

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CHILD-FRIENDLY INTEGRATED PUBLIC SPACE PROGRAM (RPTRA) IN TAMAN JOKOWI, WEST MANOKWARI DISTRICT

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Abstract

Urban areas as centers of development and civilization will not be separated from the pressure of increasing built-up land. This condition makes it increasingly urgent for open spaces to be transformed into built-up land. As a result, there is a reduction in green open space, especially as a children's play area. From this condition, the concept of the Child-Friendly Integrated Public Space Program (RPTRA) emerged which has begun to be implemented in several cities or districts, one of which is Jokowi Park in the West Manokwari district. Jokowi Park is quite often visited by the public but is not yet equipped with sports facilities, play facilities and others. So it is not easily accessible to the public, especially children. Based on this, it is important to conduct research related to the implementation of the RPTRA program in Jokowi Park, West Manokwari district. This research was conducted using qualitative methods by collecting opinions from managers, visitors and local residents regarding the components of safety, health, comfort, ease of accessibility, security and beauty. Based on the results of the analysis, there are five components that indicate that Jokowi Park is not good at implementing the Child-Friendly Integrated Public Space Program (RPTRA) concept.

Keywords: Child Friendly, Implementation, Open Space, RTH

A. INTRODUCTION

Urban areas where there is a density of human activity where almost all of the land is covered by buildings (Hantono et al., 2020). According to (Hansen et.al., 2020) a good quality of life is closely related to the quality of urban design, mental health and well-being. This has a big influence on providing open space which is closely connected to nature and the living elements in it including trees, plants, water, flora and fauna (Putri et al., 2023). The occurrence of increasingly high population density, the density of housing and other buildings, and the density of vehicle traffic triggers an imbalance between the number of residents and their activities on existing urban land (Ridho, 2020). The existence of active green open space is then increasingly eliminated (Khutami et al., 2024). Green open space in urban areas is set at 30%, both passive and active, which can be used by all groups, especially children (Arum et al., 2023).

The very rapid development of the city has caused the existence of maintaining the availability of green open space to decrease (Dania, 2022). The development of cities that are suitable and safe for children has become a global concern (Afdhal, 2024). Likewise in Indonesia, Regulation of the Minister of State for PPPA RI No. 11 of 2011 concerning Child-friendly Regency or City Development Policy is the basis for city and district governments to develop development strategies to achieve the title of child-friendly city or

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district (KLA) (Supeni et al., 2021). The aim of KLA is to build district or city government initiatives that lead to efforts to transform the Convention on the Rights of the Child from a legal framework into definitions, strategies and development interventions in the form of policies, programs and development activities aimed at fulfillment of children's rights, in a district/city area (Lubis & Zubaidah, 2021). One of the concentrations in realizing KLA is by providing child-friendly parks in residential areas, or better known as the concept of Child-Friendly Integrated Public Spaces (RPTRA) (Marbun et al., 2024).

RPTRA is a park or Green Open Space (RTH) designed with a modern, child-friendly concept and equipped with various supporting infrastructure such as gazebos, sports facilities, play facilities, libraries, toilets, playing fields and others (Utami, 2016). Meanwhile, according to (Hernowo & Navastara (2017), child-friendly integrated public spaces are public spaces that have the characteristics of public open parks, play areas and children's growth and development, part of child-friendly city infrastructure and facilities, green open spaces, and facilities for social activities. equipped with various interesting games, CCTV monitoring, library room, PKK Mart, lactation room, and others. The ministerial regulation regarding the KLA Development Policy applies to all cities or regencies in Indonesia, including Manokwari Regency which is one of the cities that has a high population density (Masjoyo et al., 2019).

West Manokwari District is one of the districts in Manokwari Regency which has an area of 94.36 km² and is a busy center. The KLA (Child Friendly City) policy in Manokwari Regency is trying to implement various strategies to achieve the KLA title, one of which is by starting to provide public open space with the RPTRA concept in Taman Jokowi (TJ). Jokowi Park is a public open space that is often visited by the public, but the place is not yet equipped with sports facilities, play facilities and others. So it is not very accessible to the public, including children, teenagers, adults and even the elderly. Based on this, it is important to conduct research related to the implementation of the child-friendly integrated public space program (RPTRA) in Jokowi Park, West Manokwari district (Affiyah et al., 2022).

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Active open space is open space that has elements of activity in it, such as playing, sports, walking and this open space can be in the form of plazas, parks, children's and youth play areas and recreation areas (Dewi et al., 2022). Meanwhile, passive open space is a form of urban green open space that is only equipped with certain plant compositions that function as greenery and aesthetic elements, and is not equipped with supporting facilities for visitors (Yakin, 2021).

