

The Role of Green Open Space to Maintains the Existence of Traditional Games in Metro City, Lampung

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Abstract

One important aspect of the existence of open space is its function as a children's playroom. The average knowledge of children in Metro City on various types of traditional games is still very low. The most popular type of traditional games in Metro City is hide and seeks. Some other popular types of traditional games are bekel, congklak, galasin, lompat karet, kelereng and englek. The absence of data documentation, the absence of people who teach or the lack of socialization, and the lack of playgrounds cause the lack of children's knowledge of traditional types of play. Preservation of traditional game culture can be done by maintaining the open space that still exists by preventing it from changing functions, conserving by means of socialization and increasing the area of open space for children's play functions in the process of planning and designing city parks, and rehabilitating unmanaged open spaces to become safe and comfortable playroom. This research propose an innovative methodological approach to analyse further guide the preparation of open space in Metro City that supports the preservation of traditional games.

Keyword: Green Open Space, Traditional Games, Playground, Preservation, and Metro City

1. Introduction

In various cities in Indonesia, both cities and towns, physical development continues rapidly. This is driven by population growth and higher economic activity. As a result, the fulfilment of settlements as well as facilities and infrastructure of decent urban life will be higher. One of the most important things that should not be missed from city development is the existence of a green open area. Green open areas are included in vital needs in an area because its existence is considered very important and is related to life. The law also states that a healthy environment is the right of every citizen. Article 65 paragraph 1 of Law number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management reads "Everyone has the right to a good and healthy environment as part of human rights". In the above article it is clear that everyone deserves a good and healthy living environment for a better future and a more secure health. A good

and healthy environment can be realized one of them by creating a green open area. Urban green open space is a meeting between natural and human systems in urban environments. Balanced interaction and reciprocal relations between humans and nature that coexist in them characterize sustainable urban areas. In the case of densely populated urban environments, the balance is disrupted due to reduced green open space. The importance of urban green open space, especially in neighbourhoods, has been demonstrated in several studies. Urban green open space is an important component that affects the quality of human life, both ecologically and socially-psychologically. However, now the proportion is decreasing as a result of the high population density due to increasing human population growth. The increase in population is indirectly followed by an increase in demand for energy consumption and land. Metro City has a public Green Open Space and private Green Open Space of 15.36% or 1,056 Ha of the

Metro City area (Bappeda Kota Metro, 2012). If you want to comply with Law No. 26/2007 on Spatial Planning, Green Open Space in the city area of at least 30% of the total area of the city, Metro City must provide Green Open Space of 14.64% or approximately provide 950 Ha of Open Space Green from the area of the city.

One important aspect of the existence of open space is its function as a children's playroom. Children's play environment must consist of two things. First is the flexibility that follows the child's personal imagination. The second is detail that includes security and variations of challenges. The environment must provide the possibility of spatial functions that can trigger creativity and are also safe for children (Laris, 2005). Children gain cultural understanding depending on their interactions with the environment (Ruiz et al., 2013). Spatial characteristics, such as type, quality, and diversity of the playing environment, are aspects that affect the type, quality, and diversity of children's play (Czalczyńska and Podolska, 2014).

Play activities are the basic concepts of life through which humans can know themselves, know nature, and know God (Alif, 2012). Play is the way a child learns to learn something. (Acar, 2014) states that through play activities, a child is able to recognize and develop his creative potential and talent. The type of interaction of children with nature directly, indirectly, or symbolically, affects the child's development in terms of cognitive, emotional, and moral. Vygotsky's theory also states that games have a major influence on the formation and mental development and behaviour of children (Sobkin et al., 2014). This mental character and creativity depends on local cultural rules that exist in each region (Bayanova, 2014).

Indonesia has various types of traditional children's games, which are a form of wealth of national cultural treasures. There are 250 types of traditional games in the Sunda area, 212 types in Java, 50 types in Lampung, and more than 300 types of traditional games found in various other regions in Indonesia (Alif, 2012). Some of them may be familiar to our ears, namely the game of Sodor, Congklak, Marbles, hide and seek, grit, slender, and others. In addition to producing feelings of pleasure, traditional games in Indonesia become a culture that contains values and philosophical concepts of life. In traditional games, children will know themselves well. Running with your feet, throwing hands, and playing hides and seeks sharpening your eyes and feelings. Through play, children also get to know the universe. Playing a kite brings us closer to the wind, playing Icikibung introduces children to water, leuleutekan makes us familiar with the land, a playful game that uses stone elements, and the game of ant stalking teaches us about empathy.

