

**IMPLEMENTATION OF KUPANG CITY GOVERNMENT CONTROL  
OF GREEN-OPEN SPACES  
(A STUDY OF REGIONAL REGULATION OF KUPANG CITY  
NUMBER 7 IN 2000)**

Pasah Gelora Isu, Jimmy Pello and Jeffry Likadja  
Masters Program in Postgraduate Legal Studies, Nusa Cendana University,  
E-mail: [pashagelorausu@gmail.com](mailto:pashagelorausu@gmail.com)

**ABSTRACT**

Green Open Space is an elongated area / pathway and / or grouped, the use of which is more open, a place to grow plants, both those that grow naturally and are intentionally planted. Urban areas must have at least 30% of green open space from the total area to ensure the balance of the city's ecosystem including increasing the aesthetic value of the city area . Implementation of the Authority of the City of Kupang in controlling the Green Open Space in the City of Kupang Based on the Regional Regulation of the City of Kupang Number 7 of 2000. Kupang City Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2000 is one of the solutions to overcome and control Green Open Space in the City. By dividing the structure of the area clearly related to Green open space, the City of Kupang can easily find out the points that become Green Open Space so that the control of Green Open Space is in accordance with the mandate of Law Number 26 Year 2007 concerning Spatial Planning in which Green Open Space in the city must reach 30% of the total area of the city can be achieved.

*Keywords: authority, local government, control, green open space.*

**PRELIMINARY**

Implement democratic life in the administration of the Government region the authority of District head in carrying out the duties and authority. Regional Head is the head of government who has the duties and authority in the administration of regional government based on democratic principles. According to Law No. 23 Year 2014 About the Regional Government, stating that head region the duty and authority is obliged to carry out the democratic life which is the authority of the head of the area to absorb the aspirations of the community, increase participation and follow up on complaints from the public.

Head region in organizing authority as the leader of the area of the P he Government's region has the duty and authority in accordance with article 65 of Law No. 23 of 2014 on the region Government region who said:

- a. Leading the implementation of government affairs which are the authority of the region based on the provisions of the legislation and policies determined by the Regional Representative Council
- b. Maintaining tranquility and public order
- c. Prepare and submit a draft local regulation on the short-term regional government plans and a draft regulation on the short-term regional government plans to the Regional Representative Council to be discussed with the Regional Representative Council as well as compile and determine the regional government work plan
- d. Prepare and submit a draft local regulation on regional budget, a Draft local regulation and amendments to the regional budget, and a draft Local regulation on accountability for implementing regional budget to the Regional Representative Council to be discussed together
- e. Represent the area in the inside and outside of the courts, and may appoint legal counsel to represent him in accordance with the regulations – regulations
- f. Propose appointment of deputy regional head
- g. Carry out other duties in accordance with rules and regulations.<sup>251</sup>

Green Open Space is an elongated area / pathway and / or grouped, the use of which is more open, a place to grow plants, both those that grow naturally and are intentionally planted. Urban areas must have at least 30% of green open space from the total area to ensure the balance of the city's ecosystem including increasing the aesthetic value of the city area.<sup>252</sup>

Green Open Space (*Green Openspaces*) is a region or area of ground which is dominated by plants built to specific habitat protection function, and physical facilities or city environment, and or network security infrastructure, and agriculture or aquaculture. In addition to improving the quality of the atmosphere, supporting the preservation of water and

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<sup>251</sup>Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, Article 65

<sup>252</sup>Secretary General of the Ministry of Agriculture in 2007

soil, Green Open *Spaces* in the midst of urban ecosystems also function to improve the quality of the urban landscape.<sup>253</sup>

Green Open Space in urban areas has an intrinsic function as an ecological support and an extrinsic function as an architectural function (beauty), a socio-cultural function, and an economic function. Referring to the ownership aspect, green open space is divided into public green open space and private green open space. Private green open space is green open space owned by certain institutions or individuals whose use is for a limited circle, including in the form of gardens or yard houses / buildings owned by the public / private planted with plants. Meanwhile, public green open space is green open space owned and managed by the city / regency regional government that is used for the benefit of the general public.<sup>254</sup>

In the nature of Law No. 32 of 2009 on the Protection and Environmental Management, not just development in the context of prosperous the community alone but should have a positive impact on the environment in order to create development that is environmentally sound and does not create pollution, polluter 's in the water , land or air. Therefore , it will automatically have a positive impact on the people who are part of the environment.<sup>255</sup>

