



Participation of the Community in Achieving Environmental Comfort for the Management of Public Green Open Spaces

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Abstract

Green open spaces (RTH) cannot be separated from environmentally friendly cities (KRL). The characteristics of a sustainable city are: an urban society that is open, cooperative and innovative. The role of local government in supporting sustainable urban development can be divided into 3 (three) different scales. Sustainable urban development cannot be separated from 3 (three) starting points. Indonesia has played an active role in hosting the 13th Conference of the Parties (COP) in Bali. On a national scale, the Government views eco-urban planning as part of the concept of sustainable urban development. The role and participation of the community is a supporting factor for the management of Public Green Open Spaces where they individually and in groups are willing to participate in supervising and creating a sense of comfort in Public Green Open Space. The role and participation of the community needs to be supported by public Green Open Spots with banners containing calls for mutual care of the park. SATPOL PP is given authority to take action against perpetrators who abuse the function of Public Green Ospreys.

Keywords: *Public Green Open Space; Sustainable Urban Development; Participation Community*

I. Introduction

According to the phrase "Environmentally Friendly City" (KRL), development in Probolinggo City is meant to provide a wholesome and environmentally responsible public green space (RTH). In terms of legislation, community involvement is crucial and strategic as a tool for management and protection of Public Green Open Spaces (RTH), including the monitoring of law enforcement for actions that can harm, pollute, and lower the level (quality) of the environment. To prevent inadequate law

enforcement brought on by a lack of community oversight, public policy must be integrated into the involvement or participation of the community and institutional stakeholders. In contrast, public policy in the second position serves as a tool for institutions to continue to exist (Sanusi and Putra, 2019). Without the participation of the community's aspirations, environmental management and protection efforts will have the effect of making the issue of environmental licenses in these circumstances the sole administrative, civil, and criminal duty of the government. This incident demonstrates the need for a Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) to exist in order to protect and supervise regional regulations because there is a lack of coordination and supervision related to the existence of Public Green Space as a location for education, conservation, sports, and a place to play for families.

Juridically, community participation is very important and strategic as an instrument of control in the protection and management of Public Green Open Space (RTH), including in the supervision of law enforcement for actions that can damage, pollute and reduce the level (quality) of the environment. Environmental management and protection activities without including the participation of community aspirations will have the impact that the issuance of environmental permits under these conditions is solely the responsibility of the government, both administratively, civilly and criminally (Wibawa, 2019). Public open spaces (RTH) are frequently utilized as a technique to improve the sustainability of cities while also employing them as a mode to promote quality of life, aesthetic attractiveness, environmental health, economic growth, and to raise the walkability, liveability, and vitality of cities. Weak supervisory function will adversely affect the functions and benefits of public green open space.

The existence of public green open space which is expected to be a safe, comfortable and healthy place for residents will decrease. In order to achieve the implementation of inherent supervision of public management (RTH) through a variety of models, including sustainable environmental management and the creation of a public Green Open Space (RTH) management model based on inherent supervision, the City Government of Probolinggo will try to address the phenomenon of managing Green Open Space (RTH) with all of its problems and challenges.

II. Theoretical Framework

Eco Friendly City (KRL)

Planning and design that is environmentally friendly, energy-efficient, in tune with nature, and aesthetically beautiful is known as "green" planning and design. Settlements, roads, marketplaces, stores, offices, schools, hospitals, urban forests, terminals, stations, rivers, open channels, TPS, and environmental management innovations for green planning and design that have been stated and implemented are the prerequisites for urban growth in Probolinggo City. To achieve environmental friendliness, there are a number of characteristics (Ernawi, 2011). The first is urban planning and design, sometimes known as "green planning and design," which strives to raise the caliber of spatial plans and urban designs by making them more considerate of the green agenda and efforts at climate change adaptation and mitigation. The second is the development of green open space (green open space), with a goal of 30% green open space, to improve the quality and quantity of green open space in line with the peculiarities of the city/district. The fifth goal is to create a system of green mobility that promotes people to employ short-distance walking and bicycling trips as well as ecologically friendly public transportation. The utilization of effective and environmentally friendly energy sources is the seventh, and it comes under the category of "green energy." The use of green, energy-efficient buildings is the eighth quality, along with sustainability.

