

Green Open Space Housing Public Company Panakkukang Makassar Indonesia

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ABSTRACT: This study is a field research that aims to determine the extent of green open spaces that serve as neighborhood parks in Housing Public Company Panakkukang, which consists of three areas: Toddopuli, Tidung, and Tamalate. Population in this study, is the third of the areas. The selected sample is Tamalate, arguing that the area is in the middle and is central to the whole Housing Public Company Panakkukang. Data collection tool used is the Global Positioning System. Data analysis techniques, qualitative analysis that compares the comparison theory / standard SNI 03-1733-2004. Standard Housing in Urban Environmental Planning with the reality on the field. Based on the results and discussion, it is known that the area of green open space in the area of Housing Public Company Panakkukang Makassar city in general is not in accordance with the provisions of the extent of green open space required in SNI 03-1733-2004.

Keywords: Public Housing, Green Open Space, Analysis compares standard .

INTRODUCTION

The important role of green open space in Indonesia, arranged in the Guidelines Green Open Space in Urban Area based on the Decree of the Ministry of Public Works of the Republic of Indonesia (1987) Number. 378/KPTS/1987 on the attestation Standard Building Construction Indonesia, particularly in appendix 22 of the Directive Planning Region City Housing. Regulation of the Minister of Public Works. 41/PRT/89. Then the construction standards have been signed into the Indonesian National Standard SNI 03-1733-2004 (BSN, 2004). Technical wisdom Regarding green open space, such as the planning standard sports facilities and open areas.

Budiharjo (1999) argues that green open space is part of the space as a container that can hold certain activities of the community an environment that has no cover in physical form. Another theory states that the urban social life would be better and healthier when provided enough green open space, planned and organized, these conditions will provide a healthy mental growth and positive experience for every age level (Laurie, 1984). Carmona et al. (2003) argues that a green open space in a settlement will contribute effective and useful if it contains an element of comfort, relaxation both passive and active.

The relationship between physical space and social space or between form and function by experts in the era of modern

architecture has spawned a theory Form Follow Function (Sullivan, 1856) in Yulianto (1997, 83), which means, that every form of physical space should follow the characteristic function of activity. However, in the era of post-modern architecture these relationships tend to be ignored, and more emphasis on the importance of physical space.

The open space is a space dominated by the natural environment in and outside of the city, in the form of garden, courtyard, city recreation areas and green line (Trancik, 1986). Besides, the open space is also one important element in the establishment of environmental area (Shirvani, 1985).

Carr (1999) argues that, public space must be responsive, democratic and meaningful. Responsive public space means should be used for a wide variety of activities. Democratically is a public space that should be utilized in the general population without differentiating social, economic, and cultural. Even the democratic elements are placed as one of the character of public space because he had to reach for the citizens in their various physical conditions, including those with disabilities and the elderly. Colquhon in Madanipour (1986) provides a limitation on urban spaces inter alia, by distinguishing between physical space and social space.

Physical space associated with a form morphologically space and how space is used and influence to user's perception, as

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well as the significance of the space for human life. Social space is the implication of space on their various social activities. Waiver of the provision, maintenance, as well as the function of open space as a public space now makes the public increasingly difficult to enjoy the open space functions as a public space. The existence of open space in this area is needed, especially in terms freshness and its functions, among others, to support the activities of citizens as a means of exercise, socialize, and also recreation.

In general, green open spaces are part of urban important in determining the quality of the urban environment and the lives of its people. With the green open spaces of the available oxygen is good for the needs of local communities and also contribute to the needs of global oxygen, creating new ecosystems for living beings like birds perched around the park, as water catchment areas, as windbreaks, improve water quality soil, prevent flooding, reduce city temperatures, reducing air pollution. In general, would lead to comfort, well being and welfare for the people, the quality of the balance of supporting the continuity of the functions of life.

Based on some of the above opinion, it can be concluded that the role and function of green open spaces, within the scope of urban areas, it is very important to support the activities of urban communities, that is way people in the urban environment to be healthy physically and mentally, and can interact socially in the area of green open space.

