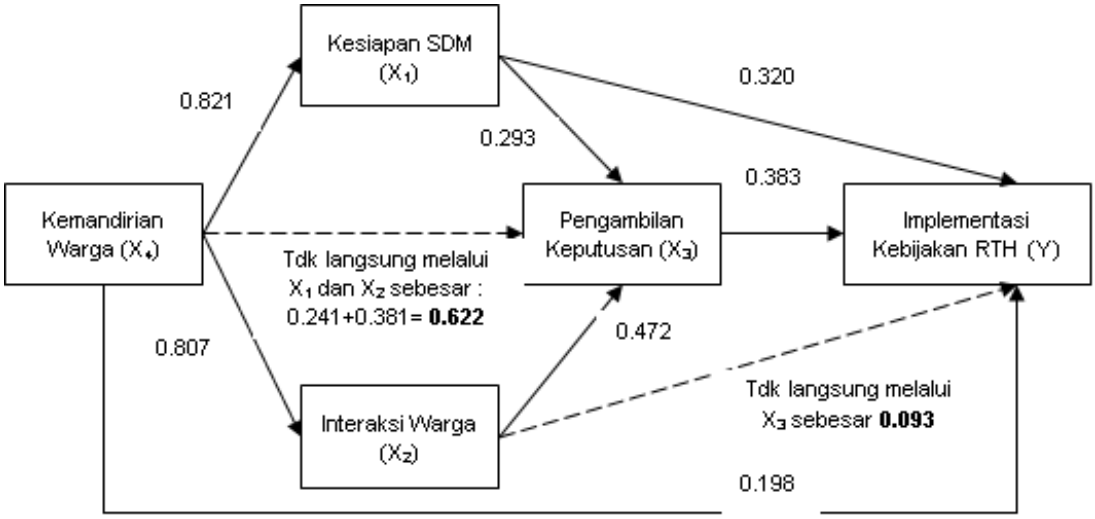

Figure 1. *Results of Analysis between Variables Using Trimming Theory*
Note: Straight Lines are Direct Effects and Dotted Lines are Indirect Effects

f. Hypothesis Testing Results

Hypothesis 1: The independence of citizens has a significant influence on the readiness of human resources in the Klojen District, Malang City

Hypothesis 2: The independence of the citizens has a significant influence on the interaction of residents in the Klojen District, Malang City

Hypothesis 3: The readiness of human resources has a significant influence on decision making in Klojen Subdistrict, Malang City

Hypothesis 4: Citizen Interaction has a significant influence on residents' decision making in Klojen Subdistrict, Malang City

Hypothesis 5: Citizen Independence has a significant influence on residents' decision making in Klojen District, Malang City

Hypothesis 6: Readiness of human resources has a significant influence on implementation of green open space policies in Klojen District, Malang City

Hypothesis 7: Decision making has a significant influence on the implementation of green open space policies in Klojen District, Malang City

Hypothesis 8: Citizen Interaction has a significant influence on the implementation of green open space policies in Klojen Subdistrict, Malang City independence of citizens has a significant influence on the implementation of green open space policies in Klojen Subdistrict

Table 6. Malang Hypothesis

Hypothesis	,	City
:	9	. > 0.05)
2	0.546	Assumption of Normality Fulfilled (P-value > 0.05)
3	0.492	Assumption of Normality Fulfilled

		(P-value > 0.05)
4	0.226	Assumption of Normality Fulfilled (P-value > 0.05)

Source: *Print out SPSS ver. 15 for windows*

Table 7. Results of Testing the Assumption of Freedom

Equation	Durbin Watson	dU	4-dU	Ket.
1	1.91	1.66	2.34	Fulfilled (dU<DW< 4-dU)
2	1.89	1.66	2.34	Fulfilled (dU<DW< 4-dU)
3	1.82	1.72	2.29	Fulfilled (dU<DW< 4-dU)
4	2.26	1.74	2.26	Fulfilled (dU< DW<4-dU)

