

STUDY OF UTILIZATION OF ROADS AS A PUBLIC SPACE FOR SPORTS**Budi Faith Santoso ^{1*}, Teguh Santoso ² & Sodik Hutomo ³**¹Universitas Tunas Pembangunan Surakarta (UTP), Indonesia²Universitas Tunas Pembangunan Surakarta (UTP), Indonesia³Universitas Tunas Pembangunan Surakarta (UTP), Indonesia*e-mail: budi.f.santoso@gmail.com

Article History,Received August 2021
Approved August 2021
Published August 2021

Abstract

The aim of this study was to determine: (1) the types of recreational sports available in the car free day area on the Slamet Riyadi main road in Surakarta City in 2019, and (2) public interest in recreational sports via the car free day program on the Slamet Riyadi main road. Surakarta City in 2019, (3) community benefits obtained after participating in recreational sports in the car-free day area on the Slamet Riyadi main road, Surakarta City in 2019. A survey research method was used in conjunction with a qualitative descriptive approach in this study. On a car-free day, people who participate in recreational sports in Solo were as data sources. Data was gathered through observation, interviews, questionnaires, and documentation. The data was validated using triangulation techniques. The descriptive percentage was used in the data analysis.

According to the survey findings, there are 16 types of recreational sports located in the car-free day area on the main Slamet Riyadi road in Surakarta in 2019. Walking, jogging, old solo bicycles, BMX bicycles, flat bicycles, elderly gymnastics, aerobics, tera gymnastics, taiji gymnastics, mini futsal, rollerblading, skateboarding, table tennis, badminton blind, parkour, and nunchaku are among the recreational sports in question. The public's interest in participating in recreational sports through the car free day program on the main Slamet Riyadi road in Surakarta in 2019 is dominated by safety, the absence of motorized vehicles, and the absence of pollution. The benefits obtained by the community after doing recreational sports in the car free day area on the main road segment of Slamet Riyadi, Surakarta in 2019 are dominated by benefits as a means of exercising.

Keywords: Surveys, Interests, Recreational Sports, Car Free Day.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is classified as a developing country in terms of infrastructure, economy, and population growth. As a result, the government must provide public facilities in each area, such as public spaces. The more public spaces there are, the more prosperous the Indonesian people are. Among them can be a source of entertainment or recreation, attracting both domestic and foreign tourists. For the time being, public space is still falling short of expectations due to the large number of buildings, settlements, or tall buildings that are not balanced by the presence of public spaces. The realization of a comfortable, productive, and sustainable space will be enhanced by the inclusion of a large number of public spaces in urban planning. One of the most important components of vital urban spatial planning is public space. In recent years, the majority of buildings in urban areas have not been prioritized. As a result, it is difficult for the community to find the right place to stop and take a moment to relax and enjoy the beautiful natural scenery while also serving as a weekend refresher. Public open space is critical for the environment, and spatial and architectural design frequently emphasizes urban planning as part of improving the quality of public open space (Ling, et al., 2019: 13).

The public space must be responsive, democratic, and meaningful. A responsive public space is one that can be used for a variety of activities and has a wide range of interests. Democratically, what is meant is that public space should be able to be used by the general public without being divided due to social, economic, and cultural differences. In fact, the democratic element is attached as one of the characteristics of public space because public space must be accessible (accessible) for citizens with their physical condition. A good public open space must meet the following accessibility criteria: (1) linkages, (2) walkability, (3) connectedness, and (4) convenience (Rahman and Zhang, 2018: 3). The presence of public open space in a city center area is critical because it can improve the quality of urban life in terms of both the surrounding environment and culture. Urban communities can benefit from open space in a variety of ways, including exercise, recreation, and green open space. In fact, public open space is underutilized. One example is the change in function of city parks; the design of public open spaces frequently does not refer to the design, so that the aspirations or desires of the user community; and the design of public open spaces frequently does not pay attention to management and maintenance issues.

