

Study on Optimization of The Implementation of Accessibility for Disabilities in Puputan Field, Renon

I Wayan Wirya Sastrawan¹, Made Anggita Wahyudi Linggasani²
{wayanwiryastrawan@gmail.com}

Universitas Warmadewa, Denpasar-Indonesia¹²

Abstract. Public open space is a concept of space to accommodate people from all walks of life and backgrounds, in the sense that public open space must also consider the presence of people with disabilities. A public open space is considered a failure if the space is not able to accommodate people with disabilities. Puputan Renon Field is one of the green open spaces in the Madya city of Denpasar. This place is used for the gathering of Denpasar residents, especially residents who live around Denpasar. This place is always crowded with local residents who want to spend their free time exercising or just relaxing. Behind the rampant planning and design of urban parks, there is an issue of equitable distribution of target users, which is one thing that must be considered so that all groups including people with disabilities or people with disabilities get an equal portion to participate in enjoying city parks, especially in terms of providing accessibility. The existence of public space as an entity of urban space is a unit that is not separated from the city system, which has a role to fulfill the needs of life for the community which includes a place to live, work, and recreation. This research will focus on one aspect that is considered in the procurement of public facilities; this aspect is the aspect of accessibility. The research method used is the Zigzag process method by collecting data in the form of observations and interviews related to the procurement of facilities in the Renon Field. So that the final result that will be achieved is about optimizing public space in terms of accessibility and recommendations for optimizing public space later to better ensure accessibility for people with disabilities (differently able).

Keywords: Diffable; Public Open Space; Accessibility

1 Introduction

In general, accessibility is a quality that is easy to use for both the environment and objects and services. Accessibility is divided into two, namely physical and non-physical accessibility, physical accessibility includes access to public buildings, access to public roads, parks and public use, and city parks. Accessibility uncertainty is crucial when it comes to the design of public spaces, spaces that accommodate people from all walks of life and conditions (Saputri, 2019)

Public space as open space consists of public green open space and public non-green open space. Green open space (RTH) in public areas is more open, with the characteristics of a place to grow plants, both those that grow naturally and those that are intentionally planted

(Regulation of the Minister of Public Works No. 12 of 2009). City parks are one type of public green open space that is usually used as a place for time off or just free time in the midst of routine. City parks that function as public spaces will certainly make this location visited by many people. They come to do different activities, for example some are just reading a book while sitting under a tree, jogging, and maybe some are coming to the city park on a mission to trade. City parks as public spaces are like a place where social interaction occurs (Eva Etiningsih, 2016).

The development and procurement of city parks as public facilities is one of the programs launched by the Denpasar City government in order to improve the quality of life of city residents and increase the growth of green open space and urban green space. Puputan Renon Field is one of the green open spaces in the Madya city of Denpasar. This place is used to gather Denpasar residents, especially residents who live around Denpasar and even from outside Denpasar City. Before the pandemic occurred, these places were always crowded with local residents who wanted to spend their free time exercising or just relaxing. Behind the planning and design of this city park, there are issues regarding the distribution of target users, which is one thing that must be considered by all groups including people with disabilities or people with disabilities getting an equal share to participate in enjoying city parks, especially in terms of providing accessibility. .

Renon Field has a very diverse range of activities, this is due to the use of the Field by individuals or together in the form of a community. Talking about the community in Renon Field, indirectly the community provides a spatial identity in each field area (Linggasani and Putra, 2017). Of the many existing Communities, there are the dominant community is seniors and the Renon field is also used by several special schools to carry out activities. These communities and groups are in the spotlight, because they belong to groups that have physical and movement limitations (disabled) in carrying out activities (Dewang and Leonardo, 2010). Difabel is one of the proposed terms to replace the word disabled which has the meaning of non-discrimination.