Nowadays, children rarely play traditional games; tend to be comfortable on modern technological devices. The development of the times brought the fact that the traditional game of this country was increasingly abandoned. The cause of the loss of traditional games is due to the lack of playing ground, raw materials for toys, and no data to store traditional toys as part of the nation's culture. Changes in time bring an era where children enjoy the fun of electronic devices. This modern era toy is actually not a problem if children continue to be 'play humans' who have fun outside the home with their friends. Because playing outside the house is the hallmark of traditional games. There are values of togetherness and fun created by traditional games. In contrast to modern toys that often pursue victory so that humans tend to be individualistic

2. Method

The research method consists of the stages of data collection, data processing, and data analysis. The results of the analysis further guide the preparation of open space in Metro City that supports the preservation of traditional games. Data collection is performed on primary data and secondary data. Primary data were obtained by observation while secondary data were obtained from relevant government agencies, namely the City of Sanitation and Parks Office, Metro City Culture and Tourism Office and Metro City BAPPEDA.

3. Results and discussion

a. Existing Condition of Green Open Space in Metro City

Metro City has a public Green Open Space and private Green Open Space of 15.36% or 1,056 Ha of the Metro City area (BAPPEDA Kota Metro, 2012). If you want to comply with Law No. 26/2007 on Spatial Planning, Green Open Space in the city area of at least 30% of the total area of the city, Metro City must provide Green Open Space of 14.64% or approximately provide 950 Ha of Open Space Green from the area of the city. Based on the data in the making of Metro City government regulations, there must be a number of processes that must be passed as required procedures for making regional regulations on the basis of the regional autonomy law. Before the formation of these regulations, there were certainly issues and problems that occurred in the area.

The government has only adopted the policy to make regulations on green open space, in this case Metro Mayor. Because at that time the community was still not aware of the importance of green open space for survival in the area. Since 2012 the Metro City Government has endeavoured to encourage the regulation of Green Open Space. The regulation

was realized through Metro City Regional Regulation Number 01 of 2012 concerning Metro City Regional Spatial Planning 2011 - 2031 concerning Regional Spatial Planning and Mayor Regulation Number 20 of 2013 concerning Metro City Green Open Space containing the objectives, functions, benefits, stipulations, criteria for vegetation types, letting out, restrictions on Metro City Green Open Spaces.

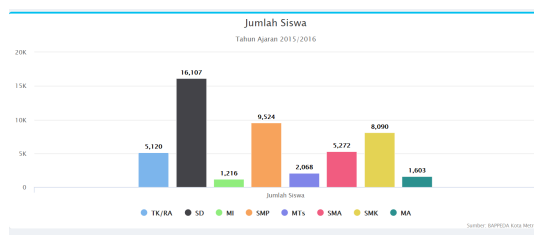
At the end of 2015, Metro City itself gave birth to a Metro City Regional Regulation concerning the management of this green open space. The local regulation which is an initiation of the Metro City government contains arrangements regarding, among others: functions, types, planning, implementation, utilization, supervision, control, evaluation, community participation, guidance, financing, prohibition, investigation, criminal sanctions and administrative sanctions. The Metro City Government already has local government regulations, which has detailed by Spatial Planning document and a Strategic Environmental Assessment. This document contains a description of the division of the region along with its functions and designation in detail in each region, including areas that are directed to function and designate as green open space.

In addition, the Regional Government also has the spatial planning and territory Metro City that become one of the references in the process of issuing business licenses. To determine the suitability between applications for licenses for various types of businesses carried out in Metro City and Spatial Planning, the Regional Government has formed an ad hoc team for the Regional Spatial Planning Coordinating Board (BKPRD), which is authorized to issue a letter of recommendation for spatial suitability. The team also has the task to monitor, analyse and control

land use change, specifically green open space into land cover areas.

b. Green Open Space as a Part of children Playground

Based on data obtained from Metro City BAPPEDA, school children are dominated by Elementary Schools where children aged between 7-13 years by playing a child are able to recognize and develop their creative potential and talents. Play can also affect children's development in terms of cognitive, emotional, and moral as well as mental.



Source: BAPPEDA of Metro City

All of these aspects can be accommodated by green open space. Type of green open space that has the potential as a playroom is the type of active open space, which consists of a corner garden, field, and park. The open space area managed in Metro City is focused on two sub-districts with the highest density, namely the Central Metro and the eastern metro. There are several open spaces in Metro City that have the potential to be developed as active open spaces for children's play spaces. However, there are still many green openspace that have potential as children playground but not yet utilized, including Mulyojati Park, Samber field, and Tejosari Park (near the tejosari station).



