

Availability of Facilities in Public Open Spaces to Support Tourism Programs

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Abstract

Regional development through the tourism sector is not only related to the provision of employment and regional investment. However, it is also related to the availability of public facilities. Good management of public facilities and friendly to children and the environment is directly a part of tourism development. This study uses a qualitative approach in an effort to explain the availability of public facilities in open spaces to support tourism programs in Manado City. Research findings that public open spaces in Manado City have not met the needs in terms of the amount of space and functions and facilities that have not taken into account social, economic, environmental, and educational aspects. The management of very limited facilities has resulted in public open space that should be used as a medium for promoting tourism objects in supporting tourism programs through the smart city concept.

Keywords: Public Facilities, Open Space, Tourism Program

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Introduction

Communities in the process of life need facilities to support the achievement of needs. People who live in urban areas with a high level of activity require facilities such as open spaces. The need for open space for urban communities was psychologically put forward by Ika et al. (2018) in order to be able to move and interact with other human beings. The activities that can be carried out by humans are not only for sports, walks, sitting but also serve as a place to gather with friends or family. So that open space or public space will function in the development of community social interactions and maintain ecological and aesthetic environmental systems (Hidayah, 2012).

Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning spatial planning provides an explanation that green open space in an area is 30% of the total area of the area. Regulation of the Minister of Public Works number: 05/PRT/M/2008 concerning guidelines for the provision and utilization of green open space in urban areas states that there are two groups of green open spaces, namely public and private. The proportion of green open space in urban areas is at least 30% (20% public green open space and 10% consists of private green open space). Provision of green open space in urban areas is based on the area, population, and the need for certain functions. So that people can carry out activities comfortably, the city needs an open green space of 20 m²/capita (Kairupan et al., 2020).

Regulation of the Minister of Public Works number: 05/PRT/M/2008 in the meaning of Sumarauw (2017) that the provision of public green open space includes environmental or residential green open space and urban or urban green open space. Public open space that is used as an area of activity for the social life of the community because in that area they can discuss various things, both privately and in groups. Therefore, at each regional level, the ideal quantity and quality of land use is regulated, including the percentage of the amount of open

space to support the preservation and improvement of the quality of the environment and its inhabitants (Permendagri, 2007).

Manado City, which is the capital of North Sulawesi Province in an effort to develop urban areas and in achieving tourism programs, is obliged to have open spaces equipped with supporting facilities for their functions. Research conducted by Kairupan, et al (2020) that the need for public green open space (RTH) of Manado City based on area is 3848.16 hectares or 24.47 percent of the area of Manado city, referring to the RTRW of Manado City 2014-2034 . The existing condition of the availability of public green open space for Manado City is 1537.02 hectares or 9.8 percent, so to meet the needs of public green open space based on an area of 3848.16 hectares, an additional green open space area of 2311.14 hectares or 14.67 percent is still needed. Types of urban green open space in Manado City include urban parks, urban forests, green lines, water catchments, river borders, beach borders, sports fields and public cemetery parks. The total availability of Manado City Public RTH is 1537.02 hectares. This data shows the lack of availability of green open space in Manado City. The open space that is often used by the people of Manado City besides the blessing garden and beach reclamation park is also the Sparta Tikala Field, Wenang National Unity Park, and KONI Field. However, the community is not satisfied with the green open space based on it as a place of recreation, object of research, education and training and a place for sports (Budhyowati, 2019).

Lack of community satisfaction as a research finding from Budhyowati, (2019) on the existence of green open spaces in Manado City as a function due to problems with existing facilities. The facilities provided in public open spaces must be inclusive in view of the function of the public open space itself which can accommodate community activities (Esariti et al., 2020). Public open space must provide facilities that can be accessed by all groups and age groups (Goličnik & Thompson, 2010). So it is necessary to adjust the availability of facilities in public open spaces based on community groups including those with special needs such as the elderly, disabled, disabled and children under five (Esariti et al., 2020).

Facilities deemed necessary in public open spaces such as playgrounds (children/toddlers), flower gardens, special gardens (for the elderly), limited sports facilities, toilets, prayer rooms, lighting, security (Esariti et al. 2020; Budhyowati, 2019) is also adapted to the needs of today's society, namely wifi for internet access and free cell phone chargers. Research conducted by Natari, et al (2018); Budhyowati (2019); Krisifu et al. (2019); Kairupan et al. (2020); Latawan et al. (2021) relates to green open space in Manado City which emphasizes the aspects of policy implementation, land availability and needs as well as suitability with its function. The studies mentioned above did not study the availability of facilities to be used by the community as well as the function of open space.