The term diffable comes from the understanding of people with different abilities, namely people who have limited functional abilities and different physical movements. Denpasar city data noted that in 2016 there were 286 people with disabilities, this number increased by 74 people from 2013 (Denpasar in Figures 2016). The increase in the number of people with disabilities is not accompanied by the provision of supporting facilities for these people. This is because, in Permen PU No.30/PRT/M/2006 concerning Technical Guidelines for Facilities and

Accessibility in Buildings and the Environment, it has been explained that facilities are all or part of the completeness of infrastructure and facilities in buildings and their environment so that they can be accessed and utilized by everyone, including the disabled and the elderly. Inequality between regulatory guidelines and implementation in the field, is a separate problem that the existing public facilities have not reached all circles. All groups or groups should be able to independently enjoy all the facilities provided in every public space procurement (Fauzi, 2015).

There is still a lack of awareness to include accessibility needs for people with disabilities in the planning of public open spaces, it is not a top priority. Knowledge about providing accessibility for people with disabilities in general and technically is still lacking. The understanding and benefits of providing accessibility are still lacking (Nasrudin, 2014). The following is a description of Puputan Renon Field, namely the government's lack of attention in providing accessibility for people with disabilities, which is shown in the image below.



Fig.1. Pedestrian conditions



Fig.2. Field Access Conditions

Figure (1) is a description of the pedestrian area or pedestrian area, the condition of the pedestrian is still very good, but most of the sections do not have a guiding floor to guide people with disabilities to walk. Then for picture (2) is a description of the condition of the entrance or entry area to Puputan Renon Field, which is dominated by the use of stairs, of course this will be difficult for people with disabilities who use wheelchairs or have limitations in movement. From some of these small descriptions, the fact behind the beautiful arrangement of Puputan Renon Field is that there are still some shortcomings in following the guidelines for planning public facilities.

The impartiality of the planning process and the realization of its implementation will certainly reduce the value of the city park function that is friendly to all circles. Awareness in planning standard facilities for people with disabilities actually makes it easier for the elderly and pregnant women to facilitate their movement in reaching city parks.

In accordance with the description of the situation, then to further deepen to see the problems and solutions that can be provided through the imbalance in the guidelines for the procurement of City Parks as one of the public facilities and its implementation, it is necessary to conduct a research that bridges this in the hope of providing an overview and solutions regarding future planning. This research will focus on one aspect that is considered in the procurement of public facilities; this aspect is the aspect of accessibility.

Accessibility is the convenience provided for everyone, including people with disabilities and the elderly in order to realize equal opportunities in all aspects of life and livelihood. City parks as one of the public spaces will further ensure the accessibility of people with disabilities (differently able). Those with special needs such as wheelchair users, walking aids, hearing aids, can also enjoy the facilities in the garden.

Based on these problems, then the formulation of the problem in this study, including :

- a. Why are facilities for disabled/disabled persons still receiving minimal attention in Puputan Renon Square as one of the public spaces in Denpasar?
- b. How is the accessibility of people with disabilities in Puputan Renon Field through the perspective of the community and the disabled?

- c. What efforts can be made so that the provision of accessibility for people with disabilities can be carried out effectively in Puputan Renon Field?

The purpose of this study is to formulate efforts and formulation of concepts to effectively implement the provision of accessibility for people with disabilities, especially people with physical disabilities in public open spaces in Puputan Renon Square, Denpasar. The targets set to achieve these goals are ;

Formulate the principles of designing urban public open spaces that take into account the need for accessibility so that it can also be enjoyed by people with disabilities. Assessing the effectiveness of the implementation of providing accessibility for people with disabilities in public open spaces in Puputan Renon Square, Denpasar based on design principles and legal regulations. Recommend efforts that can be made so that the provision of accessibility for people with disabilities can be carried out effectively in Puputan Renon Field.

2 Research Methods

In Research Design: Qualitative and Quantitative Approach by John Creswell (2007:64) it is explained that the method of collecting and analyzing grounded research is a zigzag process. The zigzag process is the process of going to the field to conduct observations, interviews, and document studies, then returning to the work room to analyze the data, then returning to the field doing the same process, and returning to the workspace, this process continues until it finds the most appropriate data. and is sufficient to answer the research question.

