

## Utilization of Open Space in Medan City During the Covid-19 Pandemic

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### ABSTRACT

*This study aims to analyze the use of open space in the city of Medan during the Covid-19 pandemic can be seen from the perception, needs, quality and utilization. This type of research is an analytical survey with cross sectional design. Total sample of 200 respondents obtained by purposive sampling. This research instrument uses a questionnaire. The Data obtained in this study were analyzed by conjoint analysis. The results of the conjoint analysis show that the perception attribute is needed for officers to oversee the implementation of the covid-19 protocol in the field, the needs attribute, the field is needed to reduce noise during the covid-19 pandemic, the field is needed for sunbathing, and the field is needed to play with family during the covid-19 pandemic. Quality attributes, the availability of jogging tracks for running and walking, the availability of trees and plants around the field are of sufficient quality in the field during the covid-19 pandemic. The availability of play facilities, the availability of facilities for recreation and the availability of means to improve the family economy. And the attributes of utilization according to field respondents were used every morning, during the covid-19 pandemic, the field was used every holiday, and the field was more widely used during the covid-19 pandemic. The Medan City Government is expected to form officers to oversee the implementation of the covid-19 protocol in Medan City Field.*

### KEYWORDS

*open space; perception; needs; quality; utilization*

## INTRODUCTION

Budiharjo (1999) said open space or open space is a part of space that does not have a cover in physical form. Open space can be defined as a container or place that is useful to accommodate certain activities of the community. In general, open space can be divided into two, namely green open space and non-green open space (Soetrisno, 2010). Non-green open space can be in the form of open space hardened (paved) and blue open space (RTB) in the form of the surface of rivers, lakes, and areas designated as retention ponds.

According to Law No. 26 of 2007 on spatial planning, green open space (RTH) is an elongated area where its use is more open as a place to grow plants. Plants that grow can be plants that grow naturally or plants that are deliberately planted. Green open space (RTH) is very necessary for its existence because it is useful to form a comfortable and healthy city environment (Dwihatmojo, 2016).

According to Santoso, Hidayah, and Sumardjito (2012) Open Space has two functions, namely to develop social interaction in an area, and has the function of maintaining the ecological system of the environment as a whole. Forms of green space that function ecologically include city green belts, urban forests, and Botanical Gardens. The existence of green space is needed to suppress the increase in air temperature, a decrease in the level of

water absorption and air humidity, as well as pollution. The utilization of green space can be reviewed based on its function, namely socio-cultural function, economic function, and aesthetic function (Suciyani, 2018).

Socio-cultural RTH provides a function as a space for social interaction, recreational facilities, and as a cultural city tetenger. The existence of green space architecturally can provide the beauty and comfort of the city through the existence of city parks, flower gardens, and green lanes on the streets of the city. While in terms of economy, green space has a function as the development of urban green tourism facilities. The existence of green tourism will attract people or tourists to come to an area, so that it can indirectly improve the economy (Yusmawar, 2016).

According to Linggasani and Widanan (2019), which are included in RTH are city parks, city recreation parks, sports fields, green lanes on roads. These places are intended as a place for recreation and sports such as jogging, and leisurely walks.

In March 2020 Indonesia was faced with a very serious health problem, namely the covid-19 pandemic. The covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia since its inception until March 29, 2021 was reported as many as 1,501,093, reaching the first highest in Southeast Asia. The presence of covid-19 causes changes in everything such as having an impact on the economy, changes in human behavior and habits in every place such as campuses, houses of worship, offices, and public places such as malls, City Parks, Recreation Parks, and sports fields (Ulya, 2020).

The high transmission rate of covid-19 cases in Indonesia is still caused by various problems such as, there is still a lack of awareness, awareness, and public knowledge about the threat of the covid-19 pandemic, especially in various public environments. This is indicated by the fact that there are still many people who leave their homes without using masks (Wibisono et al, 2021). Therefore, it is necessary to issue policies related to the Prevention of covid-19 through the covid-19 health protocol, especially in the new normal era. In order to menggawang implementation of the adaptation of new habits.

The Indonesian government issued a policy through Presidential Instruction No.6 of 2020 on improving discipline and law enforcement of Health protocols in the Prevention and control of Covid-19. The presence of Inpres is expected to effectively provide direction for all regions in Indonesia in improving and enforcing health protocol laws.

