

ANALYSIS OF SOCIABILITY OF VISITORS TO PUBLIC OPEN SPACES IN SHEIKH YUSUF GOWA FIELD

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ABSTRACT

Public space is one of the vital components of urban planning. Because most buildings in urban areas in recent years, forget the existence of public space for the community, which has the opportunity to create gaps between layers of society. The purpose of this study is to examine the sociality in the field of Sheikh Yusuf in the morning and evening so as to produce an output that explains the public space is an active public space. The research method used by the author is survey method and descriptive analysis method to analyse the condition of public space in Syech Yusuf Field, Gowa. Based on the results of data analysis obtained in the field, it is known that the field of Sheikh Yusuf is used by all groups, to meet with friends or family, to carry out various activities such as sports and recreation so that it can be concluded that this field is a successful public open space based on the aspects of a friendly place according to the Project of Public Space (PPS).

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a developing country, both in terms of economy, infrastructure and also in terms of increasing its human population. Therefore the government needs to provide public facilities such as public spaces in each region. The more public space, the more it can benefit the Indonesian people, because it can be a means of entertainment or can attract tourists who are looking for tourist destinations. According to [Darmawan, \(2007\)](#) public space is an urban element that has its own character and has a function of social interaction for the community, economic activities and cultural appreciation. By its nature [Hakim & Utomo, \(2008\)](#) public space is divided into two, namely closed public space and open public space. Open public space has

a basic form that is always located outside the mass of the building, can be used by everyone and provides opportunities for various activities (multifunctional). According to [Dwiyanto, \(2009\)](#) in general, open space is divided into two types, namely private open space and public open spaces. While in urban areas, public open space consists of green open space and non-green open space.

Green open space (RTH) is a vegetated open space located in urban areas that has functions including recreational, socio-cultural, aesthetic, physical, ecological and has a high economic value for humans and for urban development ([Dewiyanti, 2009](#)). According to [Pratomo & et al, \(2019\)](#) Urban Green Open Space (RTH) is part of the open spaces of an urban area filled with vegetation to support ecological, socio-cultural and

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architectural benefits that can provide economic benefits (welfare) for the community. RTH can take the form of urban forests, city parks, public cemeteries, sports fields, green lanes, roads, railway banks, and riverbanks (Setyani & et al, 2017). However, its existence as a space with ecological functions makes green open space one of the land functions that are often sacrificed in building and developing a city (Putri, 2010). Green open space has a fairly important role in providing freedom of movement of its users, because the activities and development of the city are increasingly growing in accordance with the demands and needs of the people who live in it (Krisnawati, 2009).

Public open space according to Widyawati et al, (2011) in an area functions as an orientation centre, means of interaction and regional identity where there are interaction activities from the culture of the community. For this reason, public open space is one of the city's architectural products that can accommodate individual activities (recreation and entertainment) and social relationship activities. According to Dwipayana, (2010) the more inclusive a public space is, the more diverse (plural) entities and heterogeneity of interests are accommodated in public space. Conversely, the more exclusive (monocentrism) the public space, the narrower the opportunity for diversity to be involved in the process of living together.

Seeing the importance of public open space, the government has issued Spatial Planning Law No. 26/2007 (Chapter VI, Article 29, paragraph 2) which requires the proportion of green open space in the city area to be at least 30% of the city area.

The results of research conducted by Rijal, (2008) show that the increase in population every year is directly proportional to the need for green open space. From the 2000 data, for example, with a population of 1,112,688 people, it requires 556.34 ha of green open space. Based on multiple interest analysis used to predict the growth and population ten years later (2007-2017) in Makassar City shows a population of 2,274,383 people with a need for green open space of 1,137.19 ha. The formation of public space is still not in accordance with expectations. Due

to the increasing quantity of residential buildings or tall buildings that are not balanced with the existence of public spaces, the quantity of urban parks has decreased.

The decline in the quantity and quality of parks in urban areas has resulted in a decline in the quality of the urban environment such as frequent flooding in urban areas, high air pollution, and increased social insecurity (crime and social crises), decreased community productivity due to stress due to the limited public space available for social interaction. Urban planning will be better if it has many public spaces, as the realisation of a comfortable, productive and sustainable space. In a previous study Nasution & Zahrah, (2017) said that the development of developing areas into urban areas makes public open space decrease. However, with inadequate design conditions, facilities, and management, public open spaces show that public life takes place intensively. This is because residents do not have many options for free space.