The majority of efforts to provide public open space in urban areas have failed because the large amount of public space provided by the government is insufficient to meet the needs of several social activities that should be citizens' rights. In urban areas, open space is typically used for recreation, but it is also used for play by children, teenagers, and adults. However, there is a space that is primarily intended for active play for children, youth, and adults, as well as a space for relaxing activities or simply chatting with friends and family. As time passes, the availability of open space for sports has become the most important component of a society with a sports culture. Facilities for public or open space are required for the formation of a community in order to develop a sports culture. It is hoped that the availability of open space for the community should be designed as well as possible so that the culture of exercising is re-energized and people can be free to do it whenever they want without any obstacles in doing sports or refreshing in public open spaces.

Surakarta is also known as the city of Solo or Sala. In 2010, the population of Solo, which includes an autonomous region with the status of a City under the Central Java Province of Indonesia, was 503,421 people, with a density of 13,636/km² and an area of 44 km². At the moment, the name Surakarta is used in formal government situations, whereas Sala/Solo refers to more general mentions motivated by cultural factors. Sura means "courage" in Javanese, and Karta means "prosperity," as a prayer to the Almighty. As a result, given the previous week's dense activities at work, office, campus, and at home, the need for public space as a means of gathering is very reasonable. They require entertainment that is more practical, inexpensive, and does not cost a lot of money. They only require the means to meet their mental needs through refreshing in addition to their physical needs after exercising. This is a need that city dwellers are always eager to meet in order to maintain their health. Furthermore, the current trend in urban society seeks a balance of two things: physical freshness and mental health. So the Car Free Day area was chosen as a shared public space because it is the newest

area that was purposefully designated by the Surakarta city government as a means of exercising on weekends for the people of Surakarta.

Car Free Day is a program that aims to reduce people's reliance on motorized vehicles, or in other words, to reduce reliance on modes of transportation by clearing the streets of motorized vehicles while also allowing them to be used for other activities such as cycling or exercising. Road closures allow the public to resume walking and refreshing on roads that were previously passable only by private vehicles and public transportation. Car Free Day is a phenomenon caused by the shrinking public space that can accommodate its citizens' activities and become a social space; it is also a form of public "boredom" with the city's routine, which is only filled with motorized vehicles. Furthermore, it is a way of meeting the community's need for outdoor activities in today's society. Almost all counties/cities have car-free days (CFD) or special areas for motorized vehicle-free days. Every Sunday morning from 05.00 WIB to 09.00 WIB. There is a CFD area on Jl. Slamet Riyadi in the Soloraya area, which is the most popular Solo because it is located in the heart of Surakarta and is a strategic location for residents who want to do Car Free Day. The Car Free Day event is expected to create new public spaces that are more comfortable and popular, do not have to be expensive, and improve social relations with those closest to them. Such as selling and opening stalls to sell, these activities have a positive impact on the community and local government, because they can facilitate economic activities in the city of Surakarta. The positive impact of the Car Free Day activity in addition to having a positive impact on the environment, is that it has a specific goal of the National Movement, namely "To promote sport and to exercise the community". The concept of the Car Free Day program can create an increase in community activities for movement, recreation and exercise in a motorized vehicle-free area, the interest and enthusiasm of the community to enliven the Car Free Day program with various activities such as, Social, Art, Culture, Health and sports and various activities other economic activities that are followed by children, adolescents and adults.

Motor Vehicle Free Day is the implementation of the Surakarta Regulation No. 1 of 2013, CHAPTER IV Paragraph 3 Article 57 concerning Control of Air Pollution from Mobile Sources whose contents include, among others, (1) Control of air pollution from mobile sources including supervision of the arrangement of exhaust gas emission thresholds that have been determined, carried out through inspection of vehicle exhaust emissions. motorized on the road and the enactment of a motorized vehicle-free day on the road in accordance with the applicable day/date/hour; (2) The stipulation of the enactment of motorized vehicle-free days on city roads as referred to in paragraph 1 letter b shall be stipulated by the Mayor; (3) The stipulation of motorized vehicle-free days outside city roads shall be determined by the Mayor after coordinating with the Minister in charge of roads for National Roads and the Governor for Provincial Roads. As for the implementation / implementation of the Car Free Day itself based on the Circular of the Mayor of Surakarta No. 551.1/ 3579 Regarding the Implementation of the Solo Car Free Day which is held every Sunday, from 05.00 to 09.00 and is located along Jalan Slamet Riyadi (starting from the Purwosari Roundabout to the Gladag Roundabout). Several matters relating to the implementation of the Solo Car Free Day include (1) Crossing from south to north and vice versa is only allowed at the intersection of Gendengan and Ngapeman; (2) Community activities that are allowed in the Solo Car Free Day are for the fields of sports, arts and culture, education and entertainment; (3) It is expected that the active participation of all levels of society in Surakarta City to support the implementation of the Solo Car Free Day; (4) Coordination for implementing the Solo Car Free Day is the Department of Transportation, the Department of Arts, Culture and Tourism, the Department of Health, the Environment Agency, the Department of Education and Sports, the Satpol PP, the Heads of Sub-Districts throughout the City of Surakarta and the Satlantas Polresta of the City of Surakarta and assisted by the Community. Surakarta City.