Green open space as a playground, exercise, socializing and other activities, can be shaped parks or sports area that have the service level the number of people it serves. In accordance with the Decree of the Minister of Public Works Number. 378/KPTS/1987. Requires availability of neighborhood parks in urban areas as follows: First, each 250 residents provided a garden area of 250 m², this park is a park residential neighborhood to serve the activities of children aged taken 5 years, elderly people and housewives, so it can be means of socialization in the surrounding population. Secondly, every 2500 residents provided a garden area of 1250 m², the park is to accommodate youth activities, such as sports or other community activities. Third, every 30,000 residents provided the garden of 9000 m² park is to serve the community activities such as jogging in the morning, play ball, Shalad Eid. This green open space can also be in a passive activity, so the main facilities are provided only in the form of garden chairs, a circulation path, and the large trees as the shelter.

Housing Public Company is a state-owned enterprise, which was given the task and responsibility of the Government of Indonesia to build and provide homes for people, especially low-income communities. Housing Tamalate is one part of Housing Public Company Panakkukang Permai regional division VII Makassar City, was built in 1989. The housing development is intended for low-income people, with diverse types of home building, such as type 21 m², 36 m², 45 m², and 70 m². Which has been equipped with basic facilities and infrastructure for housing.

The availability of green open space in Housing Tamalate an

effort to realize the Decree of the Minister of Public Works. 378/KPTS/1987, concerning the provision of green open space urban settlement. By applying the Decree of the Minister of Public Works as a yardstick to determine the extent of open green space in the area is calculated by multiplying the number of people served by the standard area of green open space per capita, or with a minimum size = 30% of the total area of housing, to ensure the balance of the ecosystem of the city, guaranteeing balance hydrological system, and balance mikroklimatologi, as well as other ecological systems that can increase the availability of clean air needed by the community, and at the same time can increase the aesthetic value of the city. Based on the above, the issues analyzed in this study, is whether the wide open green space in the area of Housing Public Company regional VII Panakkukang Makassar city is in conformity with ISO standards 03-1733-2004 (BSN, 2004) ?

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research is a field research intends to see what extent the rule SNI 03-1733-2004 (BSN, 2004) and other rules implemented on Housing Public Company regional VII Panakkukang Makassar. The population in this study, is the whole area Housing Public Company regional VII Panakkukang Makassar, which consists of three areas: Toddopuli, Tidung, and Tamalate. Selected samples are Tamalate area on the reason that the area is in the middle and is central to the whole region Housing Public Company regional VII Panakkukang. Data were collected by a survey using a Global Positioning System (GPS), to measure the area of housing, the spacious room awoke and vast open spaces of green or not build. Data analysis technique used is alalisis qualitative comparison, comparing vast green open space that should be in accordance with the rules, and spacious green open space that exist in Housing Tamalate Makassar as the samples.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Housing Public Company Panakkukang Regional.VII Makassar City has an area of 124.69 hectares, built in 1989 is divided into three areas, namely: Tamalate, Tidung, and Toddopuli. This area is located in the district of Makassar city Rappocini density 251.20 inhabitants/ha (The number of data at District residents Rappocini 2015).

Housing Tamalate area as the sampled in this study, is one of the large-scale residential neighborhood in the city of Makassar, the total area of approximately 1/3 of the total area as a whole, which is about 45 hectares, or approximately 450,000 m², with a population = 59.269 persons. Based on the Spatial Plan of Makassar, Tamalate Housing area locations are in central and eastern parts of the city, which is a residential area of high population density.

Based on the standard SNI 03-1733-2004 (BSN.2004), wide open green space = 1 m²/ capita or standard 1 m² / resident, so wide open green space in the area of Housing Tamalate, should = 59.265 m². It is also supported by other regulations, namely

the provision Minister of Public Works No. 378/Kpts/1987. But if wearing the standard green open space according to the instructions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia No. 14 (1988) on the arrangement of open space in urban areas is 60% for the needs of the building and 40% for open space, including a green open space of at least 30% of the area. If using this standard, the area of green open space should be: $30\% \times 450,000 = 135,000 \text{ m}^2$. The results of observations and measurements show that, the

data Housing department Tamalate and open green spaces that exist in the region, can be seen in Fig. 1.

Based on the data in Figure 1 (site plan), there are three locations open green space in the area indicated by the color green. To view the three locations of open green space in detail can be seen in the Fig.2. For location 2, can be seen in Fig. 3, and for locations 3 can be seen in Fig. 4

Based on the analysis field, wide open green space in the area of Housing Tamalate, are: (1) location 1 = 150 m^2 , (2) location

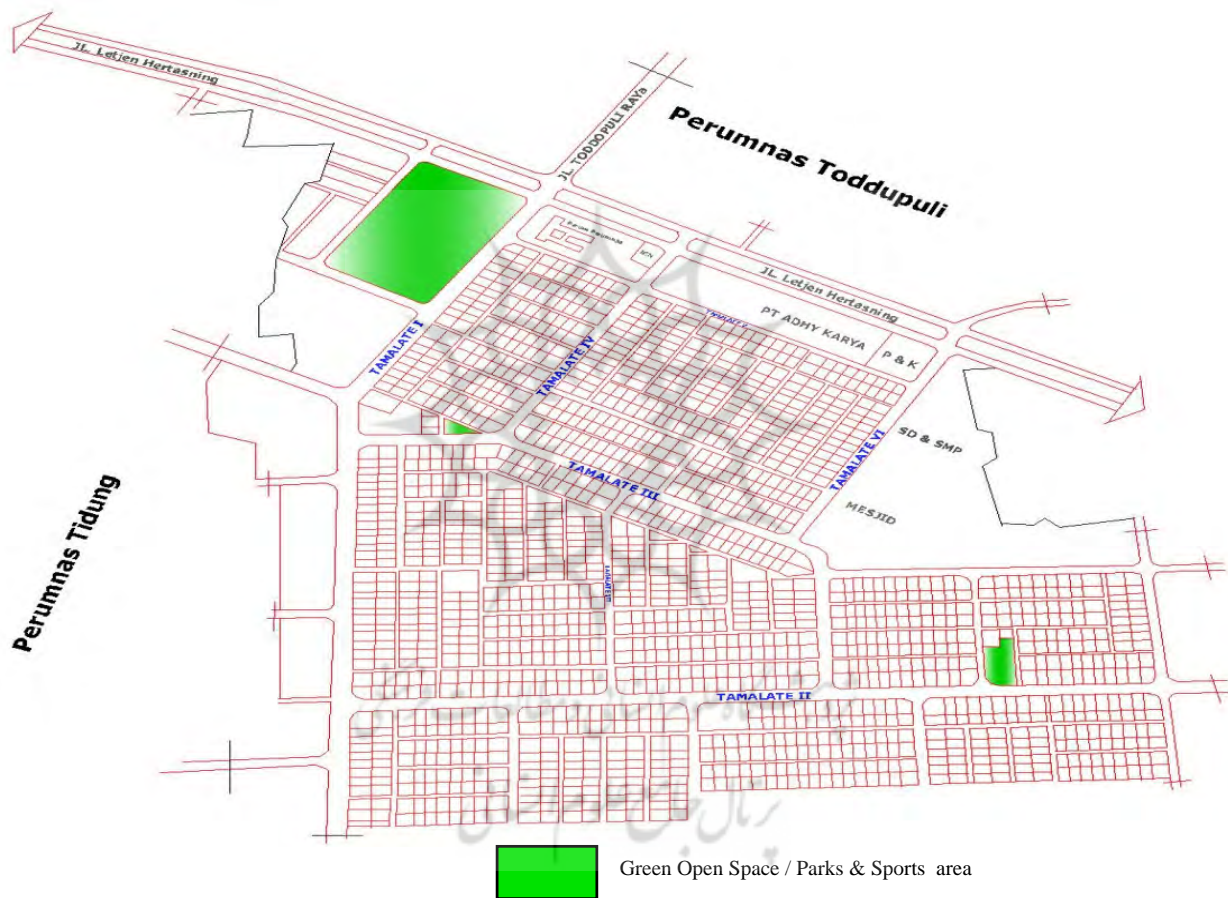


Fig. 1: Site Plan Housing Region Tamalate.

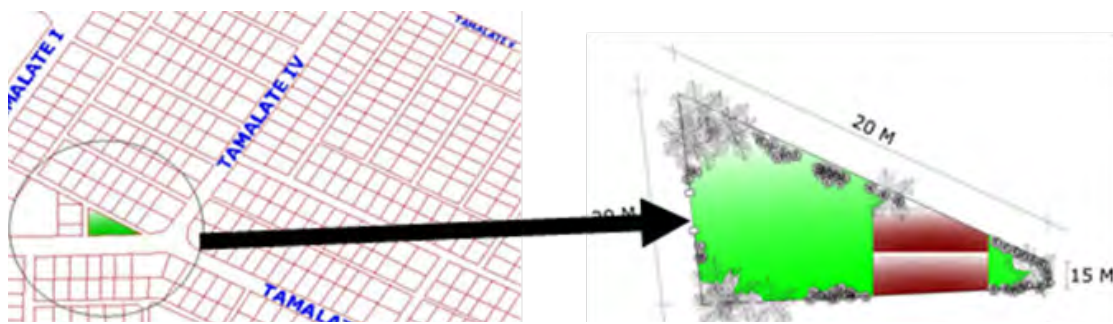


Fig. 2: Location 1 Green open space Housing Tamalate.

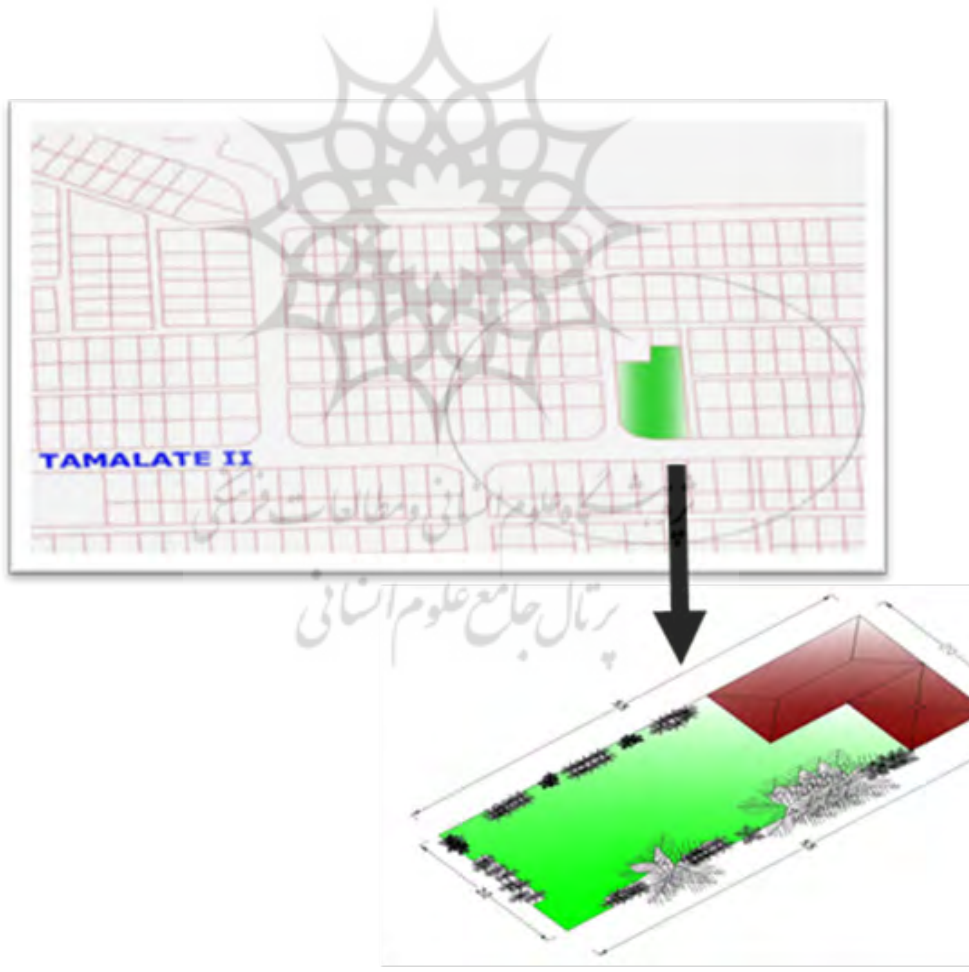


Fig. 3: Location 2 Green open space Housing Tamalate.

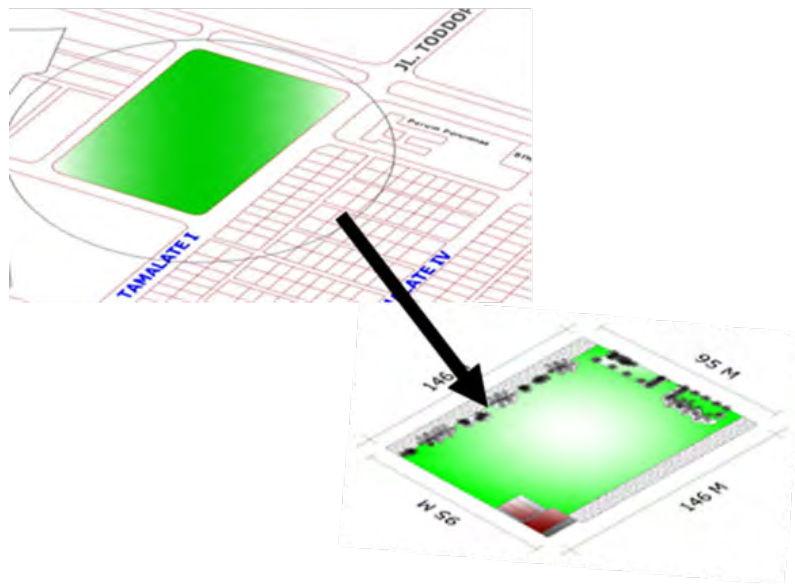


Fig. 4: Location 3 Green open space Housing Tamalate.

2 = 1,100 m², (3) and location 3 = 13.870 m² total area of green open space based on measurements, are: 150 m² + 1.100 m² + 13.870 m² = 15.120 m².

Spacious green open space based on measurements in the region Tamalate Housing Public Company Panakkukang = 15.120 m², < 59.265 m². It can be concluded that the vast green open spaces that exist, does not meet the standards SNI 03-1733-2004 (BSN.2004). Even very small by the standards of Regulation of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia No. 14 In 1988, 30% of the total area (15.120 m² < 135,000 m²).

Discussion

Green open space is needed to overcome issues such as the occupancy of the greenhouse effect, global warming, water catchment areas, air pollution control, air-conditioned place to play and a provider of good quality. (Green open space, functioning as an environmental buffer zone). SNI 03-1733-2004 (BSN.2004) the Indonesian authorities, aims to keep the urban environment remain stable, as a container that can hold community activities and social relationships, and is an important part in determining the urban city environment and quality of life of its people, as well as contributing to the availability needs global oxygen, reducing the temperature of the city so that global warming can be reduced.

Based on the data obtained in the field, and then analyzed qualitatively by comparing the area of green open space that is supposed to be an area of green open space that exists (15.120 m²), only about 26% of the area of green open space that should be fulfilled, which means that about 74% of green open spaces

that should not be met. Then when compared with the needs of green open space / capita, it can be said that the residents of the area Housing Tamalate Housing Public Company Panakkukang Makassar, only 15.120 people can enjoy green open spaces, which mean that 44.149 people, can not meet these needs. Therefore, it can be concluded that the vast green open space in Housing Public Company Panakkukang Makassar do not meet the standards or what is stipulated in SNI 03-1733-2004 (BSN.2004). Even very far if using a standard based on the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia No. 14 of 1988.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion of this study, it can be concluded that the existing green open space in Housing Public Company Panakukang Regional.VII Makassar City is not in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the SNI 03-1733-2004 (BSN.2004), and also not in accordance with the provisions of the minister of Public Works No., 378/Kpts/1987, and the Minister of the Internal Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia No. 14 of 1998.

Therefore, based on the results of this study recommended to the manager Housing Public Company Panakkukang Makassar, so pay attention to what is already stipulated in SNI 03-1733-2004 (BSN.2004), primarily on the expansion or construction of a new neighborhood. And for a long region, preferably lands still controlled by the manager, changing their use into green open spaces.

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