The existence of open space in terms of number and area will not have the value of its usefulness for the community when its use is not supported by the availability of facilities. This study conducted an assessment of the availability of public facilities in open spaces in support of the Manado City Government tourism program. The city of Manado, which is visited by many tourists, also requires an open space in addition to the city's current residents. Therefore, it is important to have public facilities that are not only in terms of quantity but also quality so that the use of open space will be in accordance with the needs of the user community. This study was conducted to identify and analyze the availability of public facilities in open spaces to support the Manado City government's tourism program. This research activity is not only based on the issue of open space in terms of the availability of public facilities, besides being the responsibility of the government as stated in Law Number 26 of 2007 and Regulation of

the Minister of Public Works Number: 05/PRT/M/2008 and is the current need of the city community.

Literature Review

Natari et al. (2018); Budhyowati (2019); Krisifu et al (2019); Kairupan et al (2020); Latawan et al (2021) in their writings have provided ideas related to public facilities, especially green open spaces. The management of these public facilities turns out to be related to land availability, management, designation, suitability of the number of facilities and so on. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the government to meet these needs. Because the government has the responsibility of providing facilities in the context of implementing public services (Edam et al., (2018). However, in realizing this responsibility, the government's ability is required in the aspects of planning, organizing, mobilizing and supervising (Salles et al., 2020). In order to provide and manage facilities) the public as part of the development process does not conflict with the regional spatial plan and is in accordance with the designation and needs (Kindangen et al., 2018; Arisandi, et al 2020).

Law No. 26 of 2007 and Regulation of the Minister of Public Works No. 05/PRT/M/2008 mandates local governments to provide open spaces that can be used by the community. The city of Manado as the center of government and trade in North Sulawesi Province makes tourism as one of the mainstay sectors, therefore city planning is needed to meet the needs of the community and visitors. Natari et al (2018); Budhyowati (2019); Krisifu et al (2019); Kairupan et al (2020); Latawan et al (2021) in the studies conducted related to green open space in Manado City emphasized the aspects of policy implementation, land availability and needs as well as suitability with its function. However, the need for open space needs to be adjusted to the availability of facilities so that the benefits of open space can be achieved and used by the community. Meanwhile, the Manado City Government has seriousness and willingness to carry out urban planning as the Manado City RTRW document 2014-2034 includes fulfilling public facilities (Edam et al., 2018; Kindangen et al., 2018; Salles et al., 2020 Arisandi, et al (2020).

Esariti et al (2020) provide an explanation that public open space is a space that can function as circulation and can also be a space for recreation that can be accessed by community groups. The definition of public space (public space) is a space where all people have access to use it (Carrs in Kairupan et al (2020). The Minister of Public Works Regulation No. 05/PRT/M/2008 provides an explanation that the meaning of Public Green Open Space, is RTH owned and managed by the city/district government which is used for the benefit of the community in general.

Public facilities such as parks as public open spaces that should be accessible to all groups are considered not yet friendly to children (Goličnik & Thompson, 2010). Ujang et al. (2018) that public open space should have a social function to carry out interactions that are beneficial for users. So that the grouping of activities in public open spaces is important to do, as well as the suitability of the placement and allocation of locations with activities to be one component in relation to the location and function of open spaces. Therefore, it is necessary to adjust the representation of the availability of facilities based on groups of people with special needs, such as groups of the elderly, disabled, disabled and children under five (Esariti et al., 2020)

Utilization of public space is the use of public space as a space that serves physical, mental needs, provides knowledge to visitors, as well as a node and means of communication for social binding to create interactions between community groups (Ika, 2018). Utilization of public open space by the community, among others, as a place to relax, play, walk and read. According

to Law No. 26 of 2007, space utilization is an effort to realize the spatial structure and spatial pattern in accordance with the spatial plan through the preparation and implementation of programs and their financing. It can be concluded that space utilization is a process or way to utilize a space that we need. Based on the Minister of Public Works Regulation No. 05/PRT/M/2008 directives for the provision of public green open space on the type of green open space. The environment includes community-based parks, village parks, and sub-district parks.

Meanwhile, what is referred to as a facility is everything in the form of objects or money that can facilitate and expedite the implementation of a particular business. Public facilities are facilities provided for public purposes such as roads, street lighting, bus stops, sidewalks, and pedestrian bridges (Sam, 2008). The facilities provided are facilities that provide convenience for the community so that they must be maintained properly. Budhyowati (2019) stated that parks are places that are chosen by the community as public open spaces equipped with facilities such as recreation, playgrounds (children/toddlers), flower gardens, special gardens (for the elderly) and limited sports facilities. Esariti et al (2020) stated that public facilities that should be in open spaces include toilets, prayer rooms, food stalls, lighting, security and children's play facilities. However, internet network access is also available for free (Caesarina & Saubari, 2019).

Methods

The location of the research was carried out in the city of Manado, which in this case is the manager of public green open space facilities, namely Sparta Tikala Park, National Unity Park (City Center), Megasurya Nusa Lestari Park (Megamas) and Gad Bless Park (God Blass Park). The research design used is a qualitative design (Cresswell, 2014). The selection of qualitative research design, because through this design will identify and analyze the availability of public facilities in open spaces in supporting the Manado City government tourism program. The informants interviewed in the study were elements of the government and the community who were the managers and users of public green open space facilities. Data was collected from February to June 2022 through direct interviews with informants and using a google form containing questions related to the manager of government-owned green open space facilities, making direct observations of the availability, use and maintenance of public facilities. Electronic data collection is also carried out using Google Scholar and Researchgate to obtain supporting data and scientific publications related to the object of research. Data analysis was carried out by systematically making meaning based on what was found in the field and the conceptual framework and rules related to the provision of public facilities in green open spaces. The results of this interpretation are followed by a comparison with the results of the existing literature review. So that conclusions are drawn as answers to research questions.

Results and Discussion

Manado City is the capital of North Sulawesi Province which has made tourism as one of the leading sectors in city development. So to develop the city as a tourist area, land or space is needed that can be used to support tourism programs. Law No. 26 of 2007 stipulates that one of the functions of urban areas is to fulfill social services. Social services in the function of urban areas are related to public open spaces. Open space which in its use is open to all people which can be used as a place for recreation, exercise as well as a place to play and learn for children (Kairupan et al., 2020).

Manado City with an area of 15,726.03 Ha has 11 sub-districts and 87 urban villages with 527,007 inhabitants (Budhyowati. 2019) based on Manado City Regulation Number 1 of 2014

states that the provision of green open space is around 6,741 Ha or 42.86% of the city area . The Manado City Regional Spatial Plan 2014-2034 targets public green open spaces to be planned for 24.47 percent of the total area of Manado city. Until 2020, the availability of public green open space in Manado City is 1537.02 hectares or 9.8 percent of the total area. This data includes parks in 87 urban villages and office complexes. So that the need for public green open space in Manado City is 2311.14 Ha or 14.67 percent (Kairupan et al., 2020).

The public green open spaces that are widely used by the people of Manado City are Sparta Tikala Park which is located in front of the Manado Mayor's Office with an area of 1,323.46m², National Unity Park (City Center) in Wenang District with an area of 825 m², Megasurya Nusa Lestari Park (Megamas) with an area of 1,350 m² and Taman Gad Bless (God Blass Park) which is located on Jalan Boulevard Sario. These parks are used by the people of Manado City every day to exercise, play, recreation and culinary places. However, these parks are also often functioned as venues for concerts, exhibitions and socio-religious activities (Pangemanan, et al. 2017). while the open space of KONI Sario is more often used for sporting activities and ceremonies.

The facilities observed in public open spaces in Manado City in this study are; (1) Taman Berkat (God Bless Park) with the management of the Manado City Government has facilities including religious activity rooms; skateboard court, basketball court, rock climbing, food stalls, toilets, lighting and parking; (2) KONI Sports Field with the management of the North Sulawesi Provincial Government has running track facilities, soccer fields, toilets, parking lots and places to eat; (3) National Unity Park with Manado City Government management has open theater facilities, Dotu Lolong Lasut monument, tourist information center, children's playground; food/coffee stalls, lighting, seating, flower gardens, water gardens/fountain pools; (4) Sparta Tikala Field with Manado City Government management, has facilities for a football field, basketball court, toilets, running track, children's playground, outdoor fitness equipment, lighting facilities; (5) Nusa Lestari Megasurya Park or often called the Love Tree Park (Megamas) with Nusa Lestari managers having running track facilities, basketball courts, lighting facilities.

Public open space should have a social function (Kozlowski, 2018) that is accessible to all groups, friendly to children (Goličnik & Thompson, 2010) as well as for the elderly and disabled (Esariti et al., 2020). Thus, it is necessary to prepare and implement a management program including financing that takes into account the appropriate spatial structure and pattern (Law Number 26 of 2007). The facilities that should be fulfilled include recreation areas, playgrounds (children/toddlers), flower gardens, special parks for the elderly and people with disabilities, limited sports facilities, toilets, prayer rooms, food stalls, lighting, security and free internet access facilities (Budhyowati, 2019; Esariti et al., 2020; Caesarina & Saubari, 2019).

The facilities mentioned above are important to be available in public open spaces in meeting the needs of the community and in supporting tourism programs. Because the purpose of public open space is the existence of open space other than related to efforts to improve the welfare of the community in terms of meeting needs. But also to improve the visual of the city so that it looks more beautiful, reduce air pollution and as part of economic development (Carr et al, 1992; Nazarudin, 1994). All of this is related to the development of the regional tourism sector. So that the management of public facilities in open spaces is very important to support tourism programs.