Car Free Day is used by the community as a venue for sports, recreation, the expression of arts and culture, and even economic activities. The road section then functions not only as a traffic lane, but also as a public open space for its citizens. That is, the road encourages its citizens to talk, interact, and express themselves. According to the findings of field interviews, the Car Free Day activities are used by children for entertainment with a variety of games and as a means to relieve boredom with home conditions. Car Free Day is used by parents to exercise and enjoy their vacation time. Car Free Day is used by certain communities, one of which is the Dujang Manahan community, in addition to the

general public. This community organizes events along Slamet Riyadi. The Dujang community participates in gashuku activities, which are referred to as level increase tests. On Car Free Day, members who successfully pass the level promotion exam are awarded belts. The Dujang community used Car Free Day to host a sharing event with a game in which elementary, middle, high school, and college students participated. The Dujang community has also opened training facilities for the general public, with a focus on women.

Referring to the problems above, it can be formulated the title of this research is the Study of Utilization of Roads as Sports Open Spaces (Survey of Public Interest in Recreational Sports Through the Car Free Day Program on Slamet Riyadi Main Street, Surakarta City in 2019).

METHODS

This study was conducted in Surakarta, specifically along Jalan Slamet Riyadi (Purwosari Roundabout to Gladag Roundabout) during the Solo Car Free Day event. This location was chosen based on the researcher's findings about the community's interests and motivations for participating in recreational sports, and the Solo Car Free Day event was deemed appropriate. The research was carried out on February 17, 2019. This study employed a survey research method in conjunction with a qualitative descriptive approach.

Survey research aims to describe and analyze phenomena, events, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, and thoughts of individuals and groups. According to Masri Singarimbun and Sofian Effendi (2012: 4), survey research can be used for 1) exploratory (exploratory), 2) descriptive, 3) explanation (explanatory or confirmatory), namely to explain causal relationships and test hypotheses, 4) evaluation, 5) prediction or predicting specific future events, 6) operational research, and 7) development of social indicators. The aims and objectives of this study are descriptive in nature, with the goal of creating a systematic, factual, and accurate description or description of the facts about the phenomenon under investigation. The purpose of this research is to describe the types of recreational sports found on Solo Car Free Day, as well as the interests and benefits of participating in recreational sports on Solo Car Free Day.

To collect the data, researchers can use a variety of data sources and data collection techniques, such as participant observation, various types of interviews, documentary sources, and visual methods (eg, photography and film). This study employs the technique of determining the subject, which is one method of determining who is the subject of this research. The research subject is the primary source of research data, namely those who have data on the problem under study. Purposive random sampling was used to collect data in this study. Data sources obtained directly from original sources in the form of subject opinions and observations. Sources of research data gathered through observation and interviews. Data were obtained directly from people who do recreational sports on the Slamet Riyadi main road in Surakarta (Purwosari roundabout to Gladag roundabout) in the Solo Car Free Day event every Sunday morning from 05.00 to 09.00. Data collection techniques in qualitative research are needed to obtain research data. Data collection techniques were carried out by observations, questionnaires, interviews and documentation.

DISCUSSION

1. Research Results

According to the study's findings, there were 16 different types of recreational sports that Car Free Day Solo visitors are interested in, as shown in table 4.1.