The proportion of Green open space public area of at least 20% is provided by the city local government meant that the proportion of green open space can be guaranteed a minimum of accomplishments allowing utilization by the community. Space Green open space as open space utilization is more greencharging crops or natural vegetation or crops such as agriculture, landscaping, agriculture and so on.<sup>256</sup>

The arrangement of green open space in urban areas is held aiming as follows:

1 achieve optimal urban layout, harmonious, and balanced in the development of human life;

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<sup>253</sup>Rustam Surianto, 2000, *Basic Layout and Adoption* , PT. GramediaPustaka Utara, Jakarta, page 1.

<sup>254</sup>At the r ektorat J en Dral Spatial Year 2008.

<sup>255</sup>Constitution number. 32 of 2009 *on the Protection and Environmental Management*

<sup>256</sup>Minister of Internal Affairs regulations number 1 Year 2007 *About Green Open Space Planning in Urban Area*

- 2 Improving the function of urban areas in a harmonious, harmonious, and balanced manner between the development of the environment and the way of life of the people; and
- 3 Regulate the use of space in order to increase the prosperity of the people and prevent and overcome negative impacts on the natural environment, the artificial environment and the social environment.<sup>257</sup>

Parks Nostalgia is one of the few green open space in the city of Kupang whose management is still not reflect good governance, such as governance landscape that has not been good, the grass is getting high, surveillance is less routine to park Nostalgia, cleanliness of the area landscape the less awake . Therefore, in realizing the management of Green Open Spaces as real public spaces and excellent public services, the government has established partnerships with the private sector as an implementation of the pillars of *good governance*.

Parks in Kupang City is one of the facilities provided and maintained by the government Kupang city to meet the needs of residents of the city of Kupang in obtaining recreational needs such as relax, pleasure, rest, exercise, game, scenery, environmental education and ecological functions. These city parks can be in the form of sports fields, urban forests, parks for sitting, pedestrian parks or city parks that vary in size and beauty. Urban parks are part of the natural landscape of a city that can provide various functions such as passive and active recreation, environmental benefits and wildlife habitat.<sup>258</sup>

The fact that there is a large-scale development and the continued development of the City of Kupang as the city of East Nusa Tenggara Province makes the Green Open Space land thinning from year to year. The total area of Kupang City based on data from the Kupang City National Land Agency (BPN) is 180.27km<sup>2</sup>. The details are based on the area of the sub-districts are Alak District (86.91km<sup>2</sup>), Maulafa District (54.80 km<sup>2</sup>), Oebobo District (14.22 km<sup>2</sup>), Kota Raja District (6.10 km<sup>2</sup>), Kelapa Lima District (15.02 km<sup>2</sup>), and

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<sup>257</sup> Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning

<sup>258</sup> Simond JO , 198 4 , *Landscape Architecture*, New York McGraw-Hili, page. 72

Kota Lama District (3.22 km<sup>2</sup>). Then the corresponding Law Number 26 Year 2007 on top of the city of Kupang should have a green open space (public or private) with an area of 54.08 km<sup>2</sup>.<sup>259</sup>

The area of Green Open Space in Kupang City has only reached 19 % of the total area of the Kupang Green Open Space. Whereas based on the rules stated in Law No. 26/2007 P as long as 29 paragraph 2 concerning Spatial Planning, it is required that green open space in the City area must be at least 30 % of the total area of the City. Of the 19 % Green Open Space owned by the government is a Green Open Space of varying size, and spread throughout the City. The Green Open Space includes green lines along the river in the city of Kupang, and the median area of the road. There is also an urban forest area on the Manutapen village office campsite, and some land along the R.A road. Kartini Kelapa Lima.<sup>260</sup>

Green open space is not utilized in accordance with the rules at a utilization of real and weak prevention law, especially the supervision of areas with green open space Open in Kota Kupang. In this context, the Kupang City coastal area is actually used as a green open space as well as access to the sea or view of the sea but is utilized by the City of Kupang to get the benefits of Regional Revenues that have been proven by the construction of hotels and restaurants. The hotel and restaurant include: Fisherman Restaurant, Christal Hotel, Sotis Hotel, On The Rock Hotel, and Timor Beach, and Ima Hotel.