The data found in five public open spaces as research shows that sports facilities and lighting are the main choices provided and managed. Managers of public facilities have not seriously fulfilled other facilities. Toilets located in public green open spaces in Manado City are not

managed properly and are far from suitable for use. The prayer facilities are only available in the Blessing Park, the children's play facilities are only found in the National Unity Park and the Sparta Tikala Field. Facilities that have not received the attention of managers relating to the elderly and people with disabilities as well as internet facilities.

The management of public facilities is still very much different from that in medium and developed cities. The city of Manado as one of the tourist visit areas targeted by the government has not been able to provide and manage public facilities to support the development of the city and tourism. This is still very different from what was done by Makassar which is able to provide benefits not only as a means of exercising but also in social interaction, prospering the community and creating beauty and comfort (Rakhmatsyah et al., 2015; Dollah & Rasmawarni, 2019). The city of Surabaya has made open spaces with the support of facilities into city parks and educational facilities, social and cultural functions (Marmi, 2016; Saputri, 2018). Meanwhile in Medan City, with the existence of facilities and management of public green open spaces, it can improve the economy of the surrounding community by developing an economy based on local wisdom (Zebua et al., 2020).

The management of facilities and utilization of public open spaces in Makassar City, Surabaya City, Semarang City and Medan City can be understood as part of the effort to provide public facilities in green open spaces built to fulfill several basic functions (Saragih & Rachmawati, 2015; Rakhmatsyah et al., 2015; Dollah & Rasmawarni, 2019; Marmi, 2016; Saputri, 2018; Zebua et al., 2020). The basic functions intended are bioecological functions, socio-economic (productive) and cultural functions that are able to describe local cultural expressions (Caesarina & Saubari, 2019). but it should also be understood that public open space currently functions as a medium of communication for urban residents and recreational areas; urban ecosystems, urban and aesthetic producers (Caesarina & Saubari, 2019). So that the arrangement of facilities also needs to make adjustments to the current needs of society related to need for internet and telecommunication services.

Green open space in the form of a city park, besides functioning as a water catchment area and suppressing air pollution, also functions as a place for recreation and communication for city residents (Pankaja et al., 2015). In the concept of a smart city element, green open space can be categorized as a smart environment. Green open spaces connected with information and communication technology can be referred to as cyberparks (Smaniotto Costa et al., 2014; Taylor et al, 2015; Caesarina & Saubari, 2019). This is because green open spaces that have been equipped with free internet access are the initial stages of green open spaces that care about technological advances and can increase the level of visitors to these green open spaces (Caesarina & Saubari, 2019). Smart environment which in its application is in line with the existence of the internet which has become part of people's lives. Therefore, green open spaces need to be equipped with internet facilities that can be well accessed by the public. The green open space of a city has provided facilities and is connected to a quality internet network by itself making the smart city concept easier to achieve (Theodoridis, & Chatzigiannakis, 2013; Zanella et al, 2014).

Most cities in Indonesia have developed the Smart City concept. So that in the development of the city, including the fulfillment of the availability of public facilities in green open spaces, it requires good telecommunication and internet access. The cities of Jakarta, Banjarmasin and Banjarbaru have provided wireless fidelity (Wi-Fi) internet access facilities to support the Smart City program (Saragih & Rachmawati, 2015; Caesarina & Saubari, 2019). The provision of internet facilities primarily for the implementation of the Smart City program has also functioned as part of the utilization of public open space. In addition to being able to carry out

the function of social interaction, the community also functions to complete responsibilities in work and study as well as social media. With social media activities on the internet, the community also functions in promoting open space as one of the tourist attractions in the area.

Conclusion

The availability of facilities in public open spaces is a must that must be fulfilled by the government as mandated by the policy. However, it also needs to be done in supporting tourism programs and regional development. Manado as one of the medium cities in Indonesia as a tourist destination has an obligation to provide public open spaces that have facilities, namely recreation areas, playgrounds (children/toddlers), flower gardens, special parks for the elderly and disabled, limited sports facilities, toilets, prayer rooms, restaurants, lighting, security. However, there are also free internet access facilities to support the Smart City concept. However, in its management, the public open space manager has not fully provided facilities properly. Managers are more focused on providing sports facilities. This situation shows that managers do not yet have the ability to understand the existence of public open spaces which also have social functions, economic functions, environmental functions, education and tourism promotion functions. Accessible facilities for the elderly, people with disabilities and children/toddlers are not yet well-available. The manager has also not been able to take advantage of the Smart City concept which can be used by the community to use social media in the tourism promotion section. The concept of developing knowledge from this research is that the provision of public facilities is not only part of the effort to fulfill services to the community. However, it can also function as a strengthening of urban social institutions, local economic development and tourism promotion. Therefore, this study recommends the establishment of a government work unit that specifically manages public open spaces and conducts further research on the management of public facilities in open spaces that are directly related to tourism promotion.

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