Mulyojati Park

Source: <http://www.metrogalery.com/2017/10/beberapa-taman-di-kota-metro-yang-layak.html>

Mulyojati park is a park located in West Metro, where there are several schools in the vicinity. The strategic location of the park can be indirectly used as a children's playground and sports area including jogging. This also happened to Samber Park, which is located in the center of the city which is in the areas of government, education, shopping and housing. Although the park is intended for culinary tourism, the park can also be used as a play area for children who live around the park.



Samber Park

Source: https://www.google.com/search?q=samber+park+kota+metro+lampung&rlz=1C1GCEA_enID842ID842&sxsrf=ACYBGNTFlt9D-xgl2_6oM-vppl70xyPdgw:1576473590207&source=lnms&tbn=isch&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjU5t3itbnmAhXRgeYKHVq8CE8Q_AUoAnoECAwQBA&biw=1280&bih=561#imgrc=14zQgSDi6Xo7lM:



Tejosari Park

Source: <http://alviardsyh.blogspot.com/2018/11/stdion-tejosari-metro-lampung.html>

c. The Role of Green Open Space to Maintains the Existence of Traditional Games

In context of finding suitable approach for understanding of the role of green open space to maintain the existence of traditional games, it is important to learn and understanding of how local communities appreciate traditional games. This research will critically observe, identify and analyse the conception of function of green open space to support the existence of traditional games, that as a part of basic human life concept.

Child Friendly Integrated Public Space is the concept of public spaces in the form of green open spaces or parks that are equipped with a variety of interesting games, CCTV surveillance, and rooms that serve the interests of communities around the area, such as library rooms, PKK Mart, lactation rooms, and others. but at this time the city of metro can not be said to be a child-friendly city because the area of the open space does not yet have a surveillance facility in the form of cctv or waiting area and there is no attractive area of children's play. The character of open space in Metro City is currently not representative enough to attract children to play in open space, so the presence of open space does not have enough influence on children's play preferences because currently open spaces that have playing facilities such as

basketball courts are only samber park. Other open spaces only have the function of parks and open fields. Metro City also has a football stadium but the situation is neglected.

Based on data observation has be discovered that the activities of traditional games requires the availability of space to play. For every area with 20-40 households, ideally have an open space the size of a badminton court or volleyball court. Space requirements for traditional games themselves are diverse. There are types of games that require large spaces, such as galasin and bebentengan. There are also types of games that require moderate space, such as a crank and a rubber jump. However, there are several types of games that do not require open space, but rather play on the terrace or inside the house, such as congklak and bekel.

Sadly, in the recent years and decade, local community has forgot traditional games. More of children games were made by concrete or inferior technology, without meet the requirement of the surroundings. Today, human not much cared about are values of togetherness and fun created by traditional games. There are three main factors that cause the lack of public knowledge of traditional games, such as absence of data (there is no neat documentation), the absence of teaching, and the lack of play space. In addition, this condition is also affected by obstacles in preserving traditional games, like as low willingness to find out, the absence of peers who know the type of game and can be invited to play, and the unavailability of a playground.

Therefore, in order to maintain the existence of traditional games, conservation and preservation are necessary. The preparation of conservation recommendations is considered based on the results of data collection. The preparation of this recommendation refers to the Cultural Heritage

Law No. 11 of 2010 and conservation theory according to Haris and Dines (1988). Cultural Heritage Law No. 11 of 2010 explains that conservation means dynamic efforts to maintain the existence of cultural heritage and its value by protecting, developing and utilizing it.

The function of green open space planning is to support the preservation of traditional games, which can be done through the design (design) of public parks that attract the interests of children as users. The design of this park can be in the form of a thematic park, for example hides and seeks Park, which is type of narrow open space does not allow for many functions of space. This thematic garden type has limited and specific elements, such as hexagon beams as a hiding place. These beams are made open (holes on both sides facing) with the aim of training the creativity of children in hiding as well as to make it easier to escape when hiding is known. The park element can also be designed by educational value with certain writings and moral messages on the walls of the beam. In addition, the design of green open space can be has a wider park function, like environmental park. This park has traditional playing facilities, such as crank boxes, tables for playing congklak, sport area, a galasin or bebentengan playground, and grassy area, which can be playing kites.

4. Conclusion

Based on the research conducted, it can be assumed that green open space planning could be support the preservation of traditional games. According to field research observation, discovered that green open space in Metro City cannot be classified as child-friendly open space. The character of open space in Metro City is currently not representative enough to attract children to play. The presence of open space does not have enough influence on children's play preferences. In order to maintain

the existence of traditional games, conservation and preservation of green open space are necessary. This preservation can increase the attractiveness of children to play in open spaces, thus impacting their attractiveness towards traditional games.

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