Public parks as urban tourism in Jakarta

M P Adiati, N S Lestari and R D Wiastuti

Universitas Bina Nusantara, Faculty of Economic and Communication, Hotel Management Department, Jln KH Syahdan No 9, Kemanggisan, Palmerah, Jakarta 11480, Indonesia

E-mail: madiati@binus.edu

Abstract. Sustainable urban tourism development should provide better places for people to live in and for people to visit. Jakarta as the capital city has a potential for its urban tourism. Thus, urban tourism attribute such as Public Park should be in high-quality to cope with the needs of urban people and outside visitors. The purpose of this study is to investigate Public Park attributes and to analyze its compliance refer to Public Park that eventually supports sustainable urban tourism. This paper used a qualitative approach. Primary data obtain from direct field observation in seven Public Parks in Jakarta; Menteng Park, Suropati Park, Situ Lembang Park, Ayodhya Park, Cattleya Park, Kodok Park, and Langsat Park. Observation checks list use as guidance. The result provides an assessment of Public Park based on four categories; the accessibility, park activities, safety, and user. The implication of this study offers recommendations to enhance Public Park so that it complies with good public park design-attributes and with the obligations of sustainable urban tourism in Jakarta.

Keywords: Public Park, urban tourism, park attributes

1. Introduction

In every country, Capital city becomes one of the tourist destinations. The capital city is mostly growing fast and become a center of every activity such as business, pleasure, and consumption. Jakarta local government starts to think how to provide tourist attraction to fulfill the visitor expectation. Urban Tourism is a trip to cities or places with high population density [1]. The elements of urban tourism, there are primary, secondary and additional features [2]. For Primary element divided into Facilities for activities and Factors of leisure and relaxation. Park and green areas are part of recreation and relaxation element. Jakarta Local Government starts to build the public park to support urban tourism considering that nowadays tourists have become more fastidious and look for unique experiences. New types of tourists have appeared: globe trotters, city breakers, tourists coming for niche tourism practices [3]. A Public park considered as a public space which has to be open and accessible for everyone [4]. Racine in Cianga (2010) says that visiting garden or park started to be considered as a leisure and tourism activity based on the history that the first pleasure gardens appeared in England as early as 1661. They were leisure places where people spent their time listening to music, taking part in theatrical performances or simply strolling along tree-bordered walks [3]. One of the functions of the public space is for gathering place [5]. Public Park gives many benefits for urban residents, such as physical activities, psychological and social [6]. Beside of that Public park also has an advantage such as an urban environment, space for recreational and a place for
hanging around with others [7]. Valentina, Roxana conclude that urban tourism is a full set of tourist attraction in the city that used to catch the attention of the tourist and citizen, who is given a contribution to the city [8]. Park

Jakarta as Indonesia’s capital city [9] has the Vision to be: secure, convenient, prosperous, productive, sustain and globally competitive. To achieve the vision, therefore the mission is: to improve infrastructure quality, to strengthen the economic, social and culture, to restore environment condition and natural resources efficiency, to enhance government performance and to reinforce innovation and creativity. One of the initiatives from Jakarta local government is to move called #ayoketaman [10]. This program initiated by Department of Park and Funeral of DKI Jakarta and supported by communities such as Green Community, Bike to Work, and Ministry of Public Works. Jakarta Local Government also would like to improve the quality of life for Jakarta’s residence by providing integrated child-friendly open space (Ruang Publik Terpadu Ramah Anak) to become a child-friendly city. By June 2017, there is four integrated child-friendly public spaces that had been launched [10].

2. Method
2.1. Literature Review
The combination of city attributes offering a condition for running tourism which is covering a national and international tourist [11]. A city with the high density of population needs a space for recreation [12]. Parks offered a place for recreational not only for residents but also for a visitor/tourist [13].

2.1.1. Urban Tourism
Urban tourism is a short trip (one to three days) taken by travelers to cities or places with high population density [1]. Urban tourism is tourism in urban space or towns [14]. Majority of tourism within cities is reach by foot in places [15]. Urban tourism arrangement should think about the features of the tourists’ needs [14]. Sustainable urban tourism (SUT) is tourism that is both sustainable and occurs in urban areas [16].