Adaptive society with new habits is an expectation to be realized through Presidential Instruction no. 6 of 2020 set on August 4, 2020. In order to further streamline the implementation of discipline and protocol enforcement throughout Indonesia, the Inpres stated that governors, regents, and mayors were instructed to draft and establish governor regulations/Regent/mayor regulations containing the obligation to comply with health protocols for individuals, business actors, managers, organizers, or those responsible for public places and facilities and containing sanctions for violations of the implementation of health protocols in the prevention and control of covid-19. Meanwhile, public places and facilities are areas where people carry out social life activities and activities to meet their needs.

The risk of movement of people and gathering of people in public places and facilities, has a considerable potential for transmission of covid-19. Therefore, people must make changes in their lifestyle with a new normal order and adaptation to habits in order to live productively and avoid transmission of covid-19. Discipline in carrying out a clean and healthy lifestyle is the main key in suppressing the spread of covid-19 to the community, so covid-19 is expected to end soon (Yulianti, 2021).

Medan city is one of the areas that has become a zone with a high level of covid-19 transmission. Access to public open spaces such as parks, urban forests, fields, and other

spaces during the covid-19 period has temporarily stopped due to anticipation of transmission. However, regardless of the trend of the covid-19 transmission curve, some accesses were reopened with the implementation of Medan City Guardian No.27 of 2020 concerning the implementation of IMR in Covid-19 conditions including activities outside the home Article 5 Paragraph 2, including activities in public places/facilities. People who are reusing open spaces in the covid-19 pandemic situation must be able to adapt to new habits that are healthier, cleaner, and more obedient.

The role of the community to be able to break the chain of transmission of covid-19 must be done by implementing health protocols. Therefore, the need to analyze the use of open space in Medan City during the Covid-19 pandemic can be seen from its perception, needs, quality and utilization. The results of this study can be used as a guideline for the Medan city government in the use of open space in Medan City during the pandemic

## RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research is an analytical survey that is research used to describe the phenomena that occur and then perform correlation analysis between the independent variable and the dependent variable. The study population were residents living around Merdeka Square, Benteng square, Ahmad Yani field and Gajah Mada field. The sample was 200 responses. Sampling technique in this study is purposive sampling method. Data collection tools using questionnaires. Multivariate analysis used in this study is conjoint analysis. Conjoint analysis method used is Traditional Conjoint Analysis with full-profile presentation method and stimulus design using fractional factorial design with the help of SPSS 18.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Univariate Analysis

#### Characteristics of Respondents

**Table 1.** *Distribution of Respondents Characteristics by Age*

No	Age	Amount	Percent (%)
1.	16-29	184	92.0
2.	30-43	11	5.5
3.	44-59	5	2.5
<b>Total</b>		200	100

From table 1 above, it can be seen that from 200 people there are 184 people (92.0%) aged 16-29 years, there are 11 people (5.5%) aged 30-43 years, and there are 5 people (2.5%) aged 44-59 years.

**Table 2.** *Distribution of Respondents Characteristics by Gender*

No	Gender	Amount	Percent (%)
1.	Man	67	33.5
2.	Woman	133	66.5
<b>Total</b>		200	100

From table 2 above, it can be seen that from 200 people, 67 people (33.5%) were male and 133 people (66.5%) were female.

**Table 3.** *Distribution of Respondents Characteristics by Education*

No	Education	Amount	Percent (%)
1.	No school	0	0
2.	Primary	0	0
3.	Junior high school	8	4.0

4.	Senior high school	98	47.5
5.	College	97	48.5
<b>Total</b>		200	100

From table 3 above, it can be seen that of the 200 people there are 8 people ( 4.0 %) with a junior high school education , there are 95 people ( 47.5 %) with a high school education , and 97 people ( 48.5 %) with college.

**Table 4.** Distribution of Respondents Characteristics by Income

No	Work	Amount	Percent (%)
1.	No income yet	139	69.5
2.	Under UMR	56	28.0
3.	Above UMR	5	2.5
<b>Total</b>		200	100

From table 4 above, it can be seen that from 200 people there are 139 people ( 69.5 %) have no income, 56 people (28.0%) have income below the minimum wage, and as many as 5 people (2.5%) have income. above the minimum wage.