Source: *Print out SPSS ver. 15 for windows*

Table 8. Results of Assumption Testing

Varb Linearity.free	Varbs Bound	Results Testing	Note.
X_4	X_1	Sig linear model 0.000 < 0.05 (significant linear model)	Linear
X_4	X_2	Sig linear model 0.000 < 0.05 (significant linear model)	Linear
X_1	X_3	Sig linear model 0.000 < 0.05 (significant linear model)	Linear
X_2	X_3	Sig linear model 0.000 < 0.05 (significant linear model)	Linear
X_4	X_3	Sig linear model 0.000 < 0.05	Linear

		(significant linear model)	
X_1	Y	Sig linear model 0.000 < 0.05 (significant linear model)	Linear
X_2	Y	Sig model linear 0.000 < 0.05 (significant linear model)	Linear
X_3	Y	Sig linear model 0.000 < 0.05 (significant linear model)	Linear
X_4	Y	Sig linear model 0.000 < 0.05 (significant linear model)	Linear

Source: *Print out SPSS ver. 15 for windows*

4.2 Discussion

a. Community Participation

To determine the level of community participation in the implementation of the green open space policy for residential parks, it can be calculated by dividing the highest score of the criteria with the data scores obtained. The highest score of the criteria for the independent variables (human resources readiness, citizen interaction, decision making, and citizen independence) was 6400, which was obtained from the multiplication of the question answer scale/Likert scale (4), question items for participation (20), and the number of respondents (80), that is (4 x 20 x 80). Meanwhile, the total score of the community participation variable on the implementation of green open space policies based on field data is 3968. The calculation results obtained indicate that the level of community participation in Klojen District, Malang City on the implementation of green space policies for urban village settlements is in the high category, which is 62%.

b. The Effect of Community Participation on the Implementation of Green Open Space Policy

In terms of the influence of the relationship between variables, the results show that community participation has a significant influence on the implementation of green space policies for urban village settlements in Klojen District, Malang City. This condition shows that there is a high awareness of the community in Klojen Sub-district to increase their participation in utilizing the land they live in to foster the impression of beauty/beauty (aesthetic function), comfort (social/cultural function), and coolness (ecological/ climatological function).

This study can also show that although the income level of the community in Klojen Subdistrict, Malang City is still not stable, the condition of being left behind in terms of economics and education does not always have a relationship with environmental damage. On the other hand, there is a genuine effort by the community in Klojen Sub-district, Malang City to maintain and utilize their surrounding land as well as possible and care about the problems of the quality of life of the community and the environment.

The results also show that community independence, readiness of human resources, and decision making have a direct influence on the implementation of green space policies for urban village settlements, which means that these three aspects play a very important and dominant role in supporting the success of the development policy process and its implementation. Growing and maintaining the consistency of independence of the residents of Klojen Subdistrict, Malang City is a very important step to be maintained in dealing with environmental problems. Independence means showing the maturity level of the community's solidarity in Klojen District and also showing the low degree of dependence on anyone in identifying self-needs and solutions to achieve social goals together.

Meanwhile, the effect of interaction between residents/communities on the implementation of the green space policy for urban village settlements can be said to be significant if it is influenced by aspects of decision-making that are agreed upon by the residents of Klojen District. This means that the more intensive and faster the level of agreement taken by the residents will also have an influence on the smooth interaction of the community in implementing the green space policy for urban village settlements in Klojen District, Malang City. Such an interaction model, in the context of our nation's culture, is more accurately said to be working together or gotong royong which prioritizes the involvement of all citizens together as a form of community collective responsibility towards their own environmental conditions.