Characteristics of SUT are „front room” and „back room” sustainability. Front room sustainability innovations include such initiatives as green maps (Dodds and Joppe, 2001), promotion of local transport use, development of walking and cycle trails (Hayes and MacLeod, 2007), and heritage preservation, cultural products and precincts (Hayllar and Griffin, 2005; Henderson, 2005). Back room sustainability innovations include use of renewable energy, recycling, the use of low impact tourism transport, and reductions in water usage [16].

Benefit of applying SUT are the restoration of natural areas in cities, a reduction in the impacts relating to the transportation of visitors, the ability to provide interpretation and education directed at changing attitudes and values so as to foster pro-environmental behavior to a wider range and larger number of people, both residents and tourists and, finally, improvement in the financial viability of ecotourism operations (Higham and Lueck, 2002) [16]. Park as urban tourism fulfill the three aspect within the urban system such as leisure, aesthetic and touristic function [16].

2.1.2. Public Park
The urban park is a precious location of amusement for citizen and tourists [17]. Base on Inglewood Municipal Code a “public park” shall mean a play area, a refreshment center or area, and other spaces, shaped, recognized, chosen, preserved, provided or set aside by the City, for the purposes of community recreation, play, recreation, enjoyment or assembly, and all buildings, facilities and structures located thereon or therein [18]. The features, condition, accessibility, aesthetics, and safety are reinforcing park user [19]. Public parks are typically design for outdoor recreation [20]. Park and other green space give a chance to get involved with nature in an open space [21]. There is a positive correlation between park settings and physical activity levels [22]. Small parks are the key of most
districts, but sometimes neglected by both local government and surrounding people (Forsyth, 2009). This condition is seeing in Jakarta City where many small parks suffered from less maintenance and usage. [7]. Urban parks are the place where almost uniquely, ecological, social, cultural and economic imperatives occurred. It realizes that the parks are valuable for urban sustainability and support quality of life. [7]. Visiting parks and gardens is a form of cultural tourism. From the previous study, gardens can be classified based on the interest: historical gardens, botanical gardens, landscape gardens (Rialland,2003) [16].

2.1.3. Public Park in Jakarta
With the high urban growth rate, the public places such as parks, street, and squares become eyes of the city and play the vital roles for urban residents who cannot afford private facilities [7]. The trend of reducing urban green space within the last few years either in a metropolitan area or cities are detected by using recognizing technique [23]. One of the previous researches is to compare the amount of use, and open small public parks in Jakarta City, particularly in region level. Learning from Yokohama, community input into recreation society system becomes the strategic feature for the existence and friendly parks [7].

Based on previous research, the land cover in Jakarta is domination by built space (88.6%). It can see from the condition of Jakarta land cover is mostly consists of office, residential, industrial area, and trade zone. The high percentage of developed land is occurred due to the high construction activity in this city. [23] A metropolitan city, Jakarta has an insufficient number of urban parks even though data from Department of Park and Funeral of DKI Jakarta shows the trend of increasing park per year. In the middle of citizen’s demand to add more green space area in the city, the fact is many existing urban parks are not well maintained, less usage, and unloved particularly small parks in a neighborhood area. [7]

2.1.4. Park Attributes
Mirsch in Tabas [24]sum another thing to be focused on increasing the usage of Public Park is accessibility. Based on National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA), Standard Neighborhoods Park should be related to community ways and pavements, continuous by non-residential roads or other obstacles, gives easy access, particularly for children and senior adults, at least¼-½ mile service radius from homes.

Most personal safety concerns mentioned in studies associate with the presence of undesirable users of parks (e.g., drug users, homeless persons, loiterers). Park attributes identified as influencing safety from crime included the presence of lighting, the presence of law-enforcement, increased security and surveillance, the presence of homeless and drug users/dealers, and the presence of secluded paths and areas. Park attributes related to safety from injury included the presence of glass, syringes, rocks, debris, heavy traffic, and other users of paths (e.g., cyclists). [19]

2.1.5. Objects
This research done in seven Public Parks in Jakarta; Menteng Park, Suropati Park, Situ Lembang Park, Ayodhya Park, Cattleya Park, Kodok Park, and Langsat Park. The selection of these Public Park referred to the official website of Jakarta Tourism and Culture Board [25].