The manifestation of each of these green city characteristics makes them all work together as a whole, including in terms of local economic development. A green community is an organization that concentrates its efforts on preserving an area's ecosystem as well as its flora and wildlife. Green

community initiatives prioritize the good of the community while establishing intellectual and spiritual attitudes with scientific and research endeavors, particularly for the sake of habitat and flora and fauna protection. According to sociology, the community possesses three traits: a sense of location, social networks, and relationships. The green community, also referred to as the environmentalists' community, is a grouping of various people who identify as environmentalists. Activities in this community are undoubtedly distinct from those in other communities. One distinction may be seen in the community's ability to protect the environment and its numerous initiatives that unquestionably promote it. a productive conservation effort that is typically the brainchild of locals who value the environment. The Pondok Indah Green Community in Jakarta, Indonesia, is a neighborhood that has been active. Another instance is in Iowa, USA, where the city shares the same characteristics as the City of Probolinggo, Philippines, which prioritizes the environment in policy. Here, the goal of the approach is to foster efforts to protect the natural drainage of water on land and at the location of the water fall, with the green community as the focus. They proactively continue to look for recipes that need to be done by the green community.

The seven guiding concepts are: community character, adequate transportation networks, green infrastructure, natural landscapes, pleasant communities, and water management. Even though the objective is the same, namely to protect nature, we may compare the focus of the two green communities' activities, which is slightly different. The Environmental Hygiene Association (PKL), whose programs always put an emphasis on actions for the environment, has been Probolinggo City's green community up to this point. A sustainable trend known as "green building" aims to create buildings through the careful consideration, usage, and application of building materials that are low-cost, energy- and resource-efficient, and ecologically benign. The sustainability movement, which promotes a balance between immediate benefits and long-term hazards, together with present business models that do not harm future health, safety, and welfare, is also synonymous with the green building movement. This green construction strategy results in a building system design that supports energy efficiency, employs materials that can be renewed, recycled, and reused, like recycled municipal waste, and uses energy efficiently. The selection of renewable, recyclable, and reusable materials is anticipated to have a minimal impact on the environment. For the benefit of all parties involved in the construction process, all of these pro-environmental principles also take cost-effectiveness and ease of maintenance into account.

The trend toward sustainable development has been fueled by the effects of global warming. The process of sustainable construction is one of the key components of sustainable development. The development is highly conceptualized, namely by looking at a very small amount of environmental land, combining natural and natural notions with high-tech concepts, which gives it the ability to thrive in the long run because it doesn't harm the already existing surrounding environment (Widiati, 2019). Many green buildings that have earned prizes for their energy-efficient building designs, where building systems are built to reduce electricity usage for lighting and air conditioning, demonstrate the implementation of the green-building idea at the planning stage. Apart from that, the breakthrough in construction implementation systems also introduces materials that reduce the dependency of the construction world on the use of wood materials as scaffolding.

Green Open Space Management

A green open space is a long, narrow, or clustered area that is used more freely and contains both naturally occurring and artificially planted plants. A public green open space is a public area that is owned and maintained by the city's local government and is used for the benefit of the entire neighborhood. City parks, public cemeteries, and green lanes alongside roads, rivers, and beaches are examples of public green open spaces. The garden of a home or building, whether held by the public or privately, that is filled with plants is one example of private green open space.

The municipal regional government provides a percentage of public green open space with a minimum area of 20 (twenty) percent in order to increase the likelihood that the minimum percentage of green open space will be met, allowing for widespread community use (Law No. 26, 2007 concerning Spatial Planning). As one of the city's aspects that is decided by the comfort and attractiveness of a city space, green open space is typically designed for reforestation. Reduced noise, sun protection (shade), and air neutralization are all examples of comfort.