**Table 5.** Distribution of Respondents Characteristics by Type of Work

No	Work	Amount	Percent (%)
1.	Student/student	39	19.5
2.	Employee	17	8.5
3.	Government employees	23	11.5
4.	Farmer	19	9.5
5.	Self-employed	52	26
6.	Taking care of the household	37	18.5
7.	Other	13	6.5
<b>Total</b>		200	100

From table 5 above it can be seen that from 200 people there are 39 people ( 19.5 %) working as students, there are 17 people (8.5%) working as employees, there are 23 people (11.5%) civil servants, there are 19 people (9.5%) working as farmers, 52 people (26%) self-employed, 37 people working as household chores (18.5%), and 13 people having other jobs (6, 5%).

### Multivariate Analysis

**Table 6.** Conjoint Analysis Results

Attribute	Level	Utility Estimate	Std, Error
Perception	During the COVID-19 pandemic, the field is safe to use from spreading	-0.029	0.071
	During the COVID-19 pandemic, the field can be used to increase endurance	-0.018	0.071
	When using the field, the covid-19 protocol (masks, washing hands, and keeping a distance) is still being carried out	-0.073	0.071
Needs	Officers are needed to oversee the implementation of the Covid-19 protocol in the field	0.104	0.093
	The field is needed to breathe fresh air during the covid-19 period.	-0.022	0.076

	Fields are needed for sports such as for walking and running covid-19	-0.022	0.076
	Field is needed for sunbathing during covid-19	0.067	0.100
	Field needed to reduce noise during covid-19	0.089	0.100
	Field is needed to play with family during covid-19	0.022	0.100
	The field is needed as a place of recreation during the Covid-19 period	-0.111	0.100
	The field is needed as a place to improve the family's economy.	-0.022	0.100
Quality	The availability of trees around the field is of sufficient quality to freshen the air while in the field during the covid-19 period	-0.062	0.103
	The availability of a jogging track for running and walking is of sufficient quality in the field during the covid-19 period	0.005	0.103
	The availability of places to sunbathe is of sufficient quality in the field during the covid-19 period	-0.217	0.103
	The availability of trees and plants around the field is of sufficient quality to reduce noise while in the field during the covid-19 period	0.183	0.103
	The availability of play facilities (swings, plosotan, etc.) for children and families is of sufficient quality in the field during the covid-19 period.	0.027	0.103
	The availability of facilities for recreation (fountains, seats, etc.) is of sufficient quality in the field during the Covid-19 period	0.094	0.103
	The availability of facilities to improve the family economy (a place to sell food) is of sufficient quality in the field during the Covid-19 period	0.005	0.103
	The availability of officers in carrying out the Covid-19 protocol is of sufficient quality in the field during the Covid-19 period	-0.017	0.103
	The availability of supporting facilities for the implementation of COVID-19 (temperature measuring devices, hand washing stations with soap, health promotion banners and billboards for the prevention of COVID-19) is of sufficient quality in the field during the Covid-19 period.	-0.017	0.103
Utilization	The field is used in the morning and evening, during the covid-19 period	-0.076	0.103
	The field is used every morning, during the Covid-19 period	0.135	0.103
	The field is used every afternoon, during the covid-19 period	-0.087	0.103
	The field is used every holiday, during the covid-19 period	0.046	0.103
	The field was used more before covid-19	-0.043	0.103
	The field is used more during the Covid-19 period	0.024	0.103
Constant		3.037	0.042

Table 6 above can be seen that the constant value of 3.037 and the standard error of 0.042. The largest utility estimate value for the perception attribute is the level required by officers to oversee the implementation of the covid-19 protocol in the field, which is 0.104 with a standard error of 0.093. The largest utility estimate value for the requirement attribute is the field level needed to reduce noise during covid-19 which is 0.089 with a standard error of 0.100. The largest utility estimate value for the quality attribute is the level of availability of trees and plants around the field of sufficient quality to reduce noise while in the field

during covid-19, which is 0.183 with a standard error of 0.103. The largest utility estimate value for the utilization attribute is the field level used every morning, during the covid-19 period which is 0.135 with a standard error of 0.074.

### **Perception**

According to Fahmi (2021) perception is an individual process in interpreting, organizing, and giving meaning to the stimulus received. The stimuli received can come from the environment in which the individual is, which comes from processes and experiences. In addition, perception can also be interpreted as an experience obtained from a particular object and then concluded. Perceptions between one individual and another individual vary. The difference in perception of a person is influenced by knowledge, experience and point of view.