Table of Types of Recreational Sports Interested by Solo CFD Visitors

No	Types of Recreational Sports	Total Visitors
1	Walking	4
2	Jogging	5
3	Solo Old Bike Community (Onthel Lawas)	2

No	Types of Recreational Sports	Total Visitors
4	BMX Bike	8
5	Low-Rider Bike	2
6	Elderly Gymnastics	6
7	Aerobics	5
8	Tera Gymnastics	4
9	Taiji Gymnastics	8
10	Mini Futsal	6
11	Skates	6
12	Skateboard	8
13	Table Tennis	2
14	Badminton Blind	2
15	Parkour	1
16	Nunchaku	1
Total Visitors		70

The table above describes the 16 types of recreational sports found in the Solo car free day area and the number of enthusiasts. 4 people are interested in walking, 5 people are interested in jogging, 2 people are interested in solo old onthel bicycles, 8 people are interested in BMX bicycles, 2 people are interested in flat bicycles, 6 people are interested in elderly gymnastics, 5 people are interested in aerobic exercise, 4 people are interested in tera gymnastics, 8 people are interested in taiji exercise, 6 people are interested in mini futsal, 6 people are interested in roller skates, 8 are skateboarding, 2 are interested in table tennis, 2 are interested in badminton blind, 1 person is parkour, and 1 nunchaku is interested.

Figure 4.1 Bar Chart Types of Recreational Sports Interested by Solo CFD Visitors

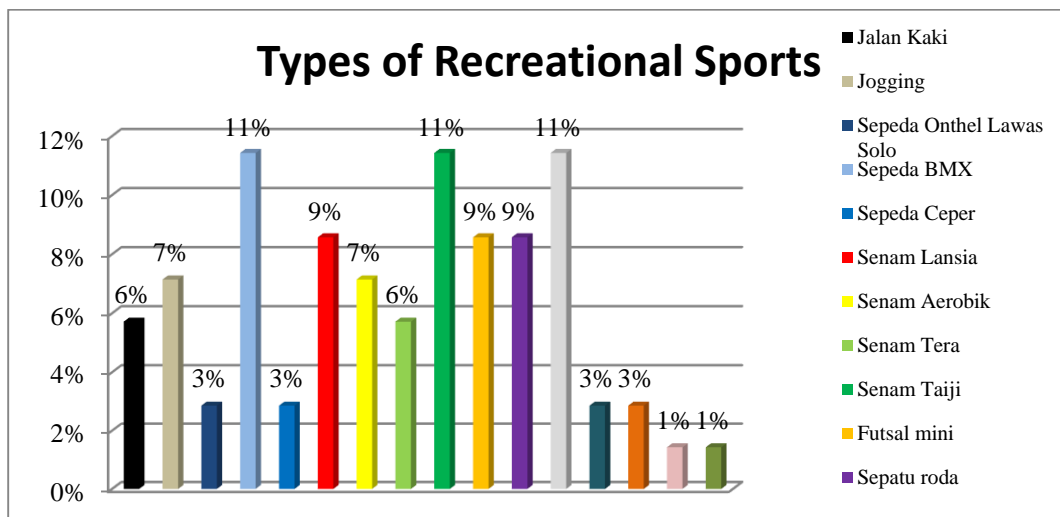


Figure 4.1 above shows that in general some recreational sports are of interest to Solo CFD visitors. Recreational sports that are much in demand by CFD Solo visitors are BMX bicycles, taiji exercise and skateboarding. Meanwhile, recreational sports that are less attractive to Solo CFD visitors are parkour and nunchaku.

Table of Interest of Visitors Joining Car Free Day

No	Interest	Visitors Agree
1	Various kinds of entertainment	48
2	Interesting entertainment	42
3	Join a community	32
4	A place to release boredom	36
5	A place to unwind	48
6	A place to exercise with family or friends	61
7	Safety	70
8	Motorized free roads	70
9	Pollution Free	70
10	Means of gathering with friends or community	42
11	The availability of sports equipment rental services	22
12	Affordable sports equipment rental costs	22

The table shows the results of a survey of 70 visitors regarding the interest of visitors to take part in the Solo car free day. The public's interest in participating in the car free day included various kinds of entertainment with 48 visitors agreeing, interesting entertainment with 42 agreeing, being able to join a community with 32 agreeing, a place to unwind with 36 agreeing, a place to unwind with 48 visitors agree, place to exercise with family or friends with 61 visitors agree, guaranteed safety with 70 visitors agree, motorized-free roads with 70 visitors agree, pollution-free with 70 visitors agree, gathering facilities with friends or community with 42 visitors agree, there are services sports equipment rental with 22 visitors agreed, and affordable sports equipment rental fee with 22 visitors agreed.