Child-Friendly Integrated Public Spaces are open spaces that provide play areas for the growth and development of children (Yuniastuti et al., 2019). The Role of RPTRA At every age stage, the need to play and learn plays an important role in the growth and development of children into adult humans (Septiadi et al., 2021). Studies in recent years show that there is a decrease in the intensity or experience of children in urban open spaces, the recreation trend (leisure trend) for children is changing from active outdoor activities to passive activities equipped with gadgets indoors (Attwood et al., 2006). Meanwhile, children who live close to nature have lower stress levels compared to children who do not have easy access or live far from natural environments (Rohyani, 2020). Apart from being proven to reduce stress levels and improving cognitive abilities, children's contact with nature has also been proven to reduce the level of children's participation in negative and immoral activities in society (Matsuoka, 2010). Thus, it can be said that public open spaces or parks can have many

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positive impacts on the growth and development process of children becoming teenagers and then becoming adults (Rahmiati & Prihastomo, 2018).

C. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research was conducted focusing on Jokowi Park as a location for implementing child-friendly integrated public spaces (RPTRA) in the Manokwari district. This park is located along the coast which provides beautiful views. The views offered can be utilized by adults and children alike. Can be used as a children's play area and also as a place to just relax for adults. The following are the research locations.



Figure 1. Scope of Research Locations

The analytical method in this research uses qualitative analysis methods. According to (Sugiyono, 2020) qualitative research methods are methods based on post positivist philosophy which are used to research the natural state of objects. The data collection technique was carried out using triangulation (a combination of observation, interviews, documentation), then the data obtained tended to be qualitative data, data analysis was deductive. The final results are obtained from giving a value to each variable that has been determined and based on the results of interviews and field observations.

In this research, the researcher tries to reveal facts according to existing reality without intervening in the conditions that occur. The sampling techniques used were purposive sampling and snowball sampling. According to (Sugiyono, 2020), purposive sampling technique is sampling data sources using certain considerations. In this research, the samples chosen were park managers, visitors and local residents.

D. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

This research refers to the previously determined Child-Friendly Integrated Public Space (RPTRA) standards. The variables used are safety and health components. Comfort, accessibility, safety and beauty are reviewed from the aspects of location, layout, game equipment, construction, materials and materials. Each variable is assessed based on a certain scale. The following are the analysis assessment criteria.

Table 1. Criteria and indicators in RPTRA design

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
Safety	The physical nature of the playground and the game facilities in it do not cause accidents when used for playing.

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Health	Free from things that cause health problems in the short and long term.
Comfort	Physical Comfort: freedom to use play facilities, not being disturbed in activities.
Ease of Accessibility	Psychological Comfort: having a sense of security from the surrounding environment, protected from disturbing climates.
Security	The playground and all game facilities can be easily used, understood and reached by all children without exception.
Beauty	Free from things that allow crime or vandalism to occur.

Source: Baskara, 2011

Table 2. Relationship between criteria and components in RPTRA design

Kriteria	Komponen					
	Keselamatan	Kesehatan	Kenyamanan	Kemudahan Akses	Keamanan	Keindahan
Lokasi	√	√	√	√	√	√
Tata Letak	√		√	√	√	√
Peralatan Permainan	√		√	√		√
Konstruksi	√					√
Material/Bahan	√	√	√			

Source: Baskara, 2011

The results were obtained from an assessment using a rating scale (Annisa, 2019), namely:

Table 3. Results of safety component assessment against RPTRA criteria

Assessment criteria	Results Criteria
1. Way below standard	3.25 – 4.00 : Very Good
2. Below standard	≥ 2.50 - < 3.25 : Good
3. According to standards	≥ 1.75 - < 2.50: Not good
4. Above Standard	< 1.75 : Not Good

Source: Processed by Researchers

Safety Components

Tabel 4. Hasil penilaian komponen keselamatan terhadap kriteria rptra

Criteria	Safety Conditions	Value Scale
Location	Jokowi Park's green open space is not yet protected by a fence that protects children from playing on the beach	1
Layout	The placement of Jokowi Park's gaming facilities is not yet based on the flow of movement (circulation) because there are no adequate playing facilities	1
Gaming Equipment	There are no special children's games available	1
Construction	The edge area or border with the beach is marked by a sidewalk that is more prominent than the road	2
Material/Ingredients	Benches and roads with cement pavement material, while the rest of the road surface is grass	2
Average Value = 1.4		

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Result Criteria = Poor

Source: Researcher Assessment (Rating Scale), 2024

The results of the safety component analysis showed poor results. The Jokowi Park RTH location which is right next to the beach is not equipped with barriers, but only has a sidewalk that sticks out slightly from the road. This has a less safe effect on the location where children play.