Based on the results of the perception attribute research, respondents chose that the use of open space in Medan City during the covid-19 pandemic required officers to oversee the implementation of the covid-19 protocol in the field, which is seen from the largest utility estimate, which is 0.104.

The results of the study above illustrate that it is very necessary for officers to oversee the implementation of the covid-19 protocol in the field during the covid-19 pandemic, so that people who use open spaces remain compliant with the covid-19 protocol.

According to Iswandir (2021) supervision is a process to ensure that what is the goal can be achieved. Supervision helps assess whether planning has been implemented effectively, as well as the supervisory function itself should be supervised.

Efforts to break the chain of spread of covid-19 are the main goals of the government, especially the Medan City Government. Efforts made by the government by implementing social distancing measures and implementing health protocols such as using masks, washing hands, maintaining distance, and increasing endurance (Putri, 2020). The role of health workers such as coordinating across programs at Puskesmas or health facilities in determining steps to deal with the covid-19 pandemic is also very necessary.

The lack of knowledge and awareness of the community causes the community to be less compliant with the covid-19 protocol. Supervision of the community in public open spaces must be consistent in order to improve community discipline in carrying out activities according to the covid-19 protocol. According to Mubarok (2022) supervision is one of the important aspects that can increase community compliance in carrying out health protocols. Supervision can be carried out by authorized persons such as from the police, satpol PP. Surveillance activities are carried out to see if the implementation of activities in open spaces during the covid-19 pandemic is in accordance with health protocols.

The existence of supervision from officers to supervise, will encourage people who use open spaces such as fields during the covid-19 pandemic to comply with the covid-19 protocol. The fear of sanctions received if they do not comply with the protocol from the officer, will encourage the public to inevitably comply with the covid-19 protocol. This is in accordance with Doly's opinion (2021) where the public will obey health protocols when meeting with the police, satpol PP, or other covid-19 task forces. Taylor, Peplau, and Sears (2006) one of the factors that affect individual or community compliance in implementing health protocols is coercion. Coercion can be coercion or punishment.

It is expected that with an officer who oversees, in the use of open space during the covid-19 pandemic, the community will carry out activities in accordance with the covid-19 protocol.

## **Needs**

According to Wahyu, et al (2022) needs are everything that a person must have with the aim of getting comfort and satisfaction. In Maslow's theory of needs, needs cover biological and psychological needs in the form of material and non-material. Psychological needs include clothing, food, shelter, drinking, housing, and so forth. Security needs, social needs, reward needs. In addition individuals or families have the need of participating in various forms of recreation (Sari & Dwiarti, 2018).

Based on the results of the study based on the needs attribute, the results showed that respondents needed a field to reduce noise during covid-19 which was seen from its utility estimate of 0.089, the field needed to sunbathe during covid-19 which was seen from its utility estimate of 0.067, and the field needed to play with family during covid-19 which was seen from its utility estimate of 0.022.

The results of the study above illustrate that public open spaces are needed during the covid-19 pandemic as a place to play with family, a place to sunbathe and as a place to relieve boredom and boredom due to the covid-19 pandemic.

Covid-19 is a large family of viruses that can cause respiratory infections. Signs and symptoms of covid-19 are fever, cough, and shortness of breath. The incubation period for covid-19 is on average 5-6 days. In severe cases covid-19 can cause pneumonia, acute respiratory syndrome, kidney failure and even death (Wahab, Polii, & Sugeng, 2019). Transmission of covid-19 can be through droplets or respiratory splashes released when someone coughs. In addition, covid-19 can be spread through the touch of objects contaminated with covid-19.

To break the chain of the spread of covid-19, the government issued a policy through the 5m movement, one of which was to limit the distance of interaction and avoid crowds as an effort to break the chain of the spread of covid-19 (Pratama & Hidayat, 2020). People are expected to stay at home or not travel out of the house without a clear purpose and interests. Staying at home during a pandemic, of course, over time, it will lead to saturation and boredom for the family or community (Santika, 2020).

One way to get rid of boredom and boredom is to interact with nature. This is in accordance with the results of research from the University of Warwick and the University of Sheffield in 2018, where human interaction with the surrounding nature can provide a sense of comfort so that mental health improves.