Public space is a vital component of urban planning. Because most buildings in urban areas in recent years, forget the existence of public spaces for the community, which has the opportunity to create gaps between layers of society. According to Gisela & Anggraini, (2020) public spaces such as city parks have many positive benefits. These positive benefits are obtained from physical human meetings in these public spaces. Through these meetings, small discussions will be born that can strengthen relationships between people. So in each area there should be several facilities that support matters related to public and social facilities. So that people are not confused to find a place to stop for a moment to unwind and enjoy the natural scenery.

Gowa as one of the districts in South Sulawesi, has many open spaces that are used for the public, one of which is the sheikh Yusuf field. The field is provided by the government to be used as well as possible by the community, its location in the heart of the city and easily accessible makes many people visit both morning, afternoon and evening and use the facilities provided there.

This research aims to examine sociality, which is a person's ability to carry out relationships with other people in a particular setting. In this case the social activities that occur in the field of Sheikh Yusuf in the morning and evening so as to produce an output that explains the public space is an active public space.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review in this research is related to public space and public open space, the following is an explanation of each theory:

Public space is a vital element in a city, it produces social space when people do activities in it. Conducting economic activities and cultural appreciation. According to [Caroline, \(2009\)](#) the concept of public space, normatively, is often defined as an arena of social life, where people can gather together, and freely identify and discuss various forms of social problems. Meanwhile, according to [Carr, \(1992\)](#) public open space is the stage on which the drama of community life unfolds. Dynamic spaces are a balance between fixed places and work routines and home life; which provide streams of movement, points of communication, and public parks for play and relaxation. Rossi in [\(Alkhairiyah et al, 2022\)](#) public space is part of a city, where cities are man-made, so cities are the result of culture.

The main function of public space according to [Soenarno, \(2002\)](#) is as a vehicle for interaction between communities for various purposes, both individuals and groups. In this case, public space is part of the social system of society whose existence cannot be separated from social dynamics.

According to [Purwanto, \(2008\)](#) several aspects must be understood in order to explain public space. First, public space is a vehicle for interaction between communities for various purposes, both individuals and groups. In this case, public space is part of the social system of society whose existence cannot be separated from social dynamics. In addition, public spaces also function to provide added value to the environment, for example in terms of city aesthetics, air pollution control, microclimate control, and provide an "image" of a city. Second, the aspect of accessibility without exception

(accessible for all) means that public space should be utilised by all city residents who need it. Third, universality means that the provision of public space should consider the various classes and statuses of community needs that reflect the fulfilment of the needs of all levels of society, from upper to lower class, from normal to disabled, from children to adults and men or women.

Furthermore, public space is a means of strengthening the social relations of the community whose characteristics can be seen as allowing various groups of people to be in it, as well as respecting the classes of society, ethnic differences, gender, and age differences. Although in general, this space can be accessed by all humans, it must still follow the norms not to harm the public interest in it. Fourth, public space is meaningful when there is publicness. If there is no publicness, then no one will utilise public space. Publicness requires a certain level of collectivity. In public space, it talks about social intercourse or social interaction between people in the production system.

Huat in [Purwanto, \(2014\)](#) public space (public space) based on its location is divided into two, namely out door public space and indoor public space. Outdoor public space explains the public space outside the building for example: plaza, field, street, pedestrian path, open park, while indoor public space to explain the public space inside the building such as shopping centres (malls), conference halls. Open spaces (open spaces) and Green Open Space (RTH), have almost the same meaning. Theoretically, openspaces are spaces that function as containers for human life, both individually and in groups, as well as containers for other creatures to live and develop in a sustainable manner. Spaces that function, among others, as active playgrounds for children and adults, passive leisure areas for adults, and as green environmental conservation areas. Spaces based on their function as green open spaces are in the form of parks, athletic fields and playgrounds ([Mashur & Rusli, 2018](#)).