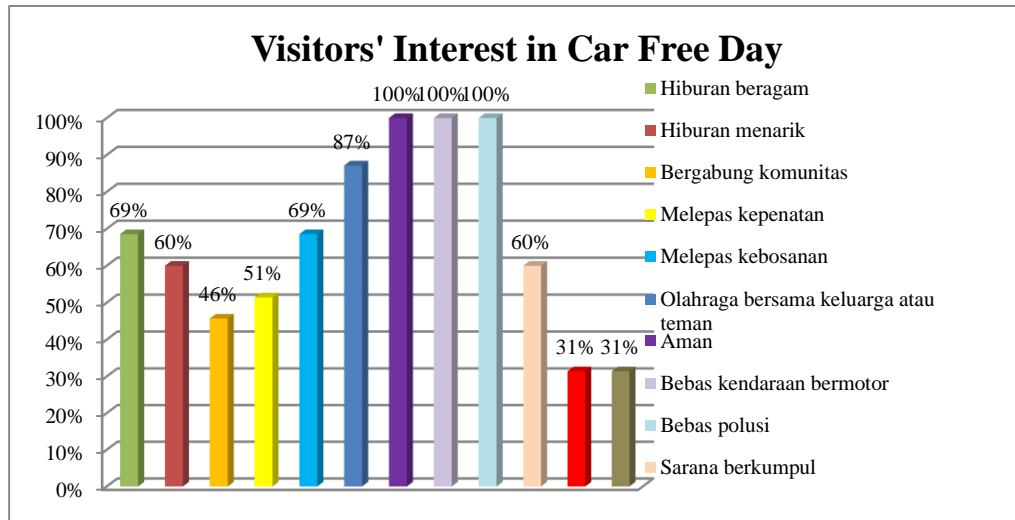


Image of Visitors' Interest in Car Free Day

The picture above shows that the interest of visitors to participate in the Solo car free day is dominated by safety, free of motorized vehicles, and free of pollution.

2. DISCUSSION

Car free day is a program to reduce people's dependence on motorized vehicles by clearing the streets for sports activities. Sports are all systematic activities to encourage, foster, and develop physical, spiritual and social potential. Recreational sports are sports that are carried out by the community with hobbies and abilities that grow and develop in accordance with the conditions and cultural values of the local community for health, fitness, and fun. The community is a group of non-government Indonesian citizens who have a concern and a role in the field of sports. In its development, Car Free Day was then used by the community as a forum for sports, recreation, expressing arts and culture and even for carrying out economic activities. The road section then does not only function as a traffic lane but also has the essence of being a public open space for its citizens. That is, the road encourages the participation of its citizens to talk, interact, and express. Utilization of open space which is intended as one of the dimensions of sports development can be interpreted as a public space owned and managed by the region that is used for sports activities for the community. Open space is needed by people or society to carry out physical activities. Good for improving educational sports, recreational sports, and sports achievements.

The existence of an open sports space that is easily accessible and attractive by the community so that it can encourage people to like sports or physical activities so that they can be used as capital for physical fitness for the community. The impact of open space on sports activities is complete sports participation without barriers by race, gender, economy, ability, or physical disability. The availability of open sports space is the most important part for the formation of a conducive atmosphere for a sports cultured society. On the car free day there are several types of recreational sports that visitors do. The results of the study with a survey of 70 visitors stated that there were 16 types of recreational sports that were of interest to car free day visitors. Recreational sports in question include walking, jogging, old solo bicycles, BMX bicycles, flat bicycles, elderly gymnastics, aerobics, tera gymnastics, taiji gymnastics, mini futsal, roller skating, skateboarding, table tennis, badminton blind, parkour, nunchaku.

