

## Perception Analysis of The User Against The Open Green Space in The Campus Area of Sriwijaya University Indralaya

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### Abstract

Sriwijaya University campus area, there is the built environment in the form of buildings and good natural environment, in the form of open green spaces are scattered throughout the campus of the Sriwijaya University. Empty land behind the campus planned to be used as open green space that supports the activity of civitas academia campus that includes professors and students. Open green space in the campus, should ideally have a physical function among other things as a function of aesthetic, micro climate controller and shading place and provides the convenience of its users to have activity in the open green space. Other green open spaces function as supporting educational activities, conservation, recreation and identity. The method used is the survey of the respondents against the respondents using quantitative and qualitative descriptive method. The purpose of the research is to analysis the perception of green open space for student and lecturer at Faculty of Agriculture of Sriwijaya University Indralaya. The numbers of respondents are 151 people. Detailed questionnaire is divided into two characteristics; there are economic and social space requirements. The results of the socio-economic characteristics of the questionnaire are 29.14% of lecturer and student is 70.86%. Questionnaire characteristics space requirements indicate that there are similarities in the educational activities come within the open green space at both the lecturer (50.00%) and students (47.66%) which is practical.

### Keywords

Users Perception, Open Green Spaces

Received: 20 March 2018, Accepted: 25 May 2018

<https://doi.org/10.26554/ijems.2018.2.2.38-41>

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Sriwijaya University is a University in South Sumatra Province with a land area of approximately 700 Ha is located 38 kilometers south of the city of Palembang and is the Centre of educational activities for undergraduate level who are doing development stage Open Green Space. Up to the year 2017 Sriwijaya University campus continues to grow and already have 10 (ten) Faculties: Faculty of Economics, Faculty of law, Faculty of medicine, the Faculty of engineering, Faculty of agriculture, Faculty of teacher training and education, Faculty of social and political sciences, Faculty of SCIENCES, Faculty of computer science and the Faculty of public health.

Sriwijaya University campus in the area besides the built environment in the form of buildings there is also a good natural environment in the form of open green spaces are scattered throughout the campus of the University of Sriwijaya and vacant land behind the campus that would later serve as open green space that supports the activity of civitas academia campus that includes professors and students (McFarland, 2008).

Open green space in the campus, should ideally have a

physical function among other things as a function of aesthetic, micro climate controller and shading place and provides the convenience of its users to have activity in the open green space. Other green open spaces function as supporting educational activities, conservation, recreation and identity. All functions of the open green space can be maximized, For it needs to be done further studies in planning the Setup the shape of the pattern space needed and the structure of the Green open space landscape using quantitative and qualitative methods of descriptive with direct interviews, literature review, field observation and documentation that can accommodate the needs of every Departments in the faculty as well as be used as a complementary educational activities by all Departments which exist as a learning space open.

## 2. EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

### 2.1 Research Location

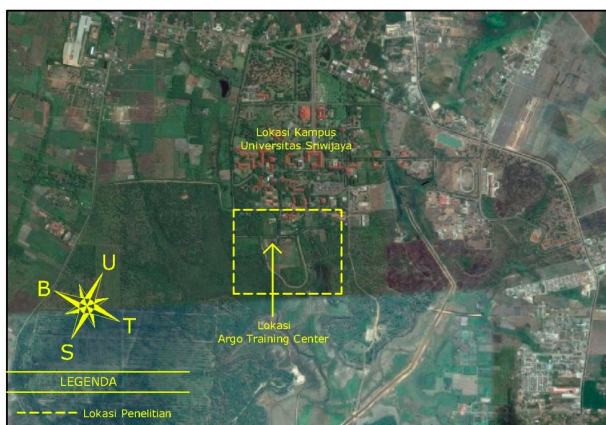
This research was conducted in the area of Argo Training Center (ATC) University of Sriwijaya Indralaya Ogan Ilir Regency