The theory of good public open spaces according to the Project of Public Space (PPS) are places where celebrations are held, social and economic exchanges occur, friends meet

each other, and cultures mix. They are the "front porches" of public institutions such as libraries, field houses, schools, where we interact with each other and the government. When these spaces function well, they serve as the stage for our public life. In evaluating thousands of public spaces around the world, PPS has found that to be successful, they generally share the following four qualities: It is accessible; people are engaged in activities there; the space is comfortable and has good images; and finally, it is a welcoming place: a place where people meet each other and take people in when they come to visit.

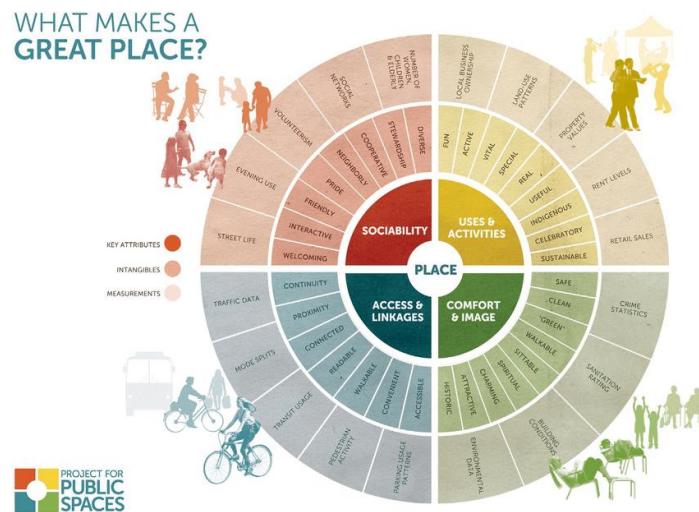


Figure 1. The Place Diagram

PPS developed The Place Diagram below as a tool to assist people in assessing any place, good or bad

In the aspect of Sociability, there are several things that need to be considered as follows:

1. Is this a place where you would choose to meet your friends?
2. Do other people meet friends here or run into them?
3. Are people in groups? Do they talk to each other?
4. Do people seem to know each other by face or name?
5. Do people bring their friends and relatives to see the place or do they point to any of the features proudly?
6. Do people smile? Do people make eye contact with each other?
7. Do people use the place regularly and by choice?

This research emphasises the last aspect, namely how the field of Sheikh Yusuf Gowa becomes a welcoming place for visitors who come to the place with family and friends. This is a difficult aspect to achieve, but once achieved it becomes an obvious feature. When people see friends, meet and greet their neighbours, and feel comfortable interacting with strangers, they tend to feel a stronger sense of place or attachment to their community and to places that foster these types of social activities.

8. Does the mix of ages and ethnic groups generally reflect the community at large?

From the above questions we can look into the field if all are present in the research location then the public space deserves to be said to be successful.

METHODS

The research method used by the author is the survey method. In this study, data and information are needed in accordance with the nature of the problem so that the data and information obtained are complete enough to be used as a basis for discussing existing problems. The analysis method uses descriptive analysis method to analyse the condition of public space in Syech Yusuf Field Gowa.

The population in this study is public open space in Syech Yusuf Gowa Field. While the sample of the population taken in this

study were people who were doing activities in the field and its surroundings. The methods used must be accompanied by references; relevant modifications must be explained. Data analysis procedures and techniques should be emphasised in the literature review article. The research stages and analyses should be explained in detail.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Sheikh Yusuf field is located at street. Mesjid Raya Number .65, Sungguminasa,

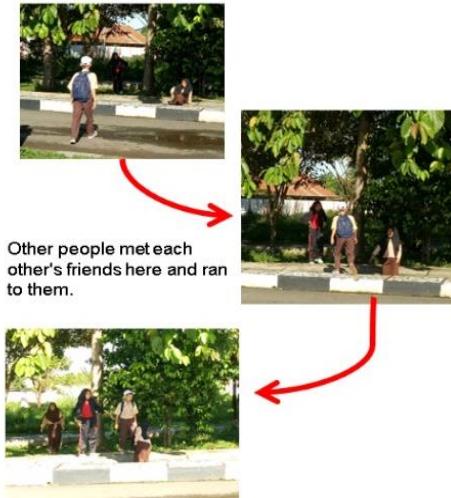


Figure 2. Other people met each other's friends here and ran to them

A schoolboy wearing sportswear came to meet his friend who was gathering at the playground to the south of the field, while a boy wearing a scout uniform came to his friend from the east to the west of the field. From the above analysis, it is concluded that this place is appropriate for meeting with friends.