2.1.6. Procedure
This research uses qualitative explorative research. Primary data obtained from direct field observation by using check list as guidance. Qualitative research tends to be more open to using a range of evidence and discovering new issues [26]. The data collected thru observation. The observation was conduct in January-June 2017 by three researchers. Observation checklists made as guideline at each object. Secondary data is data obtained from the secondary sources [27]. In this study, the secondary
data were obtained from the literature study, Jakarta local government’s website and documentation. Documentation was to observe the studied object. Researchers do the investigation at seven public parks refer to official Jakarta tourism board website.

2.1.7. Variables
The variable used in this study is based on seven factors in System for Observing Play and Recreation in Communities/SOPARC [28] merged with four factors that contribute for Success Park [29]. The variables are (1) Accessibility, (2) Activities, (3) Safety, and (4) User. The variables of accessibility, activities, safety and user are concluded from previous research as stated in the literature review.

3. Result and Discussions

3.1. Accessibility
3.1.1 The sub variable is the vehicle with the indicators are the size of parking space are good and route clear from the entrance to exit. Menteng Park and Cattleya Park are the parks which have good parking space for cars, motorcycles, and bicycles. Ayodhya Park and Situ Lembang don’t have designated parking space, but cars and motorcycles can park at the park surrounding. Langsat Park, Suropati Park and Kodok Park, are the ones that is not able to park the vehicles at all. To reach Langsat Park, people can park at Ayodhya Park. To go to Suropati Park, people can park at Situ Lembang Park or near Sunda Kelapa Mosque. To go to Kodok Park, people can park at Menteng Park parking area.

The other sub variable is route clear from the entrance to the exit. The route from the entrance to the exit is free from barrier at other six parks, except at Langsat Park which has a barrier at the entrance since there it is garbage truck from Dinas Kebersihan.

3.1.2. The next is sub variable is pedestrian with three indicators. The indicators are:
   - Pedestrian entrance is good,
   - Pedestrian connected to the main route are good,
   - Signage to facilities are clearly explained.

Langsat Park is the only park that has not pedestrian entrance in good condition, since the pedestrian is a little bit small and is now under renovation to wider the length. All the seven parks have pedestrian that connected to the main route are good, except pedestrian at Langsat Park that is not good since it is now under renovation. For clear indicator signage, all of the parks have signage showing the park name, but Langsat Park signage is not clear enough. Behavioral signage or restriction signage is also available at each Park but written in Bahasa Indonesia.

3.1.3. The last sub variable is public transport. The indicator is public transport within transit route. Situ Lembang Park and Kodok Park are the public parks which does not have access to the public transport. The distance between Suropati Park and Situ Lembang Park is about 500 meters, meanwhile public transport is only accessing Suropati Park. Visitors who take public transport, and would like to go to Situ Lembang Park, need to reach Suropati Park at the first place. Kodok Park is located at the back of Menteng Park. Therefore the public transport is only reaching Menteng Park.

Overall result for accessibility variable is good. It is shown from the sub-variable: the vehicle (indicator: route clear from the entrance to exit), only Langsat Park who has a barrier and other parks are free from barrier. The sub-variable: pedestrian (indicators: pedestrian entrance is good, pedestrian connected to the main route are good, and signage to facilities are clearly explained), only Langsat Park’s pedestrian which is not in good condition but it is now under restoration. Most the signage is clear and big enough to read it. The sub-variable: public transport (indicator: public transport within transit route), these parks are easy to reach by public transportation such a bus or taxi, private car, and motorcycle except for Situ Lembang and Kodok Park. The only thing that should be improved is for
sub-variable: the vehicle with indicator: the size of parking space is good. Only Menteng Park who has a proper, complete and a designated parking space.

3.2. Activities
All of the parks can do some activities such as walking, playing at the playground or even for relaxing. Jogging area or jogging track is also available except at Kodok Park. Ayodhya, Situ Lembang, and Cattleya parks are equipped by three gymnastic tools sponsored by a beverage company. Some parks have uniqueness such as fishing can be done at Situ Lembang and Cattleya. Kodok Park has a water fountain that could be used as children playground. Langsat Park is having badminton field and two area of children playground. Suropati Park has reflexology area. But Langsat Park is the one who has fewer benches to sit at relax area amongst other parks. Menteng Park has an exhibition center that can be used as an art exhibition or art performance and have basketball field as well. According to “Ayo ke Taman” movement, there have been some activities done in Menteng Park such as Birdwatching supported by Jakarta Birdwatcher society, storytelling and Sketching activities as well on 10th of June 2017 [30].

Figure 1. Activities at Menteng Park

From the observation, it is shown that a lot of activities can be done in public parks. For tourist, especially backpacker can choose the activities to attend. Visitor can do an exercise, jogging, relaxing, and fishing in some of the park, up to bird watching.

3.3. Safety
For safety variable, it is shown that all of the parks are not equipped with CCTV. The security park officer or police officer only available at some public parks. We can find the security park officer at Langsat Park, Situ Lembang Park, and Cattleya Park. The police officer can be found at Suropati Park since there is a police station in Suropati Park area, considering Suropati Park is situated in an important area such as embassy. Another indicator for safety is: bicycles are allowed into the park. For this indicator, there is no restriction so bicycles can go into the park, but for Kodok Park, it is not suitable due to the park size and children are playing around at Kodok Park. Langsat Park is the only park who should pay attention to the safety aspect. The reasons are the size of the park and contour of the land. Langsat Park is the largest park (3.6 hectare) amongst these seven public parks. At the back of Langsat Park, there is a small pond with no barrier from the jogging track. This condition is dangerous for children unattended. Since the size is large and there are some huge trees, a proper lighting is needed as well.
Safety aspect is one thing that should be considered, since for foreign tourist, safety is number one. The existence of security post, security camera, and security officer or police can assure the visitor about the secure and safety of the park.
3.4. User

From the field research, it is found out that the user or visitors of these parks vary from family, teenager, and community. Number of families tends to be increase during the weekend. Since user related to facilities and activities, therefore the communities using the public parks is different from one park to another park. The communities that could be found out are a badminton group at Langsat Park, a fishing group at Situ Lembang Park and Cattleya Park. Menteng Park is places for any kind of communities since the activities which could be done here vary from sports to art. Therefore basketball group could be gathered here since there is basketball field and also there is exhibition center which could be used for art performance such as dance, group band performance, storytelling and sketching activities. This research has not been identified the social class of user is visiting these seven parks.

From this field survey, the most important variable to be improved is safety variable. Since park security officer or police officer that is available only at some parks, therefore it will be good if all of the public parks equipped with Park security officer or even better with CCTV and equipped with proper lighting. For safety aspect, need to be considered the rules for bicycle entering the parks since there has been no restriction yet. Restriction or behavioral signage suggested to be available in bilingual (English and Bahasa Indonesia).

The second aspect to be concerned about is accessibility with the indicator are the size of the parking space. Although the government encourage visitor to use public transportation, but the availability of parking space is a must to simplify the visitor reach those public park. Jakarta Local Government has realize that pedestrian is part of accessibility item., therefore the indicator of pedestrian connected to the main route are good is keep elevated. The restoration of the pedestrian at Langsat Park and Ayodhya Park shows that government’s mission is also to refresh the city image as a friendly city. Although the signage has been available at each park, but it is suggested to be available in bilingual (English and Bahasa Indonesia).

From the variable of accessibility and activities, Menteng Park is the only public park who has the best accessibility (parking space is available, connected to the main route, and public transport is available), activities items (from nature related, sport to art activities). Depart from this fact, in the future, the usage of Menteng Park could be enhanced by involving vary communities to encourage visitor or tourist to visit public park as an option of urban tourism.