In the meantime, structures made of natural stone, concrete, or another material that resists erosion help preserve the beauty of the plant arrangement. Green open spaces are arranged according to the rules of excellent design composition, aesthetics, and comfort. The active category includes community involvement in coping with floods in numerous Indonesian locations. Participation can take the shape of monetary contributions, labor contributions, intercommunity education, oversight of infrastructure development, and the creation of new green open space, among other forms (Nugraheni & Suyatna, 2020). The variables relating to size, proximity, spatial layout, and species composition of open space are endogenized in the global and local models within a hedonic price framework.

Empirical research shows that different open space amenities vary depending on how urbanized a region is. Finally, it may be argued that evergreen trees, diverse topography with scattered forest patches, and more complicated and natural forest borders are more favorably valued in rural-urban interfaces. Deciduous and mixed forests, larger forest blocks, and neatly mowed and artificially formed forest patch boundaries are given higher importance in urban core areas. It is recognised that because the values of amenities vary geographically within a metropolitan area, site-specific land use management is required to satisfy the local features (Cho et al., 2008).

Community Participation in Creating Environmental Comfort

Public green open space development and provision must be a shared responsibility of the urban community. According to the Draft Technical Guidelines for the Preparation of Norms, Standards and Criteria for East Java Spatial Utilization (2015), the community, communities engaged in the environment, business people or entrepreneurs, and related agencies have authority over the implementation of green open space.

Urban green space management under the same Technical Guidelines The draft includes zoning, which governs the kinds of activities that must, may, and cannot be carried out as well as the regulation of plant species; licensing, which is the procedure for requesting an RTH development permit; incentives and disincentives taken to appreciate positive actions and reduce negative actions with regard to providing green open space; as well as the existence of sanctions in accordance with laws and regulations for the organizers of green events.

The primary public policy tools, such as public land acquisition, regulatory measures, and incentive-based approaches, are identified and briefly outlined for managing urban growth and safeguarding open space at different levels of government. The literature on the application of growth management policies yields important lessons. Our evaluation of the lessons learned revealed that: (1) there are few empirical assessments of growth management policies; (2) administrative effectiveness and other implementation details—rather than the general type of policy—are crucial in determining their effectiveness; (3) using multiple policy instruments that reinforce and complement one another is necessary to increase effectiveness and prevent unintended consequences; and (4) vertical and horizontal coordination are essential for securing the best possible outcomes, and (5) meaningful stakeholder participation throughout the planning process and implementation is a cornerstone of effective growth management (Bengston et al., 2004).

Public Policy in Green Open Space Management

Practice and implementation must come first when implementing public policies for the Management of Public Green Open Spaces (RTH). According to Sanusi and Putra (2019), public policy analysis is regarded as being more directed towards resolving actual policy issues in the field as opposed to being academically oriented. According to Thomas Dye (Sanusi and Putra, 2019), public policy analysis is a more direct explanation of what the government is doing, why it is adopting certain policies, and what the effects of these actions will be. Dye went on to say that while studying public policy can serve as an analysis of policy (analysis of policy), studying public policy can also serve as an analysis for policy (analysis for policy).

To continue directing the plan's realization toward the stated aims. Therefore, more public green open space is needed to tighten procedural and administrative control over supervision. Article 148 paragraph (1) of Law Number 32 of 2004 Concerning Regional Government emphasizes that in order to assist regional heads in enforcing Regional Regulations (Perda) and administering public order and public peace, a Civil Service Police U is required. This law, which covers provincial, district, and city governments, regulates the implementation of public order and public peace as an obligatory affair of regional governments. In order to evaluate the spatial justice of public open spaces, a framework consisting of five constructs—access and management, sociability and diversity, demand and provision, social stratum and information, and social inclusion—has been established. In-depth understanding and direction for upcoming work on public open space planning are provided by the relational interactions between these notions, which helps close the knowledge gap in the field (Jian et al., 2020).