The results of the study stated that recreational sports that were in great demand by CFD Solo visitors were BMX bicycles, taiji exercise and skateboarding with a percentage of 11% each. While recreational sports that are less attractive to Solo CFD visitors are parkour and nunchaku with a percentage of 1% each. Sport is a vehicle for experiencing aspects of the human experience. Sports are carried out for various important reasons from the perpetrator's side. The values and benefits obtained by the actors are obtained from active participation or involvement as actors. Low interest in certain sports because visitors are less aware of the benefits of certain sports that aim to improve

physical health, not just having fun on car free days. A good understanding of recreational sports will encourage public awareness of the importance of these recreational sports. Every activity carried out must have certain goals, including sports activities. The expected goal is to focus more on physical or physical factors that are closely related to physiological factors.

Visitors' Interest in Car Free Day Activities

Interest is a feeling of liking someone related to objects outside the individual that appears accidentally and has an impulse that accompanies certain activities. Interest is a feeling of liking and being interested in a thing or activity without anyone telling. Interest is needed by anyone to increase a sense of interest, passion to motivation in carrying out certain activities. Interest plays an important role in making decisions in the future regarding a person's interest in an object. Interest is basically the acceptance of a relationship between oneself and something outside oneself. The stronger or closer the relationship, the greater the interest automatically. An interest can be expressed through a statement that shows that someone prefers one thing over another, it can also be manifested through participation in an activity or activity. Without interest, someone will be reluctant to take action. Although doing an activity but not feel pleasure or satisfaction. Interest is related to the style of motion that encourages a person to face or deal with people, objects, activities, experiences felt by the activity itself.

Adityaromantika (2010: 12) states that there are several factors that influence a person's interest, including internal factors and external factors. Internal factors allow a person's interest to come from within, while external factors such as encouragement from outside that make the individual interested. Visitors' interest in car free day activities is seen from both internal and external aspects. The internal aspects include a sense of interest and attention, while the external aspects include environmental conditions and facilities.

Interest

Interest in participating in car free day activities means that if someone is interested in an activity then he will have a feeling of interest to continue to carry out these activities enthusiastically and without a burden on him. The results of the study stated that visitor interest was seen from the various car free day entertainment held with a percentage of 69% and interest with a percentage of 60%. The entertainment includes art performances, stage entertainment, children's games, street festival activities and socialization activities.

Attention

Attention is the concentration or activity of a person's soul towards his observations in car free day activities to the exclusion of other things. The attention of visitors is seen from joining or being able to try one of the communities they want. This interest will result in new experiences by mingling with certain communities. The human experience is experienced in the real world, so that the extension of sports activities is essentially a part of life.

Environment

Roads are land transportation infrastructure that includes all parts of the road, including complementary buildings and equipment intended for traffic. Freedom in the car free day area is a source of comfort for visitors to come to car free day activities because comfort can facilitate visitors to release boredom and fatigue after strenuous activities or extra work the previous days. Exercising with family or friends is one of the things that can be done in car free day activities.

Facility

Activities will run smoothly with the availability of supporting and complete facilities. Facilities also affect the interest of visitors which consists of ensuring security with the presence of police officers who always supervise and maintain order. Free of pollution from motorized vehicles into healthy car free day activities. It also frees visitors to move freely on the streets without worrying about vehicles passing by. One thing that can be considered when participating in car free day activities is the availability of affordable sports equipment rental services. This can be used by visitors to try new sports equipment and try new things.

The results of the study stated that the interest of visitors to participate in car free day activities was dominated by security, free of motorized vehicles, and free of pollution with a percentage of

100% each. Road closures in the car free day area provide an opportunity for the public to exercise on roads that are usually used by private vehicles. The availability of open space in the absence of motorized vehicles is the most important part for establishing a conducive atmosphere for the community in car free day activities. This is in accordance with the main objective of holding a car free day which is to prevent or reduce air pollution, mainly caused by motorized vehicles which will cause exhaust gas emissions so as to reduce air quality and the environment.

Benefits of Car Free Day Activities

Open space is a space that is planned because of the need for meeting places and joint activities in the open air. With the existence of joint meetings and relationships between people, it is possible that various activities will arise in the open public space. Public space is also useful for serving the needs of the community as a means of recreation and as a place for interaction and social contact in people's lives. The existence of public space in an area in the city center is very important because it can improve the quality of urban life both in terms of the environment, society and the city through the function of utilizing space in it which provides many benefits.