4. Conclusion

These seven public parks could be an option as an urban tourism [3] both for Jakarta’s residence and tourist since it is accessible as well as free of charge. With no entrance fee, public parks are suitable for every class and age.

From all of variables, Menteng Park is the most complete park refer to the accessibility variable (parking space is available, connected to the main route, and public transport is available), activities variable (vary from sport activities, art activities and related to nature activity such as bird watching), safety variable (since there is parking space, there is security officer) and user variable (related to the activities, therefore the users vary as well).

Collaboration from all of stakeholders is needed to get the exact way to improve the park usage while keep maintaining the cleanliness and quality. From this collaboration, it is shown that Jakarta is a friendly city for every stakeholders. The benefit by involving stakeholders are for three aspects environment (reducing the risk of loosing the green space), social (people could gather in many communities) and economy (low cost and increasing the benefit of street food seller).

4.1. Recommendation

Suggestion for future research is to continue this research with the same variable and indicator at the different public parks in Jakarta. By having these lists, we have a map of the type of public park/gardens [3], the type of activities suitable to be done and users [3] at each park then classify the parks based on the activity categories. By having this map, the improvement could be done by collaborating many stakeholders[31]. The synergy of architecture and other disciplines in studies of developing
tourism is significant in terms of continuity of past and future. Now architects and urban designers are working in collaboration with social sciences disciplines in the field of urban tourism [31]. This approach, networks of public and private sector organizations jointly developing policy (Bramwell and Rawding, 1994), is also often used in the planning and management of tourism destinations around the world [16].

The collaboration has been shown at some parks, since a company provides three kinds of gymnastic tools, meanwhile to maintain the cleanliness is done by Department of Parks and Funeral DKI Jakarta. Department of Parks and Funeral DKI Jakarta also encourage some community to visit public parks [30].

Knowing the classification of activities, leads to the type of activities, whether it is used for sport, cultural, artistic or social activities then additional activities could be suggested to enhance the interest of visiting public park [31]. Since Menteng Park is suitable for sport, artistic, social and nature related activities, additional activities could be inserted. For example by collaborating the bird watching activity then continued with city walks by walk along Menteng area (visiting Kodok Park and closed with culinary hunting).

From this research result, it can be offered Department of Park and Funeral for improvement since the newest method of Jakarta local government is involving Jakarta citizen by using technology to link the suggestion to the respective department [9].

References

[1] World Tourism Organization 2012 “Global Report on City Tourism - Cities 2012 Project.”
Madrid.

[2] C. M. Law. Urban Tourism 2002 The Visitor Economy and the Growth of Large Cities, 2nd Revised Edition ed., London: Cengage Learning EMEA.

[3] N. CIANGA and A. C. POPESCU 2013 “GREEN SPACES AND URBAN TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN CRAIOVA MUNICIPALITY IN ROMANIA,” European Journal of Geography, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 34-45.

[4] B. Shrinagesh and K. Markande 2016 “Rethinking urban space in cities – A study of parks in Hyderabad, India,” IOP Conf. Series: Earth and Environmental Science, vol. 37.

[5] D. Glynn 2012 [Online]. Available: http://www.nrpa.org/uploadedFiles/nrpa.org/Publications_and_Research/Research/Papers/Parks-Rec-Underserved-Areas.pdf. [Accessed July 2017].

[6] L. R. Larson, V. Jennings and S. A. Cloutier 2016 “Public Parks and Wellbeing in Urban Areas of The United State,” PLoS ONE, no. 11.

[7] S. Mutiara and K. Isami 2012 “Characteristic of Public Small Park Usage in Asia Pacific Countries: Case Study in Jakarta and Yokohama City,” Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences, vol. 11.

[8] R. V. GÂRBEA 2013 “Urban Tourism Between Content And Aspiration For Urban Development,” Management and Marketing, vol. XI, no. 1.

[9] [Online]. Available: http://interactive.smartcity.jakarta.go.id/. [Accessed May 2017].