Open space is needed by the community. The need for open space increases during weekends as a place to spend time with family. One of the open spaces that many people visit is the city park. According to Putra and Azwir (2015) the open space can be useful when community activities are taking place in it such as sports activities, recreation, a place to play with family.

Family recreation plays an important role in improving family cohesion, as well as improving the quality of the family. In addition to improving the quality of the family, recreation provides important benefits for the education of children. Through recreation it allows children to acquire skills in the social field and helps develop their interest in recreation (Wardiyanta, 2019). Based on this, it can be concluded that a public open space is needed in Medan City during the covid-19 pandemic as a place to play with family, a place to sunbathe during the covid-19 pandemic.

## **Quality**

According to David Alan Garvin and Goetsch Davis, quality is a dynamic condition related to a product, people/labor, processes and tasks, as well as the environment that meets or exceeds the expectations of respondents or the community. According to Joseph M. Juran,

quality is related to something that is needed or desired, and something that should be in accordance with what is expected by society. There are five dimensions of quality, namely design, suitability, availability, safety, and practical use. Availability includes something that is available for the community to use according to needs (Rif'an, 2018).

Based on the results of the study based on quality attributes, respondents wanted the availability of trees and plants around the field to be of sufficient quality to reduce noise while in the field during the covid-19 pandemic which is seen from the value of its usefulness (utility estimate) the largest is 0.183, the availability of facilities for recreation (fountains, seating etc.) is, etc.) for children and families of sufficient quality in the field during covid-19 which is seen from the value of its usefulness (utility estimate) the largest is 0.027, the availability of facilities to improve the family economy (places to sell food) is of sufficient quality in the field during covid-19 which is seen from the value of its usefulness (utility estimate) the largest is 0.005, and the availability of jogging tracks for running and walking is of sufficient quality in the field during covid-19 which is seen from the value of its usefulness (utility estimate) the largest is 0.005.

According to Khomaeny and Ulfah (2020) the availability of trees and plants around the field has a function to neutralize air pollution, stabilize air temperature, provide cool air, provide comfort and tranquility. Utilization of public open spaces by the community as a place to relax with family, play with children, walk and read (Nurhamsyah, 2019).

The availability of trees and plants is also beneficial for health. Trees and plants in many public spaces will create the beauty of green open spaces. According to Barton and Rogerson (2017) there is a positive relationship between the level of green open spaces with mental health and well-being. Individuals have less mental stress, less anxiety and depression, greater well-being and a healthier cortisol profile when living in urban areas with more green space compared to less green space.

The availability of facilities for recreation and the availability of facilities for playing in open spaces for children is important, because through open spaces children can learn and interact with the environment. The main learning that children get in the playroom is like establishing social relationships and learning about nature and the environment, and of course these lessons are not obtained at school (Manurung, 2017). According to Manurung (2016) the availability of play space in open space is important for children, both for their growth and development, social interaction, knowing various things and making children more creative.

Along with the development of the era that requires a person or individual to work harder, it cannot be denied that a person or individual will be increasingly busy with work routines every day, plus during the covid-19 pandemic it is required to Work from Home and the existence of restrictions on activities causes a person to get bored and bored easily. Jogging and recreation with family to open spaces such as parks and Fields is one way that people can do to avoid saturation and boredom during the covid-19 pandemic.

This is in line with Siahaan's opinion (2021) where one way to fight boredom and boredom during the covid-19 pandemic is to do useful and productive activities by exercising like jogging.

Jogging is also a form of exercise that has health benefits such as making the heart stronger, improving blood circulation and respiration, accelerating the digestive system, neutralizing depression, increasing capacity for work, jogging can also burn fat and overcome obesity, tighten muscles, thighs and back (Santika, 2016). Exercise during a pandemic is important to do, because it can improve fitness and endurance. Increased body resistance becomes a defense against the covid-19 virus.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the quality of open spaces such as the availability of places for jogging, sports, recreation, children's play facilities, and the availability of trees and plants are very necessary during the covid-19 pandemic. This is in accordance with the opinion of Rahayu (2005) where the current condition of the community increasingly requires a comfortable open space for recreation, balancing city life, and provide aesthetic function. For this reason, it is expected that the Medan city government can improve the quality of public open spaces such as fields and parks in order to improve the welfare of the community through the availability of recreation, jogging, and playing areas.

### **Utilization**

Public open space is a common property space, where people perform ritual activities, groups and also personal that bring together a group of people in the routine of life and also the activities that exist in the community (Marhendra, Wulandari, & Pamungkas, 2014).

Poerwadarminto said utilization is an activity, process, way or act of making something that is useful. Utilization comes from the word benefit which gets a PE-an remuneration which means the act of utilizing something useful (Albani, Arif, & Muhlisin, 2022).

There are several factors that affect the use of public open space, namely activity space, activity users, and activity time. User activity in the open space is also influenced by factors such as comfort, relaxation, passive engagement, active engagement, and discovery. Comfort is an important factor that affects people in utilizing public open spaces. The sense of comfort is influenced by environmental factors, physical such as the availability of comfortable seats and others (Marhendra, Wulandari, Pamungkas, 2014).

Based on the results of the study based on the utilization attribute, the results were obtained where respondents wanted the field to be used every morning, during the covid-19 period which was seen from the largest utility estimate, which was 0.135, the field was used every holiday, during the covid-19 period which was seen from the largest utility estimate, which was 0.046, and the field was more widely used during the covid-19 period which was seen from the largest utility estimate, which was 0.024.

The results of the study above illustrate that the use of public open space during the covid-19 pandemic is well utilized by the community or respondents. Where respondents want the field to be used every morning during the covid-19 pandemic, and the field is used every holiday during the covid-19 pandemic.

The use of the field every morning is a good time choice, because the morning time is a good time to pump the spirit and the morning time is chosen because the air is still fresh and pollution-free (Rafiq, Kinanti, & Andiana, 2018).

The above opinion is in accordance with the results of research by Nizar and Setyowati (2021) on activity patterns and open space utilization, where people visit the open space of the Engku Putri Plain in the morning. In addition, the results also obtained where on holidays visitors more than weekdays.

In this case, it is hoped that the Medan City Government will support and facilitate public open spaces during the covid-19 pandemic, so that the community can make good use of the field during the covid-19 pandemic.

### **CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of the conjoint analysis, it can be concluded that the use of open space in the city of Medan during the covid-19 pandemic is:

1. Characteristics of respondents based on age most in this study were aged 16-29 years as many as 184 people (92.0%). The highest number of respondents based on gender was

female, as many as 133 people (66.5%). The number of respondents based on education is the most universities as many as 97 people (48.5%). The highest number of respondents based on income level in this study were respondents who did not have income as many as 139 people (69.5%), and the largest number of respondents based on job level were respondents who worked as entrepreneurs, namely 52 people (26%).

2. According to the community or respondents, the most important attribute of using open space during the COVID-19 pandemic is quality, the second is public perception, the third is utilization, and the fourth is need.
3. Attributes and levels of use of open space during the pandemic in Medan City according to the community are:
  - a. Perception attributes according to respondents are needed by officers to oversee the implementation of the Covid-19 protocol in the field
  - b. The attribute of need according to field respondents is needed to reduce noise during the covid-19 pandemic, the field is needed for sunbathing, and the field is needed to play with family during the covid-19 pandemic.
  - c. Quality attributes according to respondents are the availability of *jogging tracks* for running and walking, the availability of trees and plants around the field is of sufficient quality in the field during the covid-19 pandemic. The availability of playing facilities, the availability of facilities for recreation and the availability of facilities to improve the family's economy.
  - d. Utilization attributes according to field respondents are used every morning, during the covid-19 pandemic, the field is used every holiday, and the field is mostly used during the covid-19 pandemic.

### *Suggestion*

1. For the Medan City Government to form officers to oversee the implementation of the Covid-19 protocol in the field, such as Merdeka Square, Benteng Field, Ahmad Yani Field, and Gajah Mada Field.
2. Utilization of open space during the Covid-19 pandemic in Medan City should be carried out in accordance with the interests and opinions of the community, namely officers are needed to oversee the implementation of the Covid-19 protocol in the field. the field is needed to reduce noise during the covid-19 pandemic, the field is needed for sunbathing, and the field is needed to play with family during the covid-19 pandemic. The availability of *jogging tracks* for running and walking, the availability of trees and plants around the field is of sufficient quality in the field during the covid-19 pandemic. The availability of playing facilities, the availability of facilities for recreation and the availability of facilities to improve the family's economy. And the field is used every morning, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the field is used every holiday, and the field is used more during the Covid-19 pandemic.

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