Law - Law Number 26 Year 2007 on Spatial Planning , the City Government has the authority to manage the green open space in accordance with the specifications of its territory. Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning states that the authority of the City Government in the implementation of spatial planning of urban areas includes:

- 1) Urban Spatial Planning of the city;
- 2) Regional Space Utilization of the city; and

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<sup>259</sup>BPS Publication, Kupang City in Figures 2017

<sup>260</sup>Kupang, NTTOnline.com , Kupang's Green Open Space is only 19 Percent , December 20, 2016

3) Space Utilization Control areas of the city.

Kupang City Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2000 is one of the solutions to overcome and control Green Open Space in the City. By clearly dividing the structure of the area relating to Green open space contained in the Kupang City Regulation Number 7 of 2000 concerning Green Open Space, the authority of the Kupang City Government is stipulated in Article 6, Article 7 and Article 8, the Kupang City Government can easily find out the point that becomes Green Open Space so that the control of Green Open Space is in accordance with the mandate of Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning in which Green Open Space in Cities must reach 30% of the City's area.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The research was conducted on the date of 17 July 2019 until 17 October 2019 at the Department environment is living an Cleanliness Kupang and the Department of Public Works and Public Housing Kupang. The focus of the research that the authors take is related to the Implementation Authority of the City of Kupang in controlling green open space in the city of Kupang berdasarkan Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2000Kupang . All data obtained in this study are processed through several stages: (1) Editing is checking errors of data that has been magnified by the order accounted for (2) Data Processing which gives tick on each data which has the same character (3) Tabulation is compiling the data that has been obtained in the form of a simple table to facilitate analysis (4) Verification of the data is to re-examine the truth of the tabulated information. All data that has been processed is then analyzed in a juridical-descriptive-qualitative manner by explaining or describing the data obtained by providing a logical and correct interpretation in accordance with existing facts and / or legal rules related to the problems in this study.

## THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

### 1. Theory of Authority

Authority is an understanding derived from the law of government organizations, which can be explained as all the rules relating to the acquisition and use of governmental authorities by the subject of public law in public law relations.<sup>261</sup>

Every government action is required to be based on legitimate authority. The authority was obtained through three sources. The authority of attribution is usually outlined through the division of state power by the constitution, while the authority of the delegation and the mandate is the authority that comes from delegation.

### 2. Local Government

Government is *Bctuurvoering* or the implementation of government tasks, while the Government is an organ / tool or tool that runs the government. From sense it clear that the Government is a means to carry out the interests of the public, so that people more prosperous.<sup>262</sup>

According to Article 1 Number 2 of Law Number 23 Year 2014 concerning Regional Government, what is meant by Regional Government is the administration of government affairs by the regional government and DPRD according to the principle of broadest autonomy in the system and principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in the Act Basic 1945. In addition, Regional Government also means the implementation of regional government functions carried out by regional government institutions, namely the Regional Government and the Regional Representative Council (DPRD).

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<sup>261</sup>Ridwan HR. *State Administrative Law*. PT Raja GrafindoPersada. Jakarta 2013. page. 71.

<sup>262</sup>HR Ridwan 2002, *State Administrative Law*, Raja GrafindoPersada, Jakarta, page. 2

### 3. Sustainable Development

Sustainable development aims to improve the welfare of society, to meet human needs and aspirations. Sustainable development is basically intended to seek equitable distribution of development between generations in the present and the future. According to environmental quality (1990) development (which is basically more economic oriented) can be measured for sustainability based on three criteria, namely: (1) There is no waste of use of natural resources or depletion of natural resources; (2) No pollution and other environmental impacts; (3) Activities must be able to increase useable resources or replaceable resources.

The development of the concept of sustainable development needs to consider socially and culturally reasonable needs, disseminate values that create different consumption standards within the limits of environmental capability, and naturally everyone is able to aspire. However, there is a tendency that the fulfillment of these needs will depend on the needs in realizing economic growth or production needs at the maximum scale. Sustainable development clearly requires economic growth in a place where its main needs cannot be consistent with economic growth, provided the contents of growth reflect the principles of sustainability.