Gambar 2. Kondisi RTH Taman Jokowi

Health Components

Table 5. Results of health component assessment against RPTRA criteria

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Health condition</i>	<i>Value Scale</i>
Location	Jokowi Park is far from air, water, sound and odor pollution.	3
Material/Ingredients	Facility and playground materials do not corrode/rust easily because they are made from cement pavement	3
Average Value = 3 Result Criteria = Good		

Source: Researcher Assessment (Rating Scale), 2024

The results of the safety component analysis show good results. Jokowi Park is located on the beach which provides coolness and beauty to the view. The location is close to residential areas and far from roads with busy vehicles, thereby minimizing air pollution. This park is suitable as a location to relax from urban fatigue and work.

Comfort Components

Table 6. Results of comfort component assessment against RPTRA criteria

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Comfort Conditions</i>	<i>Scale Value</i>
Location	The playground is not disturbed by activities occurring in the surrounding environment	3
	The playground location is shaded by sufficient vegetation	2
Layout	There are seating facilities available as a waiting and resting area for parents and accompanying children.	3
	Then there are also shelter facilities available during rain and other natural disturbances	2
Gaming Equipment	Not yet available	1
Material/Ingredients	Facility and playground materials do not corrode/rust easily because they are made from cement pavement with high durability	3

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Average Value = 2.3
Result Criteria = Poor

Source: Researcher Assessment (Rating Scale), 2024

The results of the safety component analysis show poor results. Overall, Jokowi Park provides a comfortable feeling for visitors, because there are comfortable seating and sufficient vegetation to protect against heat and rain. However, the child-friendly function of Jokowi Park cannot be felt by child visitors because it is not yet equipped with play facilities

Accessibility Components

Table 7. Results of assessment of accessibility components against RPTRA criteria

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Conditions for Ease of Accessibility</i>	<i>Scale Value</i>
Location	The green open space location is easy for visitors to reach.	3
	The information system for RTH locations and gates is easy to see and recognize.	2
Layout	The layout of the green open space makes it easier for parents and guardians to supervise children playing	2
Gaming Equipment	Not yet available	1
Average Value = 2 Result Criteria = Poor		

Source: Researcher Assessment (Rating Scale), 2024

The results of the safety component analysis show poor results. Overall, Jokowi Park is easy to reach and is visible or easy to recognize for visitors. However, the child-friendly function of Jokowi Park cannot be felt by child visitors because it is not yet equipped with play facilities.

Security Components

Table 8. Results of security component assessment against RPTRA criteria

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Security Conditions</i>	<i>Value Scale</i>
Location	There is no security post available to maintain security at this location	1
	There were no acts of vandalism or thuggery	3
Layout	The layout of the green open space makes it easier for parents and guardians to supervise children who are playing	2
Average Value = 2 Result Criteria = Poor		

Source: Researcher Assessment (Rating Scale), 2024

The results of the safety component analysis show poor results. In general, visitors to Jokowi Park feel safe when visiting. However, according to procedures or standards, Child-Friendly Integrated Public Spaces (RPTRA) must be equipped with security posts. This security post functions as first aid when a certain danger or crime occurs.

Beauty Components

Table 9. Results of assessment of beauty components against RPTRA criteria

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<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Condition of Beauty</i>	<i>Scale Value</i>
Location	Determining the location of green open spaces takes into account the beauty of the surrounding environment so that visitors get visual comfort	3
Layout	The layout of the playground makes it easier for parents and guardians to supervise children who are playing	2
Gaming Equipment	Not yet available	1
Construction	The structural design must create an aesthetic unity with other park facilities and the surrounding environment	2
Average Value = 2 Result Criteria = Poor		

Source: Researcher Assessment (Rating Scale), 2024

The results of the safety component analysis show poor results. In general, park visitors give visitors a sense of beauty, because it provides a beautiful and pleasant view. However, the child-friendly function of Jokowi Park cannot be felt by child visitors because it is not yet equipped with play facilities.

E. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the research results in terms of the components (safety, health, comfort, accessibility, security and beauty) and criteria (location, layout, play equipment, materials and construction) of the RPTRA, it is concluded that the Integrated Public Space is Child Friendly in Taman Jokowi District West Manokwari does not meet the standards and in terms of assessment is in the poor category.

To be able to make a green open space child-friendly, attention must be paid to the planning and design, namely Interactive Activities. Activities that can encourage children to feel at home playing are interactive games that encourage children to continue reasoning and continue playing. Interactive activities will usually attract children's attention. Apart from that, the safety factor in playing (Safety In Play) is an important thing that must be considered. For this reason, preventive actions such as initiating safe design elements or providing safety factors such as providing security officers in places are highly expected to support the implementation of the RPTRA concept.

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