[10] [Online]. Available: http://pertamananpemakaman.jakarta.go.id/v40/berita/98/peresmian-gerakan-ayoketaman. [Accessed May 2017].

[11] M. Stefania, B. Florin and A. Daniela 2009 “Urban Tourism–Form of Tourism with Real Economic Development Perspective for Cities”.

[12] P. Chaudhry and V. P. Tewari 2010 “Role Of Public Parks/Gardens In Attracting Domestic Tourist: An Example From City Beautiful Of India,” TOURISMOS: AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL OF TOURISM, vol. 5, no.1.
[13] C. C. Konijnendijk, M. Annerstedt, A. B. Nielsen and S. Maruthaveeran 2013 “Benefits of Urban Parks,” Copenhagen and Alnarp.

[14] E. Ervina and V. Octaviany 2016 “VISITOR BEHAVIOR AT THEME PARKS AS AN URBAN TOURISM IN THE CITY OF BANDUNG, INDONESIA,” Journal of Business on Hospitality and Tourism, p. 148.

[15] D. E. Hawkins, “The promise of walkable urban tourism,” 01 September 2016. [Online]. Available: http://www.travelweekly.com/Articles/promise-walkable-urban-tourism. [Accessed 10 August 2017].

[16] N. Scott and C. Cooper 2010 “Innovation for sustainable urban tourism: Some,” Revista De Administracao Publica, Vols. ISSN 0034-7612, pp. 1171-1190.

[17] K. kwai Wong and M. Domroes 2005 “The visual quality of urban park scenes of Kowloon Park, Hong Kong: likeability, affective appraisal, and cross-cultural perspectives,” Environment and Planning B: Planning and Design, p. 617.

[18] City of Inglewood California 2017 [Online]. Available: http://www.qcode.us/codes/inglewood/?view=desktop&topic=0. [Accessed 10 July 2017].

[19] G. R. McCormack, M. Rock, A. M. Toohey and D. Hignell. March 2010 “Characteristics of urban parks associated with park use and physical activity: A review of qualitative research,” Health &Place, vol. 16.

[20] activelivingresearch.org 2010 “Parks, Playgrounds and Active Living,” San Diego.

[21] S. Drlik, A. Muhar and L. Licka 2009 “Sustainable Parks: Preparing Urban Public Green Spaces for a changing climatic situation,” IOP Conf. Series: Earth and Environmental Science , vol. 6.

[22] A. T. KACZYNSKI and K. A. HENDERSON 2007 “Environmental Correlates of Physical Activity : A Review of Evidence about Parks and Recreation,” Leisure Sciences, vol. 27.

[23] A. Zain, P. A. Permatasari, C. N. Ainy, N. Destriana and D. F. Mulyati 2015 “The detection of urban open space at Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, and Tangerang - Indonesia by using remote sensin technique for urban ecology analysis,” Procedia Environmental Science, pp. 87-94.

[24] S. Tabassum and F. Sharmin. 2013 “Accessibility Analysis of Parks at Urban Neighborhood: The Case of Dhaka,” Asian Journal of Applied Science and Engineering, vol. 2, No 2, pp. 48-61.

[25] Jakarta City Government Tourism & Culture Office 2015 [Online]. Available: http://jakarta-tourism.go.id/recreation. [Accessed 10 July 2017].

[26] L. Neuman. 2003. Social Research Methods : Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches, 5th ed., vol. 5th, Pearson.

[27] R. Kriyanto 2012 Teknik Praktis Riset Komunikasi, Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group.

[28] T. L. McKenzie and D. A. Cohen. 2006. “System for Observing Play and Recreation in Communities".

[29] S. R. M. Sakip, N. M. Akhir and S. S. Omar 2015 “Determinant Factors of Successful Public Parks in Malaysia,” Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences, vol. 127.

[30] [Online]. Available: http://ayoketaman.com/category/info/. [Accessed June 2017].

[31] S. Yildiz and M. T. Akbulut 2013 “CURRENT TRENDS IN DEVELOPING URBAN TOURISM,” International Journal of Architectural Research, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 297-310.