## RESULTS D AN DISCUSSION

### **A. Implementation of the Authority of the City of Kupang in controlling the Green Open Space in the City of Kupang is based on the Local Regulation of the City of Kupang Number 7 of 2000.**

#### 1. Implementation of Authority related to Structuring of Green Road Areas

The implementation of the authority of the City of Kupang in relation to the arrangement of the green lane area is based on the Kupang City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2000 concerning the Green Open Space of Kupang City Article 6 paragraph 7 which includes the vegetation criteria for the Green Road Area including:



- a. The criteria for plant structure are half-dense to dense leaves, dominant green color, roots do not disturb the foundation;
- b. Growth speed varies;
- c. Dominant perennial plant species;
- d. In the form of habitat for local plants and cultivated plants;
- e. Spacing of plants half-tight to a meeting of 90% of the area must be greened

#### Article 7

Green Open Space as referred to in article 5 of this Regional Regulation is open space as stipulated in the Kupang City Spatial Plan

#### Article 8

The detailed boundaries of green open space as referred to in article 7 of this Regional Regulation, are further stipulated by the decision of the mayor

The Spatial Plan for the Kupang City area especially the green lane area has been determined. The development of green road is the focus of the City Government of Kupang so that the green road points are not continuously reduced according to the existing Spatial Plan. Eltari I Street, Frans Seda Street, and Eltari III Street are some of the green paths that must be maintained and preserved. In detail the area of the green lane road cannot be ascertained but the points of the green lane road area have been determined by the Kupang City Government in the Kupang City Spatial Plan.

The activities of the Government of Kupang in this case the Department of Environment and Sanitation Kupang to improve the quality of k rein j groove h ijau road that is planted j enis annual plant that is mahogany, cypress trees, banyan tree and the tree sepe Area green lane road Kupang City. In addition Kupang City Government also adorn the area groove green street with a variety of flowers interspersed in the middle of a large tree to add beauty to the city of Kupang. Another thing done by the City Government of Kupang is

to plant saplings around the roadside to prevent fallen trees due to old or commonly known as reforestation.

Green open spaces around the green paths of the road can be categorized as spaces where plants grow and are useful, and the types of plants that are planted in the green paths of the city in Kupang area tree plants, bush plants, vines. green lane road has the power to shape the character of Kupang City and maintain the quality of the environment. The city landscape is a man-made landscape as a result of human activities around the green lane of the road in managing green open space to meet the life needs of the people of Kupang City.<sup>263</sup>

Condition Green line street based classification of roads in Kupang City Eltari I Street was road state, Frans Seda road is road state and Eltari III Street is road state. The third way is using the line - the one direction, groove green at Street Eltari are in the middle lane straight two-way, to the Frans Seda green lane road is placed in the center lane in both directions and some green belt next to the straight path in both directions

Eltari I Street, Frans Seda Street, and Eltari III Street have a length of 11 km<sup>2</sup>, the width of the road along with the sidewalk 13 m, as well as by placement on the right and left of the road and on the median of the road that has very diverse vegetation. However, the presence of green lanes on this road is still lacking, both in number and distribution. On one side there is a high green lane, the other side of the existence of plants is very low. so that some parts of the road seem hot and arid, especially during the day. for the Frans Seda road . The condition of this road is not much different from Eltari III, which is that part of the road feels hot and arid because the distribution and amount of vegetation on the green lane of the road is not proportional to the existing land area . Besides that, on some of the damaged sidewalks, there are wild grasses that seem to be left, adding to the impression of poor maintenance of the green road on this road.

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<sup>263</sup>Simonds, JO and BW Starke. 2006. *Landscape Architecture*. McGraw-Hill Book Co . New York. Page. 396

Green lane on the three streets of Kupang City, namely Eltari I Street, Frans Seda Street, and Eltari III Street are planted with various types of vegetation including tree species, types of shrubs, and types of ground cover in the form of lines 1 row of plants. Vast green open spaces, specifically green space in Kupang city is still less or lower than what has been specified Constitution Act No. 26 of 2007 on the green open space that is at least 30%, so that the number, size and distribution of plants available yet controlling air pollution on these three roads requires structuring.

## 2. The exercise of authority is related to the Arrangement of Urban Green Areas in Cities

Implementation of Kupang City Government authority with regard to the arrangement of green areas gardening an city based on the Kupang City Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2000 on the Green Open Space Article 6, paragraph 1 which are translated as criterion vegetation for City Landscape Green Zone, namely:

- a. Plant Characteristics; not gummy / poisonous, the branches are not easily broken, the roots do not disturb the foundation, structure and are half tight to tight;
- b. The type of height varies, the color green and other color variations are balanced;
- c. Medium growth speed;
- d. In the form of habitat for local plants and cultivated plants;
- e. Annual or seasonal plants;
- f. Spacing of plants half-tight, 90% of the area must be greened.

### Article 7

Green Open Space as referred to in article 5 of this Regional Regulation is open space as stipulated in the Kupang City Spatial Plan

### Article 8

The detailed boundaries of green open space as referred to in article 7 of this Regional Regulation, are further stipulated by the decision of the mayor

The Kupang City Regional Spatial Plan, especially with regard to the city's green landscapes, has been mapped. Within the area of Kupang City, there are parks that are both small and large scale. On a small scale, namely Ina Boi Park, PU Roundabout Park, Pulau Indah Park, Oesapa Park, the Love Park Roundabout Park while the large-scale or standard park is Nostalgia Park. The spatial plan of the City of Kupang specifically the city landscape has not yet been ascertained in detail, but the park points in Kupang City have been clearly defined in the spatial plan of the City of Kupang.

Activities undertaken by the City of Kupang in improving the quality of green gardening in Kota Kupang namely cleaning the parks in Kota Kupang particularly Nostalgia Park each day with janitors park. In addition, the Kupang City Government cooperated with several elements of the community, students and related institutions to plant plants around the Nostalgia Park. What is also done by the City Government of Kupang is doing regular watering every day on the parks in the City of Kupang and conducting surveillance every day in the parks in the City of Kupang.

Located in village office Fatululi, Oebobo District, Nostalgia Park is designed as a city park. With jogging track facilities, sports arena and culinary tours. In the Nostalgia Park there is the Nusantara Peace Gong. Gong Nusantara Peace (GPN) is a means of fraternity and unifying the nation. Comes from the Village of Pakis Aji, Plajan District, Jepara Regency, Central Java Province. The 450-year-old Gong belongs to Ms. Musrini, who is the heir of the seventh generation of the originator of the gong. Gong Perdamaian is made of a mixture of brass (bronze) and bronze, diameter of 2 meters and the weight  $\pm$  100 kg. Gong Perdamaian Nusantara meaningful life balance and give more value, pride, good image and a source of income throughout the mas 'a' for the area to receive it.

Nostalgia Park is all intended to serve residents of the City of Kupang. This park serves the entire population of the Kupang City, with spacious gardens are quite extensive. This Nostalgia Park can be shaped as a green open space (green field), which is equipped with sports facilities. All these facilities are open to the public. Physical elements added to the design of the Nostalgia Park include, among others:

- a. *Playground* where children can play with various games such as swing , basketball field.
- b. *Jogging track* is a *track* for those who like *jogging* in the morning with this facility is expected to improve the health of residents of Kupang City and tourists who want to enjoy the cool city of Kupang in the morning. Quite interesting because the *jogging track* has neat grooves with plants that decorate around the park making users feel comfortable for sports .
- c. The grass garden is an important part of the Nostalgia Park and the flowers are decorated to beautify the Nostalgia Park
- d. The toilets provided must be clean and fit for use by users, this can reflect the value of cleanliness and comfort of the park;
- e. Nostalgia Park is also equipped with a *Rest Area* or a place of rest for every citizen of Kupang who wants to enjoy the beauty of Nostalgia Park.

Table 1  
The existing parks in the city of Kupang

No	Urban Green Areas and Cities
1	Nostalgia Park, Ina Boi Park, PU Roundabout Park, Pulau Indah Park, Oesapa Park, Love Sculpture Roundabout Park, AdipuraPenfui Park, Oebufu Park, HKSN Park, Sonbai Park, Fontein Park, Kupang Terminal Park, Kalpataru Park, Kirab Sculpture Round Park , Oebobo Market Roundabout, AdiSuciptoPenfuiBoulevard, Boulevard Piet A. Tallo, FransSedaBoulevard, EltariBoulevard, Park in front of SMA 3 towards Ramayana, Eltari Police Post Round Park, Transmart Front Park, Front Park of Law and Human Rights Office, Boulevard Outer Ring Office of Kupang Mayor, and in front of the Museum and in front of the Kupang City DPRD office