Car free day activities actually have a main function, namely public space and social space for city residents. This activity makes city residents who rarely interact to be intense for interaction. The interaction leads to several positive things, such as the occurrence of better social relations, creating various creative communities with people who have the same hobby joining here. Instilling a healthy lifestyle, caring for the environment, increasing interaction between communities in togetherness, as well as providing public space for people to do activities are the things that form the basis for implementing a car free day. The benefits of car free day activities include getting many friends and relations, finding new experiences, showing community identity, facilities for developing talents and skills, means for selling, means for exercising, and filling free time on weekends.

Get lots of friends and relations

Friends and relationships are needed by everyone to socialize. The benefit of having friends and relations is that you can expand your connections, inspire more and establish profitable partnerships. The results of the study stated that the benefits of car free day activities in getting lots of friends and relations were only approved by visitors with a percentage of 29% while 71% of visitors did not agree with this statement.

Discover new experiences

Experience is a person's knowledge or mastery of a subject that he gets from his involvement in something. Seeking new experiences means that we seek to gain knowledge about something by going straight into it and dealing with it instead of reading guides or hearing other people's stories. Experience is also used to refer to knowledge and skills about something that is gained through involvement in or related to it over a certain period. An experience shapes a person's personality and mindset towards something. The experience found on a car free day can be in the form of joining a certain community, this will introduce someone to that community. The results of the study stated that 23% of visitors agreed with this statement while 77% of visitors did not agree.

Show community identity

Community in this case is a social group of several organisms that share the environment, generally have the same interests and hobbies. Communities contain people who have the same goals. Generally have their own characteristics in terms of togetherness that distinguishes one community from another. Car free day as a public open space opens great opportunities for various kinds of communities in Solo. In addition to recruiting members, they also open up space for the community to exchange ideas and innovations with community members, a means of gathering for community members and provide entertainment as a way of showing their identity with attractions. The results of the study stated that 69% of visitors agreed with the statement showing community identity to be one of the benefits of car free day activities, while 31% disagreed.

Means of developing talents and skills

Car free day provides an opportunity for the community to develop their talents and skills in various ways, regardless of class and age. In addition, making public space a place that is not only a place for interaction but also to share positive things. The results of the study stated that 57% of

visitors agreed with the statement that developing talents and skills was one of the benefits of car free day activities, while 43% disagreed.

Means of selling

Currently, car free day has become the center of the new economy because it is a meeting place between buyers and various traders. On car free day, some people use it to shop for family needs, buy toys and look for food. For traders, car free days are used as an economic foundation or a sufficient source of income to meet their needs. The results of the study stated that 29% of visitors agreed with the statement that selling facilities was one of the benefits of car free day activities, while 71% disagreed.

Sports facilities

Sport is an activity that can foster a person to be healthy or make it better than before. Exercise affects physical health which is a major factor in life. With a healthy body and physical health then our mind will be stronger and healthier. Sport is a necessity of life that is continuous. Sport is useful as a tool for maintaining and fostering health, not only for physical, spiritual and social functional development but also for its anatomical structure and physiological function, intellectual intelligence and the ability to socialize with the environment. Car free day has become a new icon for exercise. A person's activity in order to move all members of the body aims to get physical and spiritual health. Sports can be adapted to the needs and physical conditions as well as the environment. Light exercise can be in the form of jogging, cycling, gymnastics can be done to maintain physical condition to stay fit. The results of the study stated that 100% of visitors agreed with the statement that sports facilities were one of the benefits of car free day activities.

Weekend free time

Busyness in the culture of worldly life often causes people to become sedentary. Motion is a feature of life. Maintaining movement is maintaining life and improving the quality of life. Weekends are the perfect time to spend time with family or friends. Therefore it takes free time to gather with family or friends. The results of the study stated that 54% of visitors agreed with the statement that leisure time at the end of the week was one of the benefits of car free day activities, while 46% did not agree.

CONCLUSION

Forms of recreational sports in the car free day area on the main Slamet Riyadi road, Surakarta City in 2019 are walking, jogging, old solo bicycles, BMX bicycles, flat bicycles, elderly gymnastics, aerobics, tera gymnastics, taiji gymnastics, futsal mini, rollerblading, skateboarding, table tennis, badminton blind, