Identification of Child-Friendly Integrated Public Spaces in Makassar City (Case Study: Losari Beach)

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Abstract. The availability of urban public space supports the survival of the community. The importance of public space sometimes ruled out by the government. The problem that often occurs in urban areas is the transfer of the function of free land to built land. Child Friendly Integrated Public Space (CFIPS) is an open space as a playground, for the growth and development of children. However, the number and quality of its benefits are still not proportional. In this study taking up waterfront public space in the city of Makassar, case study in the Losari Beach to satisfy the Child Friendly Integrated Public Space aspects, must adjust to the criteria set out in the CFIPS policy. This research was conducted to identify the availability of CFIPS in Makassar City, determine the condition of existing CFIPS and measure the level of visitor satisfaction through direct observation, questionnaires and visitor interviews. The result of this research is the Losari Beach as a friendly public space for children with activities with variable accessibility, safety, comfort, cleanliness and completeness of various facilities of the community views both for the child-friendly aspects.

1. Introduction
In the global era, children spend more time by themselves. Children do more activities with gadgets. With daily activities with gadgets children now no longer think about the importance of social interaction. On the other hand, children are the nation's next generation who need education and fulfillment of their rights to be able to grow and develop in accordance with their potential. Under these conditions, children need space as a place to do social activities and also need space for them to play. However, nowadays public spaces in big cities are increasingly decreasing. This is precisely what causes the lack of social interaction of children with the surrounding environment. The problem of open space in big cities is increasingly minimal due to changes in land use from a free land to be a built area [1]. The government and other stakeholders consider that open space as a place to play is not something important. Even some facts show that due to the development of the city there is a tendency to change the function of space, and the most frequently affected is the playground [2]. Currently Makassar City is facing a problem related to the lack of available land for public open space designation. The rise of developments that are more concerned with personal and group benefits without thinking about the negative impacts in the future still continue to this day. This phenomenon also has an impact on the needs of the community, especially children of unmet public spaces, where the public open space itself serves as a forum for social interaction. Lack of social interaction will affect the psychological health of children, which will have an impact on children's ignorance towards the environment and fellow humans.
One of the most open public spaces in Makassar is the Losari Beach Platform. In this area various activities can be carried out as the role of public open space itself, namely as a place for socializing and recreation. However, the Losari Beach Platform is still considered unable to meet the needs of children as a Child Friendly Integrated Public Space (CFIPS) when compared to the characteristics of friendly public spaces. The purpose of this study is to identify public perceptions about the level of satisfaction and how important the application of Integrated Child Friendly Public Spaces in Makassar City. Research Questions are (1) what is the condition of Public Spaces for children in Makassar City, and (2) How important is public space for children in Makassar City?.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Public Space

In accordance with the term used, the word "public", this space is a place for people to carry out various activities that are open access for all levels of society. The characteristics of public space are as follows:

- Communities are free to enter public spaces without any membership format (open access).
- People can come and go as they please.
- Public spaces remain open during and outside working hours.
- Has a creative character.
- Provides psychological comfort.
- Can be a political pulpit.
- Low profile.

Furthermore, there are 5 basic needs that must be met when citizens use public spaces, namely comfort, relaxation, passive engagement, active engagement, and adventure / diversity of features (discovery) [3].

2.2. Study of Child-Friendly Public Spaces

The aim of the Child Friendly Integrated Public Space (CFIPS) is basically to transform children's rights by realizing regions as Child-Friendly Cities. The strategic role of the CFIPS in fulfilling children's rights to the environment is based on the Guidelines for the Management of Integrated Child Friendly Public Spaces [4]. The objectives are expected to realize:

1. The need for open space to fulfill children's rights so that children can live, grow, develop and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and dignity.
2. Providing infrastructure and means of partnership between the Regional Government and the community in fulfilling children's rights
3. Providing urban infrastructure and facilities as a City for Children

Policy evaluation is a mechanism intended to assess the effectiveness of public policies to be accountable to the public and to see the extent to which the objectives of a policy are achieved [5]. In a policy evaluation or policy, there are criteria in it. The strategic role of the CFIPS in fulfilling children's rights to the environment is based on the Child Friendly Integrated Public Space Management (CFIPS) Guidelines can be done by looking at the evaluation of the CFIPS policy. The goals are expected to be able to realize:

a. Efficiency: A policy can be said to be efficient if the net benefit (total benefit - total cost) is greater than zero or higher. The indicators used are the optimal allocation of funds in the implementation of the CFIPS Policy, the implementation of the socialization in the CFIPS Policy has the maximum facilities and infrastructure used in the implementation of an adequate policy. Then the value of efficiency in terms of CFIPS is measured by how influential the policy or facilities are provided to the object in this case the user.
b. Adequacy: Adequacy with regard to how far an alternative can meet a level of needs in question maximally. Adequacy in question is to state the extent of achieving the desired results in solving
problems. Adequacy criteria can be judged by the extent to which actions in the Policy can solve the problems that arise.

c. Equal distribution: Equity is closely related to legal and social rationality, where these criteria can be met if a policy allows the creation of a fair and fair distribution of results, to the resources that exist in society. Leveling criteria or similarity regarding the costs and benefits of equitable distribution to different groups. A policy may be effective, efficient and adequate but is rejected because it results in an uneven distribution of benefit costs.

d. Responsiveness: Responsiveness is related to responsiveness or how far the results of the policy satisfy the needs, preferences or values of the people (certain groups). Indicators of responsiveness are community satisfaction with the implementation of the CFIPS Policy, coordination with related parties as implementing the CFIPS activities, the implementation team receives reports and complaints about the implementation of the CFIPS Policy.

e. Accuracy: Accuracy is related to substantive rationality, because the question of accuracy is closely related to the substance of the expected goal. According to William N. Dunn the accuracy criteria, namely with regard to the question of whether the desired results (goals) are truly useful or valuable. Accuracy criteria question whether the support of the objectives of a policy is in accordance with the needs for public welfare.

3. Research Methods

3.1. Research Types and Location

This research is an identification research. In this study, the qualitative and descriptive methods are more dominant than the quantitative methods. Therefore, the main data mining techniques are through observation, questionnaires, interviews, and documentation. While the qualitative method is carried out by conducting a literary study obtained from various sources such as books, journals, and other scientific works.

![Figure 1. Losari Beach platform](image)

The study was located in the Losari Beach Platform in Makassar City. Losari Beach Platform is located on the coast of Makassar City, a plaza and open space that is frequented by Makassar people and foreign tourists from various backgrounds and ages. In addition, in this study the Losari Beach
Platform is divided into 4 segments. The research variables in this study are the characteristics of visitors, facilities and infrastructure (facilities) of public open space, and visitor perceptions.

3.2. Data Collections Method
In this study using 4 data collection techniques, namely observation, questionnaires, interviews, and documentation. Data collection techniques carried out in accordance with the problems that will be identified in Makassar City, are as follows:

1. Observation is collecting data by direct survey to the field to examine the object to be examined. Field activities carried out are; (a) Reviewing the existing condition of the public space at Losari Beach Platform, (b) Reviewing facilities and infrastructure at the location to be investigated, namely Losari Beach Platform, and (c) Reviewing community activities especially children in the Losari Beach Platform.

2. Questionnaire, which is a data collection technique carried out by distributing questionnaires to visitors to the Losari Beach Platform to find out their level of satisfaction with the infrastructure available at that location.

3. Interview, this technique is carried out to find out whether the facilities and infrastructure of the Losari Beach Platform can be used well by the community especially children, measure the level of visitor satisfaction, as well as suggestions from visitors.

4. Documentation is data collection by taking pictures in accordance with observational activities carried out, namely pictures of existing conditions, facilities and infrastructure, as well as community activities, especially children in the study site.

3.3. Analysis Method
The analysis method used in this research is descriptive statistical analysis method. Statistical analysis itself is an analysis that emphasizes its analysis on numerical data which will then be processed into statistical information. The statistical information will then be described to draw conclusions.

As in this study, researchers analyzed how the assessment or assessment of child-friendly public spaces at the Losari Beach Platform. In analyzing, the researcher looked at the strengths and weaknesses according to the perceptions of visitors and who had visited the Losari Beach Platform using the Likert scale to determine the level of community satisfaction with the Losari Beach Platform. Furthermore, the results of the Likert Scale will produce a level of community satisfaction with the condition of the Losari Beach Platform as a Child Friendly Integrated Public Space.

Following is the formula used to obtain a percentage of community satisfaction:

\[
\% = \frac{n}{N} \times 100\%
\]

Where, \(n\) is number of respondents' average scores, \(N\) is maximum number of scores.

The next step used to conclude the assessment or level of visitor satisfaction with the Losari Beach Platform as a Child Friendly Integrated Public is to determine the class interval criteria for the assessment of the level of child friendly public spaces [6] shown in Table 1.

| Percentage   | Score Value |
|--------------|-------------|
| 81% - 100%   | Very Good   |
| 61% - 80%    | Good        |
| 41% - 60%    | Passably    |
| 21% - 40%    | Bad         |
| 0% - 20%     | Very Bad    |
4. Overview of Research Locations

Losari Beach which runs along the entertainment road located West of Makassar City. Administratively, the Losari Beach is belonging to Ujung Pandang District. The Ujung Pandang district consists of 10 sub-district with an area of 2.63 km² with 4 of them are in coastal areas and 6 other sub-district are non-coastal areas. Ujung Pandang District is bordered with Wajo District in the north, Mariso District in the south, in the East side with Makassar and Gowa Districts, and west side with the Makassar Strait.

Visitors can do various activities such as sports, enjoying the scenery, culinary tours, playing, or taking pictures in Losari Beach. Land use in the Losari Beach Platform area is settlements, trade and services, health, offices, and tourist areas. The following is a map of land use in the Losari Beach area.

5. Results

5.1. Characteristics of Losari Beach

Based on the results of the questionnaire that has been distributed, it is known that visitors in the Losari Beach area are more dominated by women compared to men on holidays and on weekdays with a percentage of 59%. This is also based on the reason visitors visit the Losari Beach Pavilion to bring their children to play in this place.

![Figure 2. Land use around Losari Beach platform](image)

Table 2. Comparison of the availability of CFIPS facility criteria

| Standard Criteria   | Existing |
|---------------------|----------|
| Play Facilities     | Unfulfilled |
| Sports facilities   | Fulfilled  |
| Supporting Facilities | Fulfilled |
| Relaxing Facilities | Fulfilled  |
| Accessibility       | Fulfilled  |
| Security            | Fulfilled  |
In the morning, the dominant activity carried out by visitors is exercising, and in the afternoon visitors prefer to relax by enjoying the view in the form of sunset, and at night more dominated by culinary tourism activities. Meanwhile, based on the criteria for integrated child-friendly public space facilities, the criteria fulfilled for the Losari Beach Platform is written on Table 2.

The existing situation in Losari Beach Platform is carried out by direct observation and mapping methods carried out with the aim to see what facilities are available in this case the researchers divide the Losari Beach Platform into 4 segments with the aim of being able to see specifically the comparison of activities carried out by visitors along the research area. Based on observations and interviews, it can be seen that there are specific differences in segment 1, ie in this segment the differentiating activity is this segment specifically for the street vendor area. In segment 2 there is an office that is a differentiator from other segments, for segments 3 and 4 this is a segment that is an area for gymnastics, sports or event areas. For the different activities of segments 1-4, it can be seen from and to see the usual activities carried out by visitors at the Losari Beach Platform through the mapping made as follows.

5.2. Visitor Perception
Based on observations made consisting of respondents as many as 107 respondents with more visitors or female respondents, as many as 61 people. The number of male visitors is 46 people. In addition, on another day, namely working days, the number of respondents was 92 respondents with more visitors or female respondents, namely 56 people. The number of male visitors is 36 people.
Based on the two previous statements, it can be concluded that the number of visitors/respondents who dominated were women. This is also very related to the reason they visit this CFIPS, in addition to needing entertainment to bring children to play in this CFIPS. It can be seen from the many mothers who bring their children both themselves and with other family members.

The daily activities of Losari Beach Public Space visitors only last for two periods of time, namely: in the morning, with the main activity being sports and supporting activities is the morning snack center, while in the afternoon until the evening the afternoon snacks are formed and enjoying the sunset panorama, making it the main destination of Makassar City. The peak activity in public spaces is on Sunday mornings.

For more details, in this study, researchers divided 4 segments of the Losari Beach Platform area with specific public spaces of Losari Beach having a length of ± 950 meters with potential such as strategic locations of public spaces and located on the coast of Makassar City which has beautiful beaches. From the results of surveys and interviews that have been carried out for two days on holidays and weekdays, as many as 59% of the visitors to CFIPS Losari Beach are women and on average are teenagers with an age range of 13-25 years.

Figure 7. Graph of number of visitors on weekdays

Figure 8. Graph of number of visitors on holidays

Figure 9. Percentage of number of visitors by gender

Figure 10. Percentage of level of community satisfaction with the Losari Beach platform

In general, the opinion of visitors to the Losari beach CFIPS is quite good. Can be seen based on the diagram below where the level of visitor satisfaction with the Losari Beach CFIPS as much as 56% of the number of respondents gave a positive response to the current condition of the Losari Beach CFIPS. This is influenced by the facilities available at this CFIPS which are already quite comfortable and also that this CFIPS can accommodate a variety of activities carried out by visitors, such as every afternoon the Anjungan Pantai Losari will be packed with teenagers because many community activities or performances are carried out in this CFIPS In addition, the existence of a Floating Mosque that makes it easy for visitors to worship and become one of the attractions in the Losari Beach CFIPS.
Based on respondents' answers to questions about facilities that support visitors' activities in the Losari Beach Public Space, the community considered it good for parking facilities, places of worship, accessibility, and comfort of other facilities to support the activities carried out. Based on the answers of respondents in this study, it can be analyzed respondents' statements on the perception of the Losari Beach Public Space perception as follows.

Table 3. Analysis of visitor ratings

| No. | Questions                  | A \(n = 5\) | B \(n = 4\) | C \(n = 3\) | D \(n = 2\) | E \(n = 1\) | Total Score |
|-----|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1.  | Parking lot                | 25          | 76          | 69          | 26          | 3           | 691         |
| 2.  | Worship place              | 84          | 69          | 30          | 9           | 7           | 811         |
| 3.  | Children's Playground      | 26          | 65          | 63          | 41          | 4           | 665         |
| 4.  | Trash can                  | 29          | 63          | 72          | 19          | 16          | 667         |
| 5.  | Accessibility              | 26          | 82          | 64          | 22          | 5           | 699         |
| 6.  | Toilet                     | 13          | 37          | 43          | 63          | 43          | 511         |
| 7.  | Rest area                  | 31          | 88          | 61          | 13          | 6           | 722         |
| 8.  | Other Comfort Facilities   | 21          | 56          | 100         | 16          | 6           | 667         |

Actual Score \((\sum X)\) = 5433
Ideal Score = 5 x 199 x 8 = 7960

Percentage \((\%) = \frac{\sum X \times 100\%}{\text{Ideal Score}} = 0.682 \times 100\% = 68.20\%\)

Based on the results of the analysis, the public perception of the Losari Beach Public Space is considered good, because the percentage of visitors is in the range of scores 61% - 68.20% bigger than 80%.

6. Conclusions

Based on the results of research conducted, it can be concluded that the community assessment of child-friendly public spaces at the Losari Beach Platform to support the Losari Beach Platform as a friendly public space for children with activities with variable accessibility, safety, comfort, cleanliness and completeness of facilities with various the view of the community is fairly "good" for the child-friendly aspect with the scoring method obtained results 61% - 68.20% bigger than 80%. The visitor / community perception identifies the importance of child-friendly public spaces as spaces that can accommodate the psychological needs of children to play, relax, exercise, learn, express, and explore. This is seen from the suggestions and public response to public spaces that have sports facilities, play areas, trees, park benches, and others.

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