In essence, Satpol PP offers community safety so that there can be a feeling of peace and order across society. It won't be simple to put measures in place to maintain the community's safety, peace, and order. It is essential to have a strong and stable Satpol PP institution in order for it to fulfill its obligations. Technically, an implementing rule in the form of Government Regulation Number 6 of 2010 concerning the Civil Service Police Unit is made so that the instructions in Law Number 32 of 2004 can be executed at the implementation level.

III. Research Methodology

This study employs a qualitative research methodology, which is frequently utilized and executed by a team of researchers in the social sciences, including environmental sciences. In the province of East Java's Probolinggo City, this study was carried out. Because there are no theories that are reduced to specific hypotheses in this study's focus area and no quantitative measurements of that emphasis, the researcher believes that a qualitative research approach is more appropriate and useful than a quantitative research approach. It is hoped that researchers will be able to fully and comprehensively describe the phenomena studied in the management of Public Green Open Spaces and more specifically, as described in detail in the research focus, through the use of a qualitative research approach in order to, in the end, be able to address the research problems that have been formulated and thus achieve the research objectives.

The following factors and considerations were taken into account when choosing the research location. In order to carry out the definition of article 29 paragraph 1 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, which states that Public Green Open Space is a green open space owned and managed by municipal government and used for the benefit of the general public, Public Green Open Space (RTH) in the city of Probolinggo is a priority program of the Probolinggo City Government; The Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) of the City of Probolinggo and the Environmental Agency's Strategic Plan have been integrated. This is in line with the mayor's vision of Probolinggo as a city of services with environmental insight that is advanced, prosperous, and just. The

fourth mission is to realize Probolinggo as an environmentally friendly service city with infrastructure development sustainable urban areas through.

In this study, informants were the first source of data. The informant's position provided an answer to the researcher's questions. Second, documents, often known as archives, might take the form of formal records or written content. Data from interviews with informants who frequent the public green open space, the neighborhood, local leaders, stakeholders, and managers of the public green open space were used in this study. operational monitoring of the creation of green spaces and recording of construction operations.

IV. Discussion

The Functions and Roles of Stakeholder Players in Probolinggo's Public Green Open Spaces (RTH) Management

In the City of Probolinggo area, the duties and responsibilities of stakeholder actors support the management of public Green Open Spaces (RTH). This refers to special leadership in the process of collaborative governance. In this situation, stakeholders or stakeholders who are Probolinggo City Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) manage green open space. These stakeholders are involved in identifying green infrastructure opportunities, improving relationships when creating green open space, utilizing funding opportunities, and resolving a variety of other issues pertaining to the use of public green open space infrastructure. In this sense, the creation and management of green open spaces in the City of Probolinggo region are under the purview of all parties and are not just the duty of the Regional Government, particularly the City of Probolinggo Environment Agency. The management of green open spaces in the Probolinggo City region can be done so successfully and efficiently by using the partner-based (together) strategy.

As the entity in charge of managing public green open space in Probolinggo city, the efforts of the Probolinggo city government, in this case the Probolinggo City Environmental Service, to restore the function of public green open space and be able to attract more public interest are obviously very much needed. It is important to understand that OPD and park visitors play a part in managing public open space in addition to Probolinggo City DLH's jurisdiction. As a result, the Probolinggo City Environment Service and the OPD must collaborate to create a park that the locals can enjoy. Of course, the government's role is necessary to forge connections with the business sector and the community in order to manage parks in Probolinggo City to the fullest extent possible. All parties involved in Probolinggo City's park administration must be able to work together politically, according to the Probolinggo City Government.

