Youth social behaviour in using the city’s public space (case study of Menteng Bintaro park)

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Abstract: The Menteng Bintaro park is one of the city parks available in South Tangerang City. This city park is one of the destinations frequently visited by the community, especially teenagers. Social behaviour commonly owned by adolescents is usually characterized by the tendency of adolescents to try to separate themselves from parental supervision where adolescents tend to have a desire to be free, but not infrequently adolescent behaviour leads to deviant behaviour patterns. As a public facility, a city park must of course provide comfort for everyone who visits it. So, it is necessary to make observations about the social behaviour of adolescents in using city parks as public spaces. This research objective was to evaluate the social behaviour of adolescents in using urban public spaces with details including: identifying forms of adolescent social behaviour in utilizing city parks; evaluating the existing condition of the city park; identify the factors that influence the use of Menteng Bintaro park by youth. The object of research is Menteng Bintaro Park which is located in Sector 7 Bintaro Jaya, Jl. Wahid Hasyim, Pondok Jaya, Kecamatan Pondok Aren, South Tangerang City, Banten. This study uses descriptive qualitative methods with data collection techniques including observation and documentation. The data analysis technique used in this research is descriptive qualitative.

1. Introduction

1.1. Overview of Human Behaviour in Public Space
Architectural design, including public spaces is inseparable from human behaviour as its constituents and human relationships with their physical environment. In sociology, behaviour is considered as something that is not addressed to others, therefore it is a very basic human social action. Behaviour is an action spontaneously or consciously by individuals in behaving. Behaviour is an individual's response or reaction to stimuli or the temporary environment from a biological point of view.

1.2. Overview of Youth Social Behaviour
Human behaviour is inseparable from individual circumstances and the surrounding environment [1,2]. Human behaviour can also be divided into: a. Reflexive Behaviour. This behaviour is behaviour that occurs on the basis of a spontaneous reaction to a stimulus that hits the organism. b. non-reflexive behaviour. Non-reflexive behaviour is behaviour that is regulated by the centre of consciousness or the brain. Based on this, it can be concluded that human behaviour can be influenced by the surrounding environment.

According to Rusli [3]. Social behaviour is an atmosphere of interdependence which is a must to ensure human existence as evidence that humans need the help of others in meeting their needs.
According to Krech et al. [4] a person's social behaviour is seen in the pattern of responses between people expressed by inter-personal reciprocity. Social behaviour is also very synonymous with reactions to other people. Social behaviour is a relative trait to respond to other people in different ways.

1.3. Definition of Teenagers
Hurlock [5] divides the adolescent phase into early adolescence with an age range of 13-17 years and late adolescence with an age range of 17-18 years. According to him, early and late adolescence have different characteristics. This is because in late adolescence the individual has reached a developmental transition that is closer to adulthood and is the final stage of maturity. Meanwhile, according to Monk and Knoers [6], adolescence lasts from the age of 13 to the age of 21 years and is divided into 3 periods, namely early adolescence (12-15 years), middle adolescence (15-18 years), and late adolescence. (18-21 years). Late adolescence is the most vulnerable period for adolescents in making social adjustments because at this time the anxiety experienced feels stronger with the demands for maturity that are getting closer. Teenagers' social environment in general greatly affects their social behaviour.

1.4. Public Spaces
According to Carr et al. [7]. Public space is a shared space, where people carry out their functional and ritual activities in a community bond, both in daily life and in periodic celebrations that have been designated as open, where people carry out personal and group activities.

According to Darmawan [8] public space is an urban element that has its own character and has the function of social interaction for the community, economic activities, and cultural appreciation.

Urban space is natural or artificial land in urban areas including public/public facilities, as a place for activities, city parks, sports parks, urban forests and others [9].

1.5. Public Spaces
According to Irwan [10]. City parks are green open spaces that have the main function for beauty and social interaction. City parks as one of the green open spaces also have a function, while according to Irwan [11] the functions of city parks are, landscaping functions, environmental conservation functions, and aesthetic functions. According to Purnomohadi [12] the functions of city parks are educative values, activity spaces and city facilities, aesthetic values, economic activities, and according to Wongso [13] the functions of city parks are social functions, ecological functions, hydrological functions, health functions and aesthetics functions.