Source: Secretary of the City of Kupang's Environment and Sanitation Office

3. Implementation of Authority related to the Arrangement of Urban Recreation Green Areas

Implementation of Kupang City Government authority with regard to the arrangement of green area of the city recreation based on the Kupang City Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2000 on the Green Open Space Article 6, paragraph 3 of which presented vegetation criteria Green Zone Recreation for the City include:

- a. Plant characteristics: non-gummy / poisonous, branches not easily broken, roots do not disturb the foundation, half-dense leaf structure, varying heights, green color and other balanced color variations;
- b. Medium growth speed;
- c. Annual or seasonal plants;
- d. In the form of habitat for local plants and cultivated plants;
- e. Around 40% -60% of the area must be green.

Article 7

Green Open Space as referred to in article 5 of this Regional Regulation is open space as stipulated in the Kupang City Spatial Plan

Article 8

The detailed boundaries of green open space as referred to in article 7 of this Regional Regulation, are further stipulated by the decision of the mayor

The City Spatial Plan of the City of Kupang, especially relating to the green recreation area of the city has been established in the spatial area of the City of Kupang. Some of the recreation areas of Kupang City are Goa Kristal, Lasiana Beach, Oesapa Beach, Tablolong Beach. In detail, the area of Kupang's recreational green area has not been ascertained, but the points that have become recreational green areas have been determined and are spread throughout the city of Kupang.

Activities undertaken by the City of Kupang in improving the quality of green spaces of Kupang city namely reproduce facilities recreational area of the city such as in Namosain beach, Pantai Batu Nona (Nunsui beach), Tedys Kupang beach, where every year through the Government budget Kupang City arranges recreational areas to improve the comfort of the people of Kupang City. In addition, the activities carried out by the Kupang City Government are cleaning up rubbish around the Kupang City recreation area by cleaning staff. Another thing done by the City Government of Kupang is to supervise the facilities that are around the recreation area of the City of Kupang in order not to be damaged so that it does not spend any more budget to repair the damaged facilities.

Considering that Kupang's recreational green area is a determinant factor in determining the quality of the environment in Kupang City, the Kupang green recreation area itself must be at its best. The elements of green open space, such as trees, flowers, bodies of water, must be in conditions and situations that match their living conditions. So the existence of the Kupang green recreation area itself is not an object, but the subject of quality improvement for the urban area.

Table 2  
Points Region Recreation Greens in the city of Kupang

No	Name of Recreation Place in Kupang City
1	Crystal Cave, Lasiana Beach, Oesapa Beach, Tablolong Beach, Water, Oenesu Falls, Bukit Cinta, Monkey Cave Recreation Park, Namosain Beach, Batu Nona Beach (Nunsui Beach), Kupang Tedys Beach

Source: Secretary of the City of Kupang's Environment and Sanitation Office

#### 4. Implementation of Authority related to the Arrangement of Green Areas for Sports Activities

Implementation of Kupang City Government authority with regard to the arrangement of the green belt area based on the Kupang City Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2000 on the Green Open Space Article 6, paragraph 4 of which are explained vegetation criteria for Green Zone Sport Activities include:

- a. Plant characteristics: non-gummy / poisonous, branches not easily broken, roots do not disturb the foundation;
- b. Annual or seasonal plants;
- c. In the form of habitat for local plants and cultivated plants;
- d. Annual or seasonal plants;
- e. Plant spacing is not dense 40% -60% of the total area must be greened.

#### Article 7

Green Open Space as referred to in article 5 of this Regional Regulation is open space as stipulated in the Kupang City Spatial Plan

#### Article 8

The detailed boundaries of green open space as referred to in article 7 of this Regional Regulation, are further stipulated by the decision of the mayor

The City Spatial Plan of the City of Kupang, especially with regard to the green area for sports activities, has been determined by the City of Kupang. Some of the points that serve as a place to exercise or jog for the people of Kupang City are the Nostalgia Park, the surrounding Pasir Panjang Beach, the Area within the Nusa Cendana University Campus, and the green area around the El Tari Kupang Airport . The size of the area for sports activities in the City of Kupang in detail is uncertain but points for the area of sports activities have been determined in the spatial layout of the City of Kupang.

Activities undertaken by the City of Kupang in improving the quality of green sports activities by adding the areas of exercise with surrounding trees or plants are long-lived. Facilities that are still lacking are continuously improved, such as sports facilities around the Nostalgia Park where there is a basketball court. In addition, the activities carried out by the Kupang City Government, namely conducting regular supervision of these sports



facilities so that they are not easily damaged and also for trees or plants around the exercise area, are routinely conducted by the Kupang City Government.

Recreational sports are sports that are carried out by people with a passion and ability that grows and develops in accordance with the conditions and cultural values of the local community for health, fitness, and excitement.<sup>264</sup>

The sports field in Nostalgia Park is the basketball court. The basketball court is oriented to face west and east so that it is often dazzled when the people of Kupang City do sports activities. The arrangement of the basketball court was also made by providing shade vegetation around the facilities to support the ecological concept, support the comfort of the performers who are active in it, and the impression of being close to nature.

Table 3  
Name of the Green Zone for Sports Activities in the City of Kupang

No	Name of the Green Zone for Sports Activities
1	Nostalgia Park, around Pasir Panjang Beach, Green Lane along Line 40, Area within the Nusa Cendana University Campus, and green area around El Tari Kupang Airport.

Source: Secretary of the City of Kupang's Environment and Sanitation Office

Implementation Authority of the Government of Kupang in controlling green open space with a minimum proportion of green open space in the Kupang of Kupang which is not in accordance with Act No. 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning. In the policy made by the Kupang City government, it cannot be separated from the legal provisions made by the Kupang City government, namely in the form of the Kupang City Regulation No. 7 of 2000 concerning Green Open Space. However, these regulations cannot be said to be solid. Nevertheless Regional Regulation Kupang No. 7 of 2000 has remained a strength to the Government of Kupang as it includes the establishment of areas of green open space to be built in the city of Kupang.

<sup>264</sup>State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia. 2005. *Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 3 of 2005 concerning the National Sports System*. Republic of Indonesia State Gazette Year 2005, No. 89. Jakarta: State Secre

In solving the problems of procurement of green open space that is balanced, efforts should be made by the government of Kupang mainly are socialize Act Number. 26 Year 2007 on Spatial Planning and implementing regulations, namely Regulation of the Minister of Public Works No. 05 / rule / M / 2008 concerning the Guidelines for Provision and Utilization of Green Open Space in Urban Areas in an open and focused manner both to the staff of authorized agencies, the private sector, as well as to the people of Kupang city . It is intended that the application of the Spatial Planning Law concerning green open space is relatively easier to implement.

Table 4

The area of Green Open Space is in accordance with the Kupang City Spatial Plan Details in 2019

Location	RTH (Ha)	Borders (Ha)	Amount
BWK I	133.03	48.65	181.68
BWK II	56,485	89,158	146,003
BWK III	136,934	117,458	254,392
BWK IV	245,727	187,261	432,988
BWK V	19,892	155,704	175,596
BWK VI	181,296	779,755	961,051
BWK VII	16,849	629461	646,031
Total	790,213	2007,807	2798.02

Source: Results of the calculation of total green open space on the RDTR map in Kupang City by the Public Works and Public Housing Office of Kupang City

The total area of green open space in the city of Kupang is currently recorded at 790,213 Ha or 15.52% , the area is divided into green belt areas. While in the form of a border recorded 2007,807 Ha. Regarding the condition of green open space in the city of Kupang at the present time can be said to have a condition that is less good because the Government of Kupang City which manages the green open spaces of less perform control of open green space in the city of Kupang.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the problems and the results of the research that the authors have conveyed, the authors can submit a conclusion, that is implementation Authority of the City of Kupang in controlling green open space is still low on the whole territory of the city of Kupang and aim to improve aspects of the arrangement region green lane road , arrangement of green areas of city , the arrangement of green areas recreation town as well as the arrangement of green areas for sports activities in the area Kupang City has not been implemented well.

## SUGGESTION

Based on the problem, the results of the study, as well as the conclusions that have been submitted, the writer can submit a suggestion that is implementation Authority of the City of Kupang in controlling green open space in the city of Kupang must ditingkatkan and some aspects of Arrangement neighborhood green lane road , arrangement of green areas pertaman an city , the arrangement of green areas recreation town as well as the arrangement of green areas for sports activities in the city of Kupang must be programmed and implemented well.

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