1. Is this a place where you would choose to meet your friends?

Sheikh Yusuf field is a place where people would choose to meet with friends, as shown in the picture below:



Figure 3. A place to meet friends

The first picture is of two students walking and the second picture is of two people who have just met and are walking together to a shadier place.

- Are people in groups and do they talk to each other?



Figure 4. They are in groups and talking to each other

The picture above shows them talking to each other or simply discussing something in the group they formed while on the sidelines.

- Do the people seem to know each other by face or name?

Judging from the way they are talking and looking at each other's faces, they are people who know each other and they come from the same community, such as school children, students and employees.

After meeting their friends they talk to each other, it can be seen from some of the groups formed in the public space. Below are some of the groups of people grouped together and talking to each other in the field of Sheikh Yusuf.

- Did people bring their friends and relatives to see the place or did they point to one feature proudly?

Some parents come with their children, some with infants, they come using a stroller and take their children around the field to look at features that are suitable for children such as the playground. Then there are also those who can bring their children to play while they eat, the parents feed their children who are playing on the swings.



Figure 5. Comes with Family

Apart from inviting their children, there are also those who come with their wives/husbands only, there are also those

who come with friends. They come to exercise, after exercising they then take pictures, they look for a place with the best view of the

features in the field of Sheikh Yusuf to take a good picture.



Figure 6. They brought their friends and family to see the place, One of them took a picture

You can see in the picture above that two friends are taking turns to take pictures

with each other, and a husband and wife are taking selfies in a crowd of people.



Figure 7. Taking pictures with family

The picture above shows the two people taking turns to take a photo and a couple taking a photo together in a crowd of people.

6. Are people smiling? Do people make eye contact with each other?

Those who come with friends often smile and make eye contact with each other, but even with strangers when running and passing or next to each other, there will be eye contact or even smiles.



Figure 8. (a) They ran and laughed together (b) They rested after their run while telling stories and laughing together

Picture (a) above shows school children playing sports laughing at each other while running around the field and in picture (b) there is a student who approached his friend and his friend smiled at his friend's arrival.

7. Do people use the place regularly and by choice?

People come to the field for various purposes including jogging, sports practice with sports teachers and school friends, some students come for fundraising, some come with their children. From these various purposes they do not only occupy one part of



Figure 9. Activity Layout at Sheikh Yusuf

The red area is used for jogging, the blue area is for children's play, the green area is used as a gathering place for school children who practice sports, while the yellow area is usually used to rest after running because there are many seats and trees so that students who fundraise more often also go to that section.

8. Does the general mix of ages and ethnic groups reflect the community at large?

Syekh Yusuf Field is not only used by children or school children and students, but employees who have offices around the field often come to the field and the elderly to just come for a walk around the field even though it is in this public space. From this diversity we can see the various communities that exist in this public space that are formed based on age, status and occupation.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of sociability at Sheikh Yusuf Field Gowa above, it can be concluded that syech Yusuf Field is used by all groups, to meet with friends or family.

the field but according to the purpose of their arrival. For example, those who come for jogging will be around the field to run, those who come for practice only in the western part of the field, or those who come for fundraising will usually surround the field and its surroundings to approach visitors, then the children will be in the children's playground that has been provided on the south side of the field.

This way the people who come there are very organised and they occupy parts of the field based on their choice of activities at that place.

Therefore this public space is a friendly place. Children play in the play area provided. Junior/senior high school students use the field as a place to exercise during school hours, students use it for fundraising while running around in the morning / afternoon and adults to the elderly also use it as a means of exercise, namely running around the field. So it can be concluded that the field of Sheikh Yusuf is a successful public open space based on the aspects of a friendly place according to the Project of Public Space (PPS).

Author's declaration

Authors' contributions and responsibilities

The authors made substantial contributions to the conception and design of the study. The authors took responsibility for data analysis, interpretation and discussion of results. The authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Availability of data and materials

All data are available from the authors.

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interest.

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