According to the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works Number 05/PRT/M/2008 [14]. The Green Open Space (RTH) of a city park is a park to serve the residents of the city or part of an urban area. This city park can serve a minimum of 480,000 residents with a minimum standard of 144,000 m². This city park is a green field equipped with recreational and sports facilities with a minimum of 80% - 90% green open space. City Park green open space can be used by residents to carry out various social activities in one city or part of the city area which is equipped with sports facilities, playgrounds for children and toddlers, recreational facilities, special parks for the elderly, flower gardens, all of these facilities are open to the public. In addition, parks with a minimum area of 24,000 m² in urban areas can already be categorized as city parks to accommodate various activities, both on a city scale and the scale of parts of the city. Ranging from community sports activities to large-scale musical performances can be accommodated in this park. This city park is dominated by annual trees so that activities in it are more active recreational activities such as jogging following the existing circulation path equipped with supporting facilities such as toilets, parking lots and so on.

2. Methods
The research method used is by field observations to search visual data, observing user behaviour and textual data. This research uses descriptive qualitative method with data collection techniques including observation and documentation. The data analysis technique used in this research is descriptive qualitative. The object of research is limited only to park users in their teens. In completing this research, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative approach with data collection techniques including observation and documentation. According to Sugiyono [15], qualitative descriptive research is a
research method based on the philosophy of post positivism which is commonly used to examine the condition of natural objects, where the researcher acts as a key instrument and describes a situation objectively or based on visible facts. The purpose of using a qualitative approach is for researchers to systematically describe or describe the facts and relationships between users, physical settings, and behavioural settings.

3. Results and Discussions

3.1. Results
The research location is Menteng Bintaro City Park which is one of the parks in South Tangerang City. The Park is located in Sector 7 Bintaro Jaya, Jl. Wahid Hasyim, Pd. Jaya, district. Pd. Aren, South Tangerang City is a public open space that functions as a place of recreation and is equipped with several additional facilities in the form of a children's play area, sports area and jogging track. Having a strategic location, Menteng Bintaro City Park is often one of the destinations that people like to visit, especially teenagers. Interview tools, documentation and observations used by the author to support research activities in the form of recording equipment, cameras, and a set of computers. This documentation and observation tool is used to collect as much data as possible and collect valid data according to the research instrument that has been made. The data obtained are as follows:

Data of Research Location. The boundaries of the Menteng City Park area as shown in Figures 1 and 2 are as follows: North: Jl. Cut Mutia II. East: Jl. Cut Mutia I. South: Jl. Moh. Husni Thamrin. West: Lotte Mart Bintaro. Menteng Bintaro Park has a total area of 15,402 square meters with 3,823 of which are waters (polder). Menteng Bintaro Park looks like a park that is divided into three because of the polder in the middle, namely the parking area and entrance before crossing the river, river area, and park area as well as jogging track and others across the polder. Of the three sections, the area of each section is: Parking and Entrance Area: 3,081 square meters. Polder: 3,823 square meters. The research data collection was carried out in May and June, 2021.

Figure 1. Map of Menteng Bintaro Park
Facilities. Menteng Bintaro Park as one of the famous city parks in Bintaro area certainly has several facilities to meet the needs and increase the comfort and safety of its visitors. Those facilities such as jogging track, sitting group, park benches, and playground for kids as depicted in Figures 3-5.
Figure 5. Play ground

Park Utilities. This Menteng Park utilities are quite complete, from garden lights, trash bins, to bio-Pori holes and infiltration wells as shown in Figures 6-8.

Figure 6. Bio Pori and infiltration hole

Figure 7. Garden lights
Vegetation. The vegetation planted in the park is quite a lot and of various types. This vegetation makes the garden feel shady and beautiful.

Hawkers and Street vendor. Around Menteng Bintaro Park there are food vendors selling around the park. In general, traders sell in Menteng Bintaro Park in the morning. There are not too many traders in Menteng Bintaro Park, only about 10 traders. According to the author's observations, the traders who sell in this park are not permanent traders. Traders tend to only peddle their wares at certain hour which is around 08.00-10.00 in the morning.

