



STUDY OF THE ROLE OF GREEN OPEN SPACE IN DKI JAKARTA AS AN AMENITY INFRASTRUCTURE

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ABSTRACT

Green open spaces are often incompatible with the functions they should have. In the last few years, DKI Jakarta has continued RTH construction, but the implementation has been neglected, resulting in non-compliance with RTH requirements. Green open spaces in Kota Hijau are frequently located in the outskirts of DKI Jakarta, yet, in reality, the area allocated to green open space has not met the mandated 30% minimum requirement. The creation of well-designed green open spaces is crucial to providing essential amenities for the community. This study aims to analyze thermal comfort levels, community activities, and security in three parks in DKI Jakarta. The average Temperature-Humidity Index (THI) value of 24.5 suggests favorable conditions below the threshold of 27. Although the current state is considered satisfactory, continuous monitoring and efforts are recommended to maintain optimal THI conditions. Additionally, an evaluation of visitor comfort in the Green Open Spaces (RTH) of DKI Jakarta, based on a questionnaire, revealed a reasonably comfortable score of 3.6 out of 5. Consequently, there is a need to improve facility quality to enhance visitor comfort. The security questionnaire results from three parks in DKI Jakarta indicate a sufficiently safe environment, with an overall score of 3.6 out of 5. However, it is advisable to augment security facilities and personnel to further enhance the sense of safety for park visitors. In conclusion, this research underscores the importance of optimizing and expanding green open spaces in DKI Jakarta, not only for thermal comfort but also for the overall well-being, security, and recreational needs of its urban residents.

Keywords: Green open space, security, comfort, Infrastructure amenity

INTRODUCTION

The Special Capital Region of Jakarta Province (DKI Jakarta Province) is a province that has specialties in administering regional government because of its position as the capital of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. DKI Jakarta is also the economic center in Indonesia, so it has an

impact on the built space in DKI Jakarta. Referring to Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, the proportion of DKI Jakarta's green open space currently does not meet spatial planning policy standards. Based on this law, cities must have green open space, namely 30% of the total urban area. In fact, the DKI JAKARTA Governorial

Regulation regarding P2KH (2022) DKI Jakarta only has 5.18% of the area of Jakarta which reaches 664.01 Km. One of the public spaces that must receive attention in DKI Jakarta is parks. DKI Jakarta is a city that has complex spatial planning problems.(Waskito et al., 2015) crop and livestock yield) and indirect effects (effects arising from changes in the severity of pest pressures, availability of pollination services, etc.) on farm production and profitability (USDA, 2016).

The condition of DKI Jakarta is considered to have a very high level of development because DKI Jakarta is a city center that has various national strategic activities. The current development and development of the city of DKI Jakarta is causing problems with spatial planning policies. Limited land and space are not balanced with the rate of development growth and the rate of population growth which increases significantly each year. In general, cities always experience quite rapid agglomeration of population and various activities, such as economics, politics and culture. It is realized that there are significant limitations between the need for land for settlement on the one hand and the limited land area available on the other hand. These limitations are further exacerbated by the increasing population and number of households in urban areas(Makarauw, 2012). As a result, green land or open space has actually shifted function as a place of residence or other physical development, whether legal or

illegal. Other problems caused by green land conversion are not only spatial planning issues, but also social, economic, and environmental and ecological issues. Looking at the problems caused, the provision of green open space is one of the factors balancing the city's ecology. DKI Jakarta as the National Capital must have adequate environmental quality (Waskito et al., 2015). Therefore, the existence and optimization of urban green open space is very much needed by the residents of DKI Jakarta. Green Open Space (RTH), both Public Green Open Space and Private Green Open Space, has a main function (intrinsic), namely an ecological function (green vegetation), and additional functions (extrinsic), namely architectural, social and economic functions, four functions These main areas can be combined according to the needs, interests and sustainability of the city(Umum, 2008). Planning for green open space for environmental parks must be in accordance with community preferences, equipped with public facilities in the form of playgrounds, seating for visitors, and special land for traders or street vendors(Muchran et al., 2015)

Theoretically, a city park is an open area that has a social and aesthetic function as a means of recreational, educational or other activities at the city level. City Parks are intended to serve residents of a city or part of a city area. All these facilities are open to the public. A city park can create a sense of place, become a landmark and a community gathering point. City parks can

also increase property values and become a driver for development. City parks should be an important component of successful city development (Garvin et al., 1997). However, recently the condition of green open spaces has faced quite a lot of problems, and there are often conflicts over land use regarding the existence of these green open spaces. With many green open spaces built by the DKI Jakarta City government and some of them having a social function in terms of comfort and safety, the author involves community participation as green open space users as the basis for the author to conduct research. Based on the background of the problem explained above, the author wants to know in more depth the level of comfort and safety of public green open space from green vegetation and its facilities through community participation in DKI Jakarta.