By referring to the literature and regulations related to the procurement of public facilities, the next thing to do is to identify the real problems facing the City of Denpasar in implementing these guidelines. By knowing the obstacles in the implementation of providing accessibility for people with disabilities, efforts can then be formulated to make them effective. The interviews conducted were structured interviews, namely interviews in which the problems and questions to be asked had been prepared in advance. Respondents who will be interviewed are parties who are directly involved in the implementation of providing accessibility for people with disabilities / people with disabilities in public open spaces, namely from related agencies or agencies. Interviews were conducted to obtain information about:

Accessibility facilities for people with disabilities in the city's public open spaces physically/technically.

Problems encountered in implementing regulations on providing accessibility for people with disabilities.

Responses on the implementation of providing accessibility for people with disabilities in city public open spaces.

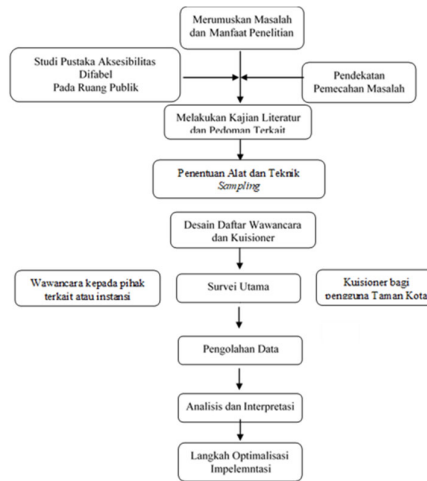


Fig 3. Flowchart of Research Analysis Method Design

3 Results and Discussion

Diffable Facility Inventory Identification

Disability Facilities Inventory Data is a surveyed data by recording the existence of each facility related to disability. This inventory is carried out by tracing potential pedestrian paths in the Niti Mandala Renon Field. The following is the data from the facility inventory which is shown in the following table.

Table 1. Distribution of Pedestrian Survey Results Points in Commercial Areas

Ruas	Jenis Fasilitas	Ketersediaan Ramp	Kondisi Ramp	Ubin Pemandu	Kondisi Ubin Pemandu	Rambu	Kondisi Rambu	Railing	Kondisi Railing	Tempat Duduk	Kondisi Railing
Barat	Parkir	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Ada	1
	Entrance	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Ada	3	Tidak	1
	Pedestrian	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Ada	1
Selatan	Entrance	Tidak	1	Ada	4	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1
	Penyebrangan	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Ada	3	Tidak	1	Tidak	1
	Pedestrian	Ada	3	Ada	4	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Ada	3
Tengah	Pedestrian	Ada	3	Ada	3	Tidak	1	Ada	2	Ada	3
	Pedestrian	Ada	4	Ada	3	Tidak	1	Ada	3	Tidak	3
	Pedestrian	Tidak	2	Tidak	1	Tidak	2	Tidak	2	Tidak	2
	Entrance	Ada	4	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1
	Entrance	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	2	Tidak	1	Ada	1
	Pedestrian	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Ada	1
	Pedestrian	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1
	Pedestrian	Tidak	2	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Ada	1
	Pedestrian	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1
	Pedestrian	Ada	3	Ada	4	Tidak	1	Ada	3	Tidak	3
	Entrance	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	1	Tidak	1	Tidak
	Pedestrian	Ada	4	Ada	4	Tidak	1	Ada	3	Tidak	3
Timur	Pedestrian	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1
	Pedestrian	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Ada	5
	Parkir	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1
	Toilet	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1
	Entrance	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Ada	3
	Pedestrian	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Ada	2	Tidak	1	Ada	3
Utara	Pedestrian	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1
	Parkir	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1	Tidak	1

Identification of Causes of Lack of Attention in Renon City Park

The design of the Renon Field which is not yet friendly to persons with disabilities can be analyzed by comparing the results of the survey that has been done. There are similarities between the results of the respondent's data analysis on the inventory survey of special facilities for disability at Puputan Renon Field. Here is the description :

Table 2. Respondents' Survey Conformity Table with Disability Facilities Inventory Survey

Survey Responden	Hasil Inventarisasi	Dokumentasi
<p>Respondents focus is the difficulty of accessing</p> <p>ENTRANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No Railing facilities - Difficulty Climbing Stairs - No Ramp - Remote Parking - Difficulty in crossing activities 	<p>West :</p> <p>Ramp = Not Available (1)</p> <p>Guiding Block = Not Available (1)</p> <p>Signage = Not Available (1)</p> <p>Railing = Available (3)</p> <p>Bench = Not Available (1)</p>	
	<p>South :</p> <p>Ramp = Not Available (1)</p> <p>Guiding Block = Available (4)</p> <p>Signage = Not Available (1)</p> <p>Railing = Not Available (1)</p> <p>Bench = Not Available (1)</p>	

From the results of the above conformity, it can be concluded that there is a match between the respondents' opinions and the data from the physical inventory of the Renon Field disability facilities. The gap in providing adequate accessibility for persons with disabilities still cannot be optimally addressed. Indeed, there is already accessibility that meets the requirements for provision for people with disabilities, but the provision is only focused on the central area, precisely in the Bajra Sandi monument area. Of course, this is a highlight, visitors must go through the entrance to the Renon Square before they can enter the monument because the position of the monument is in the middle of the Niti Mandala Renon Square.

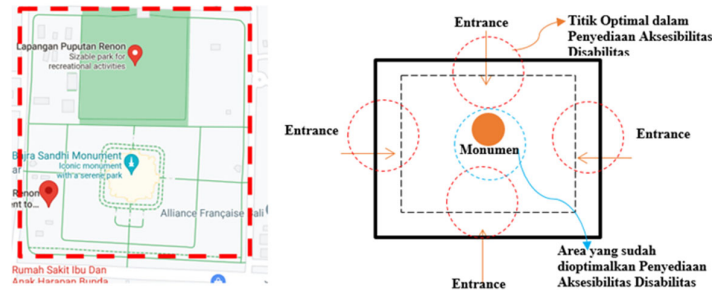


Fig 4. Overview of the Provision of Disability Facilities at the Renon Field Entrance

4 Conclusion

Based on the results of data processing and analysis in "The Study on Optimizing the Implementation of Accessibility for People with Disabilities in Puputan Renon Field", it can be concluded:

The results of the accessibility study on public open spaces for persons with disabilities in Renon Field conclude that the current visual and functional condition of Renon Field has had a positive impact on the provision of public green open space, especially in Denpasar City, as evidenced by the diversity of activities and social interactions that occur. However, considerations regarding accessibility facilities for people with disabilities still tend to be underestimated.

Denpasar City government, there is a condition that limits, hinders, and prevents stakeholders, namely the government, in providing these special needs facilities. Internal constraints in this case are limited capital or budget and incapable human resources in dealing with persons with disabilities. Meanwhile, external constraints are regulations that do not specifically regulate the needs of persons with disabilities, low demand, and regulations that are not yet firm in making efforts to provide facilities for people with disabilities.

The study is still limited to the Renon Field which does not necessarily represent the overall sample of urban parks in Bali Province due to different situations and conditions in each district, so to find out the full assessment it is necessary to conduct a wider study involving all districts in Bali province. For further studies, it is recommended to use more diverse subjects so that other variables can be found to examine the possibility of other variables that contribute to increasing accessibility for the entire community, especially people with disabilities in carrying out activities in public open spaces.

References

- [1] Budiharjo, Eko. (1998). Kota yang Berkelanjutan. Jakarta: Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan.
- [2] Buana, I. K. S., & Rudy, D. G. (2019). Aksesibilitas Sebagai Bentuk Kemandirian Bagi Difabel Dalam Menggunakan Fasilitas Pelayanan Publik Pada Perbankan. URL: <https://ojs.unud.ac.id/index.php/Kerthanegara/article/view/47249>, diakses pada, 1.
- [3] BPS Kota Denpasar, Denpasar Dalam Angka 2019 <https://denpasarkota.bps.go.id/>

- [4] Carr, Stephen, Mark Francis, Leanne G. Rivlin & Andrew M. Stone. 1992. *Public Space*. United State of America: Cambridge University Press
- [5] Dewang, N., & Leonardo, L. (2010). Aksesibilitas Ruang Terbuka Publik Bagi Kelompok Masyarakat Tertentu Studi Fasilitas Publik Bagi Kaum Difabel Di Kawasan Taman Suropati Menteng-Jakarta Pusat. *Planesa*, 1(1), 213267.
- [6] Etiningsih, Eva. 2016. Fungsi Taman Kota Sebagai Ruang Publik (Studi Di Taman Merdeka Kota Metro). Skripsi. Fakultas Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik Universitas Lampung : Bandar Lampung.
- [7] Fauzi, M. F., Pamungkas, S. T., & Asikin, D. (2015). Aksesibilitas Bagi Penyandang Disabilitas di Taman Merjosari Malang. *Jurnal Mahasiswa Jurusan Arsitektur*, 3(4).
- [8] Linggasani, M. A. W., & Putra, I. B. G. P. (2017). Pembentukan Identitas Ruang Oleh Suatu Komunitas Kreatif di Ruang Publik (Area Car Free Day) Dago, Bandung. *Undagi: Jurnal Ilmiah Jurusan Arsitektur Universitas Warmadewa*, 5(2), 27-32.
- [9] Menteri Pekerjaan Umum. 2009. Peraturan Menteri Pekerjaan Umum No. 12/PRT/M/2009 tentang Pedoman Penyediaan dan Pemanfaatan Ruang Terbuka Non Hijau di Wilayah Kota/Kawasan Perkotaan.
- [10] Putri, G. H. (2011). Aksesibilitas Difabel dalam Ruang Publik (Studi Deskriptif Kualitatif Mengenai Aksesibilitas Difabel Dalam Ruang Publik di Kota Surakarta).
- [11] Saputri, E. L. (2019). Analisis Aksesibilitas Layanan Pendidikan Bagi Penyandang Disabilitas Pada Perguruan Tinggi: Studi Kasus Kota Makassar. *Journal of Humanity and Social Justice*, 1(2), 185-204.
- [12] Simanjuntak, C., Dewi, L. G. L. K., & Dewi, N. G. A. S. (2018). PENYEDIAAN AKSESIBILITAS BAGI WISATAWAN PENYANDANG DISABILITAS OLEH STAKEHOLDER DI KOTAMADYA DENPASAR KECAMATAN DENPASAR SELATAN. *Jurnal IPTA (Industri Perjalanan Wisata)*, 6(1), 55-69.
- [13] Syafi'ie, M. (2014). Pemenuhan aksesibilitas bagi penyandang disabilitas. *Inklusi*, 1(2), 269-308.
- [14] Thohari, S. (2017). Pandangan Disabilitas dan Aksesibilitas Fasilitas Publik bagi Penyandang Disabilitas di Kota Malang. *IJDS: INDONESIAN JOURNAL OF DISABILITY STUDIES*, 1(1).
- [15] Putra, S., Purbanto, R. G., & Negara, W. N. (2013). Analisis tingkat pelayanan fasilitas pejalan kaki. *Jurnal ilmiah elektronik infrastruktur Teknik Sipil*, 2(2).
- [16] Syarlianti, Dessy, Himasari Hanan dan Hanson E. Kusuma. (2016). Elemen Pembentuk Jalan yang Baik berdasarkan Persepsi Pejalan Kaki. *Temu Ilmiah IPLBI*
- [17] VTPI. (10 September 2014).