Community decision-making together has a positive and significant influence on the implementation of green open space/RTH policies for urban village settlements in Klojen District, Malang City. This means that the community in Klojen District has a high commitment by taking quick and planned steps in structuring the surrounding land in order to create a clean, comfortable, attractive, beautiful and cool environment. The interesting thing in this study is that although the level of public understanding/knowledge about green open space is still low, with a proportion level of 6.58%, the level of community independence in managing the green open space program for urban village settlements turns out to have a high proportion, which is 50, 65%. This condition is quite significant in influencing the success rate of implementation of the RTH settlement policy in Klojen District, as evidenced by the high value, namely at the proportion level of 70.03%.

c. Implications

1. Theory of Perspective

In the perspective of theory development, this research can be considered as the development of a theory of community participation, especially regarding aspects of HR readiness, community interaction, decision making and community independence. The findings in this study have theoretical implications that community independence has a significant and positive influence on the readiness of human resources and community interaction in increasing participation to support the development and implementation of Malang City government development policies, especially regarding green open space for village settlements in the neighborhood where they live. Thus, this research supports the theory/findings of Michelsen (1976: 90), Madanipour (1996:11), Tibbalds (2001:1), Hariyono (2007:196), Smith (1982), Korten (1989), Howell (1987), and Pinkerton (1989), and Soekamto (et. al., 2004).

2. The Practical Implications

Findings have practical implications that aspects of HR readiness, community interaction, decision making and community independence have a significant influence in determining the success of implementing green space policies for urban village settlements in Klojen District, Malang City.

For other urban areas, to further increase community participation into an active and independent form of participation, the relevance of the green open space for village settlements must continue to be socialized so that it can be understood, accepted and become shared awareness about the benefits and important values in the context of implementing village settlement environmental management policies. sustainable city.

V. Conclusion

The results of the study indicate that the level of community participation in the implementation of the green open space policy for residential neighborhood parks in Klojen District, Malang City is in the high category, which is 62%.

The study also shows that the various correlations of forms of public participation on the implementation of green open space policies obtained significant results between the variables.

The results of the correlation analysis between variables described by the hypothetical model obtained a value of 99.7%.value obtained proves that the level of community participation has a significant effect on the level of implementation of the green open space policy for residential environmental parks in Klojen District, Malang

City The. on the importance of land use and the socio-ecological value of the existence of green open space (RTH), especially in areas that have limited land area, dense population, river borders, and the like.

Second, the government should always give attention and priority to people living in urban settlements (village areas) in facilitating the existence of green open spaces (RTH), in addition to efforts to institutionalize community participation in development. Third, it is necessary to pursue further studies or research in a comprehensive manner by considering the complexity and urgency of variables related to environmental and policy issues.

References

Angelia, N. (2020). Analysis of Community Institution Empowerment as a Village Government Partner in the Participative Development Process. Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal) Vol 3 (2): 1352-1359.

Anonymous, 2005. Land Still in the Sky: Solving the Problems of Land and Natural Wealth Control in Indonesia that never ends in the Reformation Era, Kemala Foundation, Jakarta.

Anonymous , 2007. Kajian Lingkungan Hidup Strategis: Terobosan Dalam Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup, Deputi Bidang Tata Lingkungan MENLH, Jakarta.

AnonymousA, 2007. Kajian Lingkungan Hidup Strategis: Dalam Perencanaan Tata Ruang, Deputi Bidang Tata Lingkungan MENLH, Jakarta.

Arikunto, S. (1993). Research Procedures A Practical Approach. PT. Rineka Cipta. Jakarta.

Blaang, C. Djemabut, 1986. Housing and Settlements as Basic Necessities, Indonesia Torch Foundation, Jakarta.

Budiharjo, Eko, 1997. Urban Spatial Planning, Bandung Alumni.

Budiharjo, Eko , 1998. A Number of Urban Settlement Problems, Bandung.

Dama, M., et.al. (2021). Implementation of Green Government by the Regional Government of East Kalimantan Province as a Form of Ecological Principles (Case Study of the Impact of the Implementation of Coal Mining Policy in Samarinda City). Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal) Vol 4 (3): 4445-4457.

Gujarati Alumni, D. (1991). Basic Econometrics. McGraw Hill, Inc. New York.

Hanim, Masayu S., 2003. Peran Masyarakat Dalam Pengendalian Lingkungan: Studi Pengelolaan DAS Citarum, DAS Ciliwung dan Cianjur, Penelitian Program Kompetitif LIPI, Jakarta.

Haroepoetri, Arimbi and MA Santosa, Community Participation in Environmental Management,http://infosumatra.com/v2/index.php?news=111, accessed on September 8, 2008.

Http://www.impalaunibraw.or.id/component/content/article/25-ilmiah/20-peta-green, accessed on October 15, 2009.

Huraerah, Abu, 2008. Community Organization and Development: Community-Based Development Models & Strategies, Humanities, Bandung.

Ife, Jim, 1995, Community Development: Creating Community Alternatives-Vision, Analysis and Practice, Longman Australia Pty. Ltd., Melbourne, Australia.

Islamy, M. Irfan. 1997. Principles of State Policy Formulation, Bumi Aksara, Jakarta.

Jayadinata, Johara T., 1999. Land Use in Rural, Urban and Regional Planning, ITB Bandung.

Li, Ching Chun (1975). Primary Path Analysis. Second Edition. The Boxwood Press, California.

Malhotra, Naresh K. 2005, Marketing Research: Applied Approach (trans. Soleh Rusyid Maryam), eds. 4, Index, Jakarta.

Michelsen, William. 1976. Man and his urban environment: a sociological approach (with revisions). University of Toronto.

Nugroho, Riant. 2008. Public Policy, Elex Media Komputindo, Jakarta.

Pamudji, S. 1986. Urban Development in Indonesia, Jakarta Literacy Development.

Peraturan Daerah Kota Malang No. 3 Tahun 2003 Tentang Pengelolaan Pertamanan Kota dan Dekorasi Kota.

Permendagri No. 1 Tahun 2007 tentang Penataan Ruang Terbuka Hijau Kawasan Perkotaan

Purwaningsih, Annisa, et. al., 2004, Partisipasi Politik dalam Pembangunan, Jurnal Ilmiah Administrasi Publik, Vol. IV No. 2, hal. 26-35.

Ramdlani, Subhan. 2004. Studi Kualitas Ruang Kota Kawasan Stasiun-Tugu Malang: Tinjauan dalam Revitalisasi Urban Space Kawasan Stasiun-Tugu Malang, Jurnal RUAS, Volume 2 Nomor 1, Juni 2004.

Setiawan, B. 2003. Hak Masyarakat dalam Proses Penyusunan dan Implementasi Kebijakan Tata Ruang, makalah disampaikan pada seminar nasional diselenggarakan oleh Pusat Studi Planologi, Fakultas Teknik, Unissula, Semarang.

Soegijoko, Budhy Tjahjati S., 2005, Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Mengentaskan Kemiskinan Perkotaan, Makalah Seminar Perwujudan Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam upaya Pengentasan Kemiskinan Perkotaan, Bandung.

Soekamto, Hadi, et. al., 2004, ”Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Menanggulangi Kemiskinan”. Jurnal Ilmiah Administrasi Publik, Vol. IV No.2, hal. 79-98.

Riduan, & Kuncoro, EA (2007). How to Use and Define Path Analysis (Path Analysis). Alphabet. Bandung.

Singarimbun, M. and Sofian Effendi (ed.), 1989. Survey Research Methods, LP3ES, Jakarta.

Siregar, Doli D., 2004. Asset Management: Strategies for Structuring the Concept of National Sustainable Development in the Condition of Regional Heads as CEO's in the Era of Globalization and Autonomy Region, Gramedia Main Library, Jakarta.

Solimun, (2002). Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) Lisrel and Amos: Applications in Management, Development Economics, Social Psychology, Medicine and Agrocomplexes. Edition I. Publisher State University of Malang.
Undang-Undang No. 23 tahun 1997 tentang Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup.
Undang-Undang No. 26 tahun 2007 tentang Penataan Ruang.
Verdiansyah, Chris, 2006. Politik Kota dan Hak Warga Kota, Kompas Media Nusantara, Jakarta.
Wahab, Solichin A., 1999. Analisis Kebijakan Publik: Teori dan Aplikasinya, Danar Wijaya, Malang.