RESEARCH METHODS

Location and Time of Research

This research was carried out from January 2021 to August 2023, taking several large city park locations in DKI Jakarta, namely Menteng Park, Medan Merdeka Park, and Lapangan Banteng Park. In accordance with the definition which states that city parks are also a type of Green Open Space (RTH) in the Minister of Public Works Regulation Number: 05/PRT/M/2008 concerning Guidelines for Providing and Utilizing Green Open Space in Urban Areas, this research was conducted in There are 3

(three) City Park areas located in DKI Jakarta, namely Medan Merdeka Park, Menteng Park and Lapangan Banteng Park.

methode

The comfort of city park users is calculated by looking for the THI (Temperature Humidity Index) value. Temperature Humidity Index (THI), is a calculation of the level of human comfort at a certain temperature and humidity. The temperature range categorized as comfortable for humans to carry out activities is 27°C - 28°C, with air humidity ranging from 40-75%. If the THI (Temperature Humidity Index) value is <27, it means the climate is comfortable for tropical areas (Fandeli & Nurdin, 2009). The THI calculation formula used is $THI = 0.8 T + ((Rh.T)/500)$ where T is the average temperature and Rh is the relative humidity (%). In order to measure temperature and relative humidity using an outdoor thermometer, the method applied requires selecting the right equipment and accurate placement to obtain reliable data. First, choosing a suitable outdoor thermometer for measuring air temperature is very crucial, namely a digital thermometer, users need to ensure that the tool used has the appropriate sensitivity. After choosing the right device, the next step is to place the thermometer in 2 garden locations in the shade and without shade that represent the general air temperature, while making sure to avoid factors that could affect the reading, such as direct heat

radiation or direct exposure to sunlight direct.

Apart from measuring temperature, measuring the relative humidity of the air is also carried out using a thermometer equipped with a hygrometer. This humidity measurement process involves placing a hygrometer in a location that can represent the overall humidity of the air. As with temperature measurement, it is important to avoid the influence of external factors, such as strong ventilation or direct exposure to sunlight, to obtain accurate readings. Thus, understanding the use of appropriate equipment and accurate placement is the main key in obtaining reliable air temperature and relative humidity data for analysis or research purposes. Temperature and humidity measurements were carried out 3 times each at each point in the morning, afternoon and evening at 3 different locations.

The method used to determine community activities in city parks and security in the parks is perception analysis. Analysis at this stage was carried out using a purposive sampling method. The purposive sampling method was carried out on 90 respondents through interviews, each park was represented by 30 respondents as a data collection tool. The questionnaire contains questions regarding data on comfort, safety and activities carried out in city parks. The Likert scale is used to measure the attitudes, opinions and perceptions of a

person or group of people about social phenomena(Sugiyono, 2010). In this study, scoring was used using a Likert scale, namely by confronting a respondent with a statement and then being asked to give the answer: Name of Respondent, Gender, Age, Employment Status, Park Name, Visitor Arrival Time, Length of Visit Time, intensity of Visits in 1 Week, Quality of Lighting at Night (Security), Quality of Facilities in the Park, Do Visitors Feel Safe in the Park, Are there safe paths for pedestrians, Are there proper pedestrian paths?,Are there particular security personnel around the green open space land?, Do visitors feel comfortable with the par, Is there seating for visitors?, Are sports facilities available?, Is there a children's play area available?, Is there an area available for food sellers?, Do you need a track or bicycle playground?, Can visitors feel calm when in the green open space area?, Is the condition of the green open space area clean?, Are the facilities in the RTH area in good condition?, Are there sounds of trees and animal noises in the green open space area?, Is green open space important in everyday life?, Is green open space necessary for adults?, Is the existence of green open space necessary for you?

The Likert scale is used to measure the attitudes, opinions and perceptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena(Sugiyono, 2010). In this study, scoring was used using a Likert scale, namely by confronting a

respondent with a statement and then being asked to give the answer: "very good", "good", "fair", "poor", "very poor" with a score of very good being 5 (five), good being 4 (four), fair being 3 (three), poor being 2 (two) and very less is 1 (one). After the data is collected, this data is processed to then obtain a percentage of the data on thermal comfort levels, community activities and security.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Thermal Comfort Level

Measuring air temperature and relative humidity using an outdoor thermometer and hygrometer requires the right equipment and accurate placement to obtain reliable data. Choosing a sensitive digital thermometer is a crucial first step. After selecting the appropriate equipment, the next step is to place the thermometer at two points in the garden location that represent the general air temperature conditions, namely under shade and without shade. When placing it, it is necessary to avoid factors affecting the readings, such as direct heat radiation or direct sunlight.

Data collection was carried out over three days, namely 18, 20, and 22 July 2023, in three different parks with repetition in the morning (09.00, 09.10, 09.20), afternoon (12.00, 12.10, 12.20), and afternoon (15.00, 15.10, 15.20). Six people were responsible

for data collection, with two points in each garden, namely under and without shade. The weather was sunny during data collection, and there was no rain.

In Menteng Park, the lowest temperature was recorded in the shade on the second day's morning, reaching 26.6 °C. In contrast, the highest temperature occurs without shade during the day, reaching 35.5 °C. The average temperature difference between Menteng Park and areas outside the park is 1.7 °C. Banteng Field Park recorded the lowest temperature undercover on the morning of the third day at 24.7 °C. Meanwhile, the highest temperature occurred without shade during the first day, reaching 36.8 °C. The average temperature difference between Lapangan Banteng Park and areas outside the park is 1.9 °C. Medan Merdeka Park recorded the lowest temperature undercover on the morning of the third day, reaching 24.7 °C.

Meanwhile, the highest temperature was recorded on the second day's afternoon, with temperatures reaching 32.2 °C. The average temperature difference between Medan Merdeka Park and areas outside the park is 3.6 °C. More detailed information regarding temperature distribution can be found in Table 1.

Table.1 Temperature collection data in Menteng Park, Lapangan Banteng Park, and Medan Merdeka Park

Menteng Park

Time	No Shade			Under the auspices of			Average In The Park	Outdoor Park Average	Difference
	1	2	3	1	2	3			
Morning	30.6	30.0	29.4	30.6	26.6	28.7	29.3	31.8	2.5
Afternoon	35.5	33.1	31.8	32.2	30.5	30.1	32.2	32.8	0.6
Evening	32.4	32.4	29.6	31.2	27.0	29.1	30.3	32.2	1.9
Average Park Temperature Difference									1.7

Lapangan Banteng Park

Time	No Shade			Under the auspices of			Average In The Park	Outdoor Park Average	Difference
	1	2	3	1	2	3			
Morning	30.0	27.8	26.6	30.0	27.8	24.7	27.8	30.3	2.5
Afternoon	36.8	29.2	32.0	31.1	27.1	28.2	30.7	31.8	1.1
Evening	33.8	27.1	29.6	29.1	27.7	27.8	29.2	31.2	2.0
Average Park Temperature Difference									1.9

Medan Merdeka Park (Monas)

Time	No Shade			Under the auspices of			Average In The Park	Outdoor Park Average	Difference
	1	2	3	1	2	3			
Morning	30.6	29.7	25.9	28.7	27.8	24.7	27.6	31.8	4.2
Afternoon	32.2	31.0	32.0	30.6	31.9	27.1	30.8	32.8	2.0
Evening	27.8	28.7	29.5	26.6	28.2	25.7	27.8	32.2	4.4
Average Park Temperature Difference									3.6

Air humidity is a component of the amount of water vapor in the air. Air humidity control measurements are important for human comfort. Optimal thermal comfort will be obtained if the air humidity is neither too high nor too low,

Namely between 40-75%. Plants as regulators of air humidity maintain the water content under the plant canopy (Chavarria & Santos, 2012). In Menteng Park, the lowest air humidity occurred during the day without shade on the first day, reaching 21%, while the highest humidity was recorded under shade in the afternoon on the third day, reaching 53%. The average difference in humidity between

inside and outside the park is 17%. At Lapangan Banteng Park, the lowest humidity occurred under the shade at noon on the first day, amounting to 34%, while the highest humidity was recorded under the shade in the afternoon on the third day, reaching 65%. The average difference in humidity between inside and outside the Banteng Field park is 10%. Taman Medan Merdeka recorded the highest humidity under cover on the third day, reaching 67%, while the lowest humidity occurred during the day on the second day, at 30%. The difference in humidity between inside and outside the Medan Merdeka Park area is 9%. Details of air humidity without shade and under shade in the 3 parks can be seen in Table 2.