With its primary purpose serving as an environmental balancer, green open space (RTH) plays a significant role in metropolitan settings. According to Law Number 26 of 2007 about Spatial Planning, a city must have 30 percent of its land designated as green open space (RTH), with 20 percent designated as public green space and 10 percent designated as private green open space. Public green open space is frequently not used in ways that are consistent with its intended role, which results in subpar performance. According to research by Rahmiati, D., (2017), there are still only a small number of community social activities that take place in public green spaces since the amenities that make up urban space are inadequate and need to be improved. The state of pedestrian pathways, the placement of street vendors (PKL), the completeness of street furnishings (such as chairs and garden lights), and parking spaces are some of these factors. Public green spaces are being used for a variety of community activities, with playing, shopping, sitting down, and eating activities predominating. The presence of supporting facilities including trees, lighting, trash cans, street vendor stalls, motorcycle parking, and automobile parking has an impact on this use activity as well.

The City of Probolinggo has a strong goal to develop into an environmentally friendly, green city, which is distinguished by the existence of green places, one of which is a city park or public green open space that is appropriate and well-used by the community. One of the essential elements of urban space is public open space. In recent years, the presence of buildings in metropolitan areas has obscured the community's access to public space, which has the potential to widen social stratification inequalities. Consequently, it is difficult for individuals to decide where to stop to relax and take in the scenery naturally. Carr and Francis (1992) defined public space as a shared location where members of the public are allowed to engage in a variety of activities. Daily rituals, seasonal activities, or events are all examples of activities that take place. People with mental illnesses (ODGJ) and the homeless are invited to dwell in this area since it is a safe, free, and 24-hour accessible public space. They have viewed the Public Green Space as their own personal space, making the Social Service's presence there necessary as a community-focused organization. According to information from the Probolinggo City Social Service, 29 ODGJ will be secured from public green space and housed in social service shelters in 2021.

Community Participation in Realizing Environmental Comfort

Through care for and involvement in the environment, the community can play the role of supervisor of Public Green Open Spaces (RTH) to promote comfortable and safe environmental conditions, leading to advances in the administration of Public Open Spaces based on inherent supervision. With the use of Public Open Space as a venue for conducting collaborative and coaching activities in various community activities, it is hoped that the community's response—which was initially considered lacking in terms of oversight of Public Open Space—will be greater, benefiting visitors, managers, and community organizations. According to the Association of Environmental Cadres (PAKERLING), the purpose of Public RTH, which is operated by the Environmental Study Tourism Park (TWSL), has been to support PAKERLING activities by serving as a forum for Environmental Cadres and educational actors in Probolinggo City who are encouraged to participate in showing their support and concern for environmental sustainability. Let's Clean the Environment Together PAKERLING (ABBLP) was the name given to the movement in 2011, while PCF (Probolinggo Clean And Fair) was used in 2010.

Monitoring is one of the tasks involved in managing public open space. Every monitoring activity must have a foundation that serves as a benchmark for subsequent actions. These standards are compared by examining field conditions, and supervision of Public Green Open Space must be related to the issues encountered. As a result, other parties' cooperation is required because supervision is an initial action that necessitates subsequent actions that may have issues and that must involve the community. The community's political ideology as well as its way of life are important considerations in how the government plans for and operates in relation to community participation. The government is also responsible for state administration, state households, governance, development, and environmental preservation, specifically with regard to public green open spaces (RTH). goals should be in line with managerial planning and local government initiatives to create green spaces that are comfortable and adhere to legislation (Akpinar, 2016).

The Civil Service Police Unit's (SATPOL PP) responsibilities and functions, in the public Green Open Space (RTH) management paradigm

The Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) is a local organization responsible for upholding local laws, preserving public order, and ensuring security. maintaining public order and playing a part in city or district spatial planning in their capacity as municipal police. The goal of spatial planning and management in human life is to improve the environment, not the other way around (Soekanto, 2013). This means that spatial development-related activities must make careful use of natural resources without

endangering the environment. Development is an endeavour to make a place and its residents more prosperous, autonomous, and advanced (Mitchell and Griffin, 2003). The availability of green open space, particularly public green open space, is declining due to the rising demand for space, particularly for residential and developing land (Irwan, 2003). The Civil Service Police Unit and civil servant investigators within the government technically carry out the direction, control, and supervision of the implementation of public order in line with laws and regulations.

In connection with the performance of Satpol PP people who are in charge of achieving this condition, in an effort to create a calm and comfortable environment. It is the responsibility of the Regional Head to increase, particularly in enforcing regional regulations and implementing public order and public peace, the Civil Service Police U.S., as stated in Article 148 paragraph (1) of Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government: Conditions of security and order that are established in society will encourage the creation of national stability and will ensure smooth governance in the region and the implementation of regional development. Creating public green spaces for the neighborhood is one step that may be taken to improve the environment. These spaces can foster community contact, as well as provide play areas and infrastructure for kids and host a variety of other social activities. Public open space monitoring is one of the physical measures taken to regulate and enhance the quality of the residential environment. The purpose of oversight is to guard against irregularities, however the supervisory apparatus has its limitations. So that the monitoring carried out is better and as effective as possible, it is vital to collaborate with other parties and seek opinion. While carrying out the supervision, Satpol PP and DLH are also the public and visitors to the Public Green Open Space.

It is important to respect and not undervalue Satpol PP as a line of security in a setting where maintaining public order is a must. It may be deduced from a number of regulations from Government Regulation Number 16 of 2018 regarding Civil Service Police Units that the city police's duties include Perkada, enforcement, managing public order and peace, and executing public protection. Government Regulation Number 16 of 2018 about Civil Service Police Units serves as the normative legal standard for defining public order and public peace. According to Government Regulation Number 16 of 2018, public order and tranquillity are a dynamic state that enable the federal government, local governments, and the general public to carry out their functions in a calm, orderly, and peaceful way. According to the definition in the conditions of Administration Regulation Number 16 of 2018, society's condition does not result from the presence of an authoritarian government. Public peace and order can exist in a variety of situations.

In other words, people engage in social activities voluntarily. The government and local governments can effectively carry out government duties in addition to the community. In reference to Public Order, Probolinggo City Regional Regulation Number 23 of 2014. Public order is a way of life that is well-organized and in order in line with the laws and rules that are in place to create a vibrant, secure, and physically and spiritually peaceful society. In contrast, peace refers to a state or circumstance that is devoid of interruptions, threats (both real and imagined), and anxiety. The Probolinggo Municipal Civil Service Police Unit is a government-created entity that was designed as a regional apparatus to play a strategic role in the administration of regional government by fostering order, regularity, and local community compliance with regional laws. Therefore, the Civil Service Police Unit's role is to uphold regional laws, one of which is the upholding of laws pertaining to supervision in public green spaces.

Conclusion

The development of ornamental plants with multiple uses is a support for the city government's policy in managing public green open spaces (RTH) in the Probolinggo City region, which serves as educational, ecological, social, and economic facilities as well as environmental buffer zones. In order to make Public Green Open Space more appealing as tourist destinations, additional infrastructure facilities

are required, such as swimming pools, gazebos, and different animals. It is also necessary to increase the number of ornamental plants that serve multiple purposes in accordance with their functions in Public Open Space. The urban forest management policy of the City government was developed into a public green open space aimed as a tourist facility as well as a means of education, ecology, social and economic needs to also be equipped with other supporting facilities, such as a place to play and gather. Additionally, there are substantial effects of stakeholder actors' roles and functions in supporting the management of public green open space (RTH), notably when it comes to the provision of infrastructure and social services. In the Probolinggo City area, having public green spaces encourages a sense of community. In terms of structure, SATPOL PP as the institution in charge of enforcing regional regulations is given the power to punish offenders, but it must prioritize institutional actions that prioritize preventive measures through early detection and prevention, coaching, counseling, and patrols because their presence can give the visiting community Public RTH a sense of security and comfort.

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