3.2. Discussion
Based on the author's observations, most park users visit Menteng Bintaro Park for recreational activities, such as meeting friends, family recreation, playing, taking pictures, and even exercising. These activities are certainly supported by facilities such as playgrounds and attractive garden designs. This Park is classified as inclusive because it can facilitate activities of all ages, from small children to the elderly. However, the jogging track of this park is not that great because many of the contours and paving blocks are uneven and some have even been damaged. In terms of utilization time, the park is most visited by the community in the morning, which is in the range of 07.00-10.00. The number of visitors at that time was approximately 100 people and growing. The peak of most visitors felt by researchers was at 08.00-09.00. While in the afternoon, which is around 16.00-17.30, the number of visitors to Menteng Bintaro Park is approximately 30-50 people.

Condition of Park Facilities and Utilities. Based on field observations, there are many park facilities and utilities whose condition is starting to decline. For example, many park lights have gone out, many trash cans are missing, jogging tracks have started to break down at some point, and also damage caused by vandalism as given in Figures 9-11.
Reasons for Utilizing Menteng Bintaro Park. Based on data from the respondents, it is found that the majority of teenagers choose to do activities in Menteng Bintaro Park because the visualization of the park is interesting to visit.

Forms of Teenager’s Social Behavior in Using Menteng Bintaro Park. This section describes cases of adolescent social behavior patterns using Menteng Bintaro Park. The selection of sources was carried out purposively, that is, deliberately by choosing respondents who were considered to be in the specified category and were considered to know the information needed by this research. The types of activities carried out by teenagers in Menteng Bintaro Park are given in Table 1 as follows:

| No | Form of activities       | Number of respondents | Percentage (%) |
|----|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1  | Doing exercise           | 10                    | 22             |
| 2  | Babysit little siblings  | 2                     | 4              |
| 3  | Playing                  | 3                     | 6              |
| 4  | Hang out                 | 8                     | 17             |
| 5  | Taking selfie            | 5                     | 12             |
| 6  | With girl/boyfriend      | 6                     | 13             |
| 7  | Chatting                 | 12                    | 26             |
|    | **Total**                | **46**                | **100**        |

Based on 46 samples (25 people on holidays in the morning and 21 people in the afternoon on weekdays), it can be concluded that the most activities at Taman Menteng Bintaro are chatting activities with a percentage of 26% and exercise activities as much as 22%.
4. Conclusion and Suggestion

4.1. Conclusion

Facilities. The facilities at Menteng Bintaro Park are quite complete, such as a sitting area with several types of garden chairs, a jogging track, and a playground for children with swings, seesaw, and also a miniature hill. However, in its utilization, Taman Menteng Bintaro users are considered to be less concerned about the cleanliness aspect, so that garbage is often dumped improperly which makes the park dirty and reduces the comfort of other visitors.

Vegetation. The vegetation contained in the park is quite a lot and of various types. This vegetation makes the garden feel shady and beautiful. The existence of a park in the middle of the city and a major road, makes the vegetation of this park function as a filter for air and sound.

Activities. The forms of activities that are often carried out by the community in utilizing Menteng Bintaro Park include exercising, playing or relaxing with family, playing, sitting, taking selfies, dating, and chatting activities is on the top rank.

Factors Affecting the Utilization of Menteng Bintaro Park by Teenagers. As for the factors that influence the utilization of Menteng Bintaro Park by teenagers, obtained from 21 informants, it is concluded that there are 3 factors, namely: 1. the location of Menteng Bintaro Park which is in the middle of the Bintaro area which in fact is densely populated with residential and commercial areas. 2. Visualization of the park that attracts visitors. 3. The public facilities in the park are quite complete and adequate. These three factors influence the emergence of adolescent activities in Menteng Bintaro Park.

Forms of Youth Social Behavior in Utilizing Menteng Bintaro Park. There are seven forms of youth social behavior in utilizing the park, based on the answers and observations of 21 informants, namely exercising, caring for younger siblings, playing, sitting around, taking selfies, dating, and chatting activities.

4.2. Suggestion

Based on the conclusions that have been described, it can be suggested the need for better park management, especially in the management and handling of waste so that the park is cleaner, healthier, and more comfortable for visitors. In addition, it is also necessary to maintain better garden facilities so that visitors become more comfortable in the park. It is also necessary to add some new facilities to make visitors, especially teenagers, feel interested, comfortable, safe and productive. The examples of new facilities that can be recommended are provided in Figures 12-15.

Figure 12. Portable hand-wash

Figure 13. Wi-fi corner
Figure 14. Thematic trash bins

Figure 15. Skate board arena

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