Table.2 Data on moisture intake in Menteng park, Lapangan Banteng park, and Medan Merdeka park

Menteng park

Time	No Shade			Under the auspices of			Average In The Park	Outdoor Park Average	Difference
	1	2	3	1	2	3			
Morning	33%	41%	47%	33%	52%	51%	43%	55%	12%
Afternoon	21%	38%	39%	30%	47%	45%	37%	60%	23%
Evening	25%	39%	47%	31%	46%	53%	40%	57%	17%
Average Park Temperature Difference									17%

Lapangan Banteng park

Time	No Shade			Under the auspices of			Average In The Park	Outdoor Park Average	Difference
	1	2	3	1	2	3			
Morning	41%	55%	52%	35%	55%	65%	51%	55%	5%
Afternoon	56%	48%	36%	34%	66%	50%	48%	60%	12%
Evening	36%	53%	47%	37%	53%	41%	45%	57%	13%
Average Park Temperature Difference									10%

Taman Medan Merdeka (Monas)

Time	No Shade			Under the auspices of			Average In The Park	Outdoor Park Average	Difference
	1	2	3	1	2	3			
Morning	33%	51%	58%	51%	55%	67%	54%	55%	1%
Afternoon	30%	46%	49%	33%	40%	66%	44%	60%	16%

Evening	33%	52%	54%	33%	41%	60%	46%	57%	12%
Average Park Temperature Difference									9%

I was looking at the temperature and humidity in three parks: Menteng Park, Lapangan Banteng Park, and Medan Merdeka Park. The lowest Temperature Humidity Index (THI) was recorded in the Taman Medan Merdeka area in the

morning, reaching 22.09. In contrast, the highest THI was recorded outside the Taman Medan Merdeka and Taman Menteng areas, namely 26.28. Details of THI measurements in the three parks can be found in Table 3.

Table.3 THI measurement results in 3 parks in DKI Jakarta

	Menteng Park		Lapangan Banteng Park		Medan Merdeka Park (Monas)	
	In the Park	Outside Park	In the Park	Outside Park	Dalam Taman	Outside Park
Morning	23.49	25.47	22.29	24.27	22.09	25.47
afternoon	25.78	26.28	24.61	25.48	24.65	26.28
evening	24.26	25.80	23.37	25.00	22.23	25.80

Based on the calculation of 3 THI in 3 park conditions and if the THI (Temperature Humidity Index) value is <27, it means the climate is comfortable for tropical areas (Fandeli & Nurdin, 2009). then it can be said that the 3 parks studied are in the comfortable category. Correlating the Humidex with the temperature perception felt by people in Jabodetabek, the results show that the dominant community feels comfortable because the THI in the 3 parks studied is on average at 24.59 or less than 27. The influence of the perceived increase

in temperature can still be overcome by adjusting the conditions to increase in air temperature.

Comfort in City Park

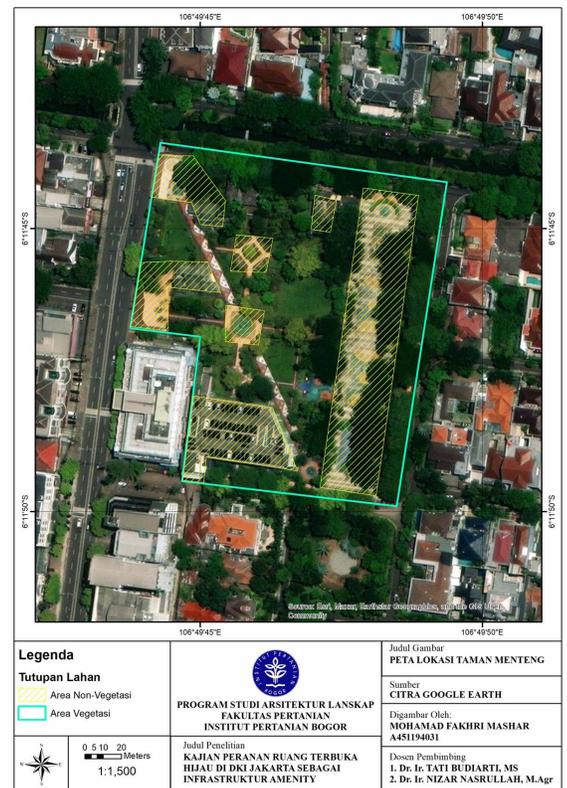
According to (Carr, 1992) the main characteristics of public space include being open, easily accessible by the public to carry out group activities and it does not always have to have a green element, the form can be in the form of a mall, plaza or playground. According to (Malek et al., 2012) that the majority of people have a sharing nature, namely sharing each other's

needs, but in terms of needs, each person has the characteristic of fulfilling their needs in a unique way, both in expressing and even satisfying their needs. Important indicators that need to be reviewed in this aspect are human interaction needs and nature needs.

Menteng Park

Menteng Park provides various facilities and open spaces that visitors can enjoy. Sports facilities include a volleyball court, basketball court and two futsal courts with a total area of 4,272.75 m². This facility can be used without charge or rental, from morning to evening (06.00-23.00 WIB). Visitors can carry out daily activities or other public activities in this area. The statue or flower plaza, round in shape, has an area of 251.16 m² with three locations, namely 2 statue plazas in the south and north and 1 flower plaza in the middle of the two statue plazas. This place is suitable for relaxing, sitting, interacting and enjoying the flower garden. The building with an area of 202.52 m² and three floors above is a popular place for visitors who carry out outdoor activities in the afternoon and evening. There are also two greenhouse buildings with a total area of 226.34 m², used for various events such as photo exhibitions and painting. Access to this building depends on ongoing events. The green space is the largest area in Menteng Park with an area of 11,963 m². Here, there are various types of trees, including annual shade plants, fruit plants, greenery plants, and bird attracting plants.

Visitors can carry out various activities in this green space, such as playing with children, picnicking, relaxing and family gatherings. Menteng Park displays a diversity of plant types, including fruit, ornamental plants and annual shade trees. With 1,000 trees and 30 types of plants, the park is also equipped with monuments and fountains, adding to the visual appeal. The location plan for Menteng Park can be seen in Figure 2.



Based on the questionnaire distributed to visitors to Menteng Park, the following is an assessment of several aspects of the park:

Comfort with the Park: The average visitor scored 3.9 on a scale of 5, indicating

a high level of satisfaction with the park's comfort.

Availability: The average visitor rating is 3.6 out of 5, indicating that most visitors are pretty satisfied with the seating availability in the park.

Availability of Sports Facilities: The average visitor rating reached 4.1 on a scale of 5, indicating that the sports facilities in the park were considered quite good by visitors.

Availability of Children's Play Areas: The average visitor scored 3.4 on a scale of 5, indicating that some visitors may feel that there is a need for improvement in the availability of children's play areas in the park.

Availability of Areas for Food Vendors: The average visitor rating is four on a scale of 5, indicating high satisfaction with the availability of places to eat in the park.

Need for Bike Tracks or Play Areas: The average visitor rating was 3.6 out of 5, indicating that some visitors may need improved bike facilities in the park.

Perception of Tranquility: The average visitor scores 3.9 out of 5, indicating that the park is considered a place that provides tranquillity.

Cleanliness of the Park Area: The average visitor rating is 3.7 on a scale of 5, indicating that most visitors are satisfied with the cleanliness of the park.

Condition of Green Open Space Facilities: Average visitor assessment reached 3.5 out of 5, indicating sufficient satisfaction with the condition of Green Open Space (RTH) facilities.

Presence of Tree and Animal Sounds in RTH: On average, visitors scored 3.4 on a scale of 5, indicating that this aspect may need further attention.

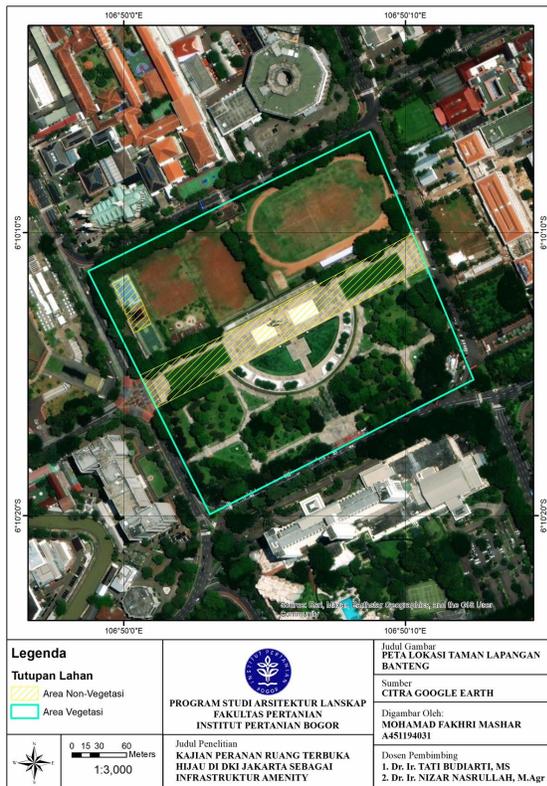
The Importance of Green Open Space in Daily Life: The average visitor rating is 3.5 on a scale of 5, indicating that visitors recognize the importance of green open space in everyday life.

The need for green open space for adults and visitors: The average visitor rating reached 3.6 out of 5, indicating that the existence of green open space is considered quite important by adult visitor.

Lapangan Banteng park

The condition of the North and West Field Banteng roads is busy with vehicles coming from the direction of Gunung Sahari and from the direction of Pasar Baru. Banteng Field Park has 6 entry or access routes to enter Banteng Field Park. three pedestrian entrances and one entrance for vehicle parking. The main entrance is to the south of the park facing the Borobudur Hotel. The main entrance is made open with a width of 7 meters, every 1 meter there is a 1 meter high safety pole to mark the entrance and also for the safety and comfort of the pedestrian path so that two-wheeled vehicle users cannot enter and exit through this route. The entrance from the

east facing the Ministry of Finance building has two entrances in the form of a gate that can be locked 1 meter wide, as well as the entrance from the north in the form of a gate that can be locked 1 meter wide. The Banteng Field Park area has access or pedestrian paths that can connect one activity to another. The plan of the location of Banteng Field Park can be seen in pict 3.



Based on the questionnaire distributed to visitors to Menteng Park, the following is an assessment of several aspects of the park:

Comfort with the Park: On average visitors rated it 4 on a scale of 5, indicating a very high level of satisfaction with the comfort of the park.

Seating Availability: The average visitor rating was 3.6 out of 5, indicating that most visitors were quite satisfied with the seating availability in the park.

Availability of Sports Facilities: The average visitor rating was 3.3 on a scale of 5, indicating that some visitors may want an increase in the availability of sports facilities in the park.

Availability of Children's Play Areas: The average visitor gave a score of 3.4 on a scale of 5, indicating that most visitors were quite satisfied with the availability of children's play areas in the park.

Availability of Areas for Food Vendors: The average visitor rating is 3.4 on a scale of 5, indicating sufficient satisfaction with the availability of places to eat in the park.

Need for Bicycle Tracks or Play Areas: The average visitor rating reached 3.5 out of 5, indicating that most visitors were quite satisfied with the bicycle facilities in the park.

Perception of Tranquility: The average visitor gave a score of 3.7 on a scale of 5, indicating that the park is considered a place that provides tranquility.

Cleanliness of the Park Area: The average visitor rating is 3.5 on a scale of 5, indicating that most visitors are quite satisfied with the cleanliness of the park.

Condition of Green Open Space Facilities: The average visitor rating reached 3.4 out of 5, indicating that the Green Open

Space (RTH) facilities were considered quite good by visitors.

Presence of Tree and Animal Sounds in Green Open Space: On average, visitors gave a score of 3.6 on a scale of 5, indicating that the presence of natural sounds in Green Green Open Space is considered positive by visitors.

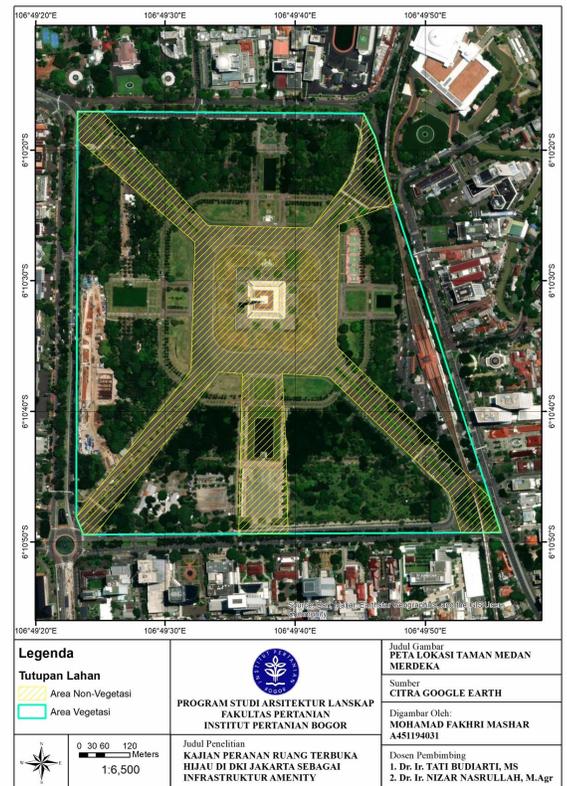
The Importance of Green Open Space in Daily Life: The average visitor rating is 3.7 on a scale of 5, indicating that visitors recognize the importance of green open space in everyday life.

The need for green open space for adults and visitors: The average visitor rating reached 3.6 out of 5, indicating that the existence of green open space is considered quite important by adult visitors.

Medan Merdeka (Monas) park

The National Monument or what is usually called the Monas Monument is one of the memorial monuments which was erected to commemorate and immortalize the values of the nation's struggle and the proclamation of Indonesian independence on 17 August 1945. The National Monument was made as attractive as possible by the Indonesian government where the peak of Monas is located. at a height of 115 m measuring 11 m x 11 m. From this peak courtyard, visitors can enjoy views of the capital. Apart from that, at the top of the Monas Monument there is also the Flame of Independence which is made of bronze weighing 14.5 tons, in the shape

of a cone with a height of 14 m which is coated with 50 kg of pure gold. The potential that Monas has is that it is a landmark of the city of Jakarta, which is well known at home and abroad, is an area of green open space with beautiful parks as a place for public recreation and has a very wide market share. Plan of Medan Merdeka Park (pict 4).



Based on the questionnaire distributed to visitors to Menteng Park, the following is an assessment of several aspects of the park:

Comfort with the Park: On average visitors gave a score of 3.6 on a scale of 5, indicating a good level of satisfaction with the comfort of the park.

Seating Availability: The average visitor rating was 3.3 out of 5, indicating that some visitors may want an increase in seating availability in the park.

Availability of Sports Facilities: The average visitor rating reached 2.9 on a scale of 5, indicating that there is a need for repair or improvement of sports facilities in the park.

Availability of Children's Play Area: On average, visitors gave a score of 3.3 on a scale of 5, indicating that most visitors were quite satisfied with the availability of children's play areas in the park.

Availability of Areas for Food Vendors: The average visitor rating is 3.9 on a scale of 5, indicating high satisfaction with the availability of places to eat in the park.

Need for Bicycle Tracks or Play Areas: The average visitor rating reached 3.6 out of 5, indicating a good level of satisfaction with the bicycle facilities in the park.

Perception of Tranquility: The average visitor gave a rating of 3.4 on a

scale of 5, indicating that most visitors perceive the park as a place that provides tranquility.

Cleanliness of the Park Area: The average visitor rating is 3.7 on a scale of 5, indicating that the cleanliness of the park has received a positive assessment from visitors.

Condition of Green Open Space Facilities: The average visitor rating reached 3.3 out of 5, indicating that there are opportunities for improvement or further development of Green Open Space (RTH) facilities.

Presence of Tree and Animal Sounds in Green Open Space: On average, visitors gave a score of 3.6 on a scale of 5, indicating that the presence of natural sounds in Green Green Open Space is considered positive by visitors.

Tabel.4 Hasil Rekapitulasi Kuesioner 3 taman di DKI Jakarta mengenai kenyamanan

	Taman Menteng	Taman Lapangan Banteng	Taman Medan Merdeka (Monas)	Rata - Rata
Visitors feel comfortable with the park	3.97	4.0	3.6	3.85
Seating availability	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.5
Availability of sports facilities	4.1	3.3	3.0	3.5

Availability of children's play area	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4
Availability of areas for food sellers	4.0	3.4	4.0	3.8
The need for a bicycle track or play area	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6
Perception of calm	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.7
Cleanliness of the Park area	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.6
Condition of Green Open Space (RTH) facilities	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.4
The presence of the sounds of trees and animals in the RTH	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.6
The importance of green open space in everyday life	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.6
The need for green open space for adults	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.6
The need for green open space for visitors	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.6

Based on the results of the questionnaire, community activities and evaluation of visitor comfort in 3 DKI Jakarta parks, namely Menteng Park, Lapangan Banteng Park, and Medan Merdeka Park (Monas) indicate the following, namely that visitors feel comfortable with the park: On average visitors give a score of 3, 87 on a scale of 5. Availability of seating: The average visitor rating is 3.5 out of 5. Availability of sports facilities: The average visitor rating is 3.5 on a scale of 5. Availability of children's play areas: The average visitor gives a score of 3.4 out of a scale of 5. Availability of areas for food sellers: Average visitor rating is 3.8 out of a scale of 5. Need for a bicycle track or play area: Average visitor rating reaches 3.6 out

of 5. Perception of tranquility: Average visitors gave a score of 3.7 out of a scale of 5. Cleanliness of the park area: The average visitor rating was 3.6 out of a scale of 5. Condition of Green Open Space (RTH) facilities: The average visitor rating reached 3.4 out of 5. The presence of sound -the sound of trees and animals in green open space: The average visitor gives a score of 3.6 on a scale of 5. The importance of green open space in daily life: The average visitor rating is 3.6 on a scale of 5. The need for green open space for adults: Average -The average visitor gives a score of 3.6 out of 5. The need for green open space for visitors: The average visitor rating reaches 3.6 out of 5.

Security in the Park

According to Carmona (2010), public space is a complex system related to all parts of buildings and the natural environment that can be accessed free of charge by the public, including roads,

squares, fields, green open spaces or private spaces that have open accessibility to the public. It is important for a public space to pay attention to the security in the park.

Table.4 Results of Questionnaire Recapitulation for 3 parks in DKI Jakarta regarding security

	Menteng Park	Lapangan Banteng Park	Medan Merdeka Park (Monas)	Average
Quality of Lighting at Night (Security)	3.5	3.5	4.0	3.7
Quality of Facilities in the Park	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1
Level of Safety Perceived by Visitors in the Park	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.6
Availability of Safe Paths for Pedestrians	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.4
Availability of Appropriate Trails for Pedestrians	3.8	3.5	3.0	3.4
Presence of Special Security Personnel Around RTH Land	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6

Based on the results of questionnaires to visitors, the results of evaluating security and facilities in 3 parks in DKI Jakarta, namely Menteng Park, Lapangan Banteng Park, and Medan Merdeka Park (Monas) are as follows, namely Lighting Quality at Night (Security): Average visitors gave a score of 3.7 out of a scale of 5. Quality of Park Facilities: Average visitor rating was 4.1 out of 5. Level of Security Perceived by Visitors in the Park: Average visitor rating reached 3.6 out of a scale of 5. Availability of Trails for Safe

Pedestrians: The average visitor gives a score of 3.4 on a scale of 5. Availability of Decent Pedestrian Paths: The average visitor rating is 3.4 on a scale of 5. Presence of Special Security Personnel Around RTH Land: Average -The average visitor rating reaches 3.6 out of 5.

CONCLUSION

This research shows that parks in DKI Jakarta are generally in good condition, as indicated by the THI value of 24.59 or still

below the limit of 27, and the comfort level is 3.6 out of a scale of 5 and security is 3.6 out of a scale of 5, which means quite satisfactory, close to good according to visitor perception. However, there are still several areas that can be improved to improve the quality of green open space (RTH) in the area. Recommendations for maintaining and improving the quality of green open space in DKI Jakarta involve continuous monitoring of temperature and humidity conditions, improving security facilities and infrastructure, as well as increasing the area of green open space in accordance with legal requirements. Furthermore, good planning and management needs to be implemented to maximize the role of RTH as amenity infrastructure that provides social, economic and environmental benefits to city communities.

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