**Table 1.** The number of samples of the Faculty of agriculture

No	Majors/Programs Of Study	Lecturer	Students
1	Agribusiness	9	27
2	Agroecotechnology	2	10
3	Agronomy	6	9
4	Aquaculture/aquaculture	3	7
5	Plant Protection	3	2
6	Soil Science	5	11
7	Farm	4	11
8	Agricultural Engineering	5	11
9	Fishery Product Technology	3	8
10	Agricultural Technology	4	11
The Number Of Sub Total		44	107
The percentage of (%)		25	75
The Total Number Of		151	

**Table 2.** Characteristics of lecture respondents based on based on the type of educational activities in the area of open green space

Study Program	Educational activities in the area of open green space					Total Amount
	Lab course	Farm	Nursery	Sports	Other: Prac- tice/discussion	
Agribusiness	3	2	0	1	3	9
Agroecotechnology	1	1	0	0	0	2
Agronomy	4	2	0	0	0	6
Aquaculture/aquaculture	1	0	2	0	0	3
Plant Protection	1	2	0	0	0	3
Soil Science	5	0	0	0	0	5
Farm	4	0	0	0	0	4
Agricultural Engineering	2	2	0	1	0	5
Fishery Product Technology	1	0	0	1	1	3
Agricultural Technology	0	2	0	1	1	4
The total number of	22	11	2	4	5	44
The percentage of (%)	50	25	4.55	9.09	11.36	100

**Figure 1.** Research location

## 2.2 Methods of Data Collection

Data collection aims to collect data and information on the location of research. The techniques used to collect the data that corresponds to the object of the study are, as follows:

### 2.2.1 Literature Study

Method of data collection is done by looking for information related to open green space area of Education University of Sriwijaya Indralaya sourced from books, articles in print or website-the official website and the results of other studies supports setup of open green space area of the campus of the University of Sriwijaya Indralaya. Questionnaire is done to the lecturer of the faculty of Agriculture University of Sriwijaya, and student representative faculty of agriculture in every department. Interviews can be conducted using guided interview or none.

**Table 3.** Characteristics of student Respondents based on based on the type of educational activities in the area of open green space

Study Program	Educational activities in the area of open green space					Total Amount
	Lab course	Farm	Nursery	Sports	Other: Prac-tice/discussion	
Agribusiness	8	6	0	10	3	27
Agroecotechnology	5	4	1	0	0	10
Agronomy	4	3	0	2	0	9
Aquaculture/aquaculture	7	0	0	0	0	7
Plant Protection	1	0	0	0	1	2
Soil Science	6	4	0	1	0	11
Farm	5	1	1	4	0	11
Agricultural Engineering	4	1	0	4	2	11
Fishery Product Technology	4	0	0	4	0	8
Agricultural Technology	7	1	0	2	1	11
The total number of		51	20	2	27	7
The percentage of (%)		47.66	18.69	1.87	25.23	6.54

### 2.2.2 Field research

The field survey carried out using some of the techniques of approach among others: 1. The techniques of observation, i.e. direct observations on the activities and behaviors, and students against lecture open green space in the University campus area of Sriwijaya Indralaya. 2. Engineering interview (interview techniques), performed by holding a question and answer to the professors, and students. Deployment of the questionnaire is done to the lecturer of the Faculty of Agriculture University of Sriwijaya, and student representative Faculty of agriculture in every department. Interviews can be conducted using guided interview or none. 3. Field Note techniques, that is a technique performed in obtaining data in the field by noting the overall things found good data about the informant/respondent as well as data about the State of the location of the examination as a condition of open green space in the area of University of Sriwijaya Indralaya.

## 2.3 Method of Sampling

### 2.3.1 Number of Population

The population here was faculty and students of the University of Sriwijaya Indralaya. The number of population at the Faculty of agriculture in each Department with the calculation and distribution of population sampling as follows:

$$Lecturere = \frac{172 \cdot 100}{697} = 25\% \times 172 = 43 \quad (1)$$

$$Student = \frac{525 \cdot 100}{697} = 75\% \times 172 = 131 \quad (2)$$

Calculation of the Sample in the agribusiness Department

of faculty Lecturer of agriculture is

$$Lecturerofagribusiness = \frac{36 \times 100}{172} = 21samples \quad (3)$$

$$Lecturerofagribusiness = \frac{21 \times 43}{100} = 9samples \quad (4)$$

### 2.3.2 Sample Determination

Sampling techniques in the study using the determination of the total population of respondents used method Stratified Random Sampling. The calculation of the amount of sample of lecturer and students that will be put to individual departments in the Faculty of agriculture is shown in Table 1.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1 Qualitative Analysis based on Respondents

Data characteristics is necessary to know the behavior of users of open green space to development of open green space campus. Based on the table above it can be concluded that the average educational activities performed in the area of open green space is Practical/Circling of 50%, 25% farm planting, at 11% Asian, 9.09% and 4.55% Sports utilized for breeding Primary data collection was carried out for almost two weeks, on February 25 – March 8, 2018, with the use of a detailed questionnaire and interview survey method in location of the Faculty of Agriculture of these Characteristics include 2 (two) aspects of characteristics, i.e. social characteristics of users and the characteristics of the space requirements at Sriwijaya University, Indralaya.

In this case, the selected respondent was restricted in the Faculty of Agriculture University of Sriwijaya Indralaya i.e.

**Table 4.** Recapitulation of the characteristics prospective users of open green space based on the respondent's professors and students

Characteristic	Respondent	
	Lecturer (%)	Students (%)
Socio-Economic Characteristics		
The status of the	44 people (29,14)	107 people (70,86)
Places to stay	Palembang (68,18)	Indralaya (campus) dan Indralaya (outside campus) (39,25)
Semester	-	semester 8 (31,78)
Characteristics Of Space Requirements		
Motivation in the area of open green space	Circling/Lab Course (50,00)	Recreation (48,60)
Educational activities in the area of open green space	Lab course (50,00)	Lab course (47,66)
The type of land that is suitable	dry (72,73)	Moist (43,93)
types of facilities and infrastructure in open green space	Open space (43,18)	Open space (30,84)
time activities in open green space	the morning (06-10) (50,00)	the afternoon (15-18) (69,16)
old activities at open green space	1-3 hours (72,73)	1-3 hours (62,62)
the supporting infrastructure are in need in open green space	A place of worship and seat (25,00)	WiFi (32,71)
estimates of the frequency of visits	Once in a week and rarely (1-3 times a week) (38,64)	Quite often (3-6 times a week) (27,10)
The characteristics of estimation number of people/students in Open Green Space	> 10 people (63,64)	> 10 people (47,66)

lecturers and students. From the results of a questionnaire, 151 distributions then obtained the number of respondents to the Faculty of Agriculture University of Sriwijaya Indralaya i.e. as much as 44 respondents Lecturer 29.14% and 107% of student respondents 70.86.

### 3.2 Quantitative Analysis based on Respondents

As for the results of the analysis of the characteristics of the potential candidate users open green space will be covered in more detail in the following:

#### 3.2.1 Social characteristics of the User

Measurement of the characteristics of the user is based on social status, place of residence, and semester.

#### 3.2.2 Characteristics of space requirements

Measurement of the characteristics of space requirements based on the place of doing routines that most often, the primary motivation if it is in the area of green space, this type of educational activities in the area of open green space, the type of land that is suitable for your field, Type land that is suitable for your field, timing of activities in open green space, old activities during the open green space, ancillary infrastructure do you need for activities in open green space, an estimate

of the frequency of visits and how the estimated number of people/students in the conduct of activities in the open green space. The characteristic can be seen in Table 2-4.

Based on the above table it can be seen that out of a total 100% or respondents there are as many as 107 47.66% or 51 (fifty-one) student respondents chose teaching, as for the majority of the respondents were students of soil science, and livestock.

## 4. CONCLUSIONS

The results of the socio-economic characteristics of the questionnaire for lecturer and student are 29.14% and 70.86%. Characteristics of space requirements questionnaire indicates that there are similarities in the educational activities come within the open green space at both the lecturer (50.00%) and students (47.66%) that is practical.

## REFERENCES

- McFarland, A. (2008). Relationship Between Student Use of Campus Green Spaces and Perceptions of Quality of Life. Texas State University, San Marcos, TX. *Horticultura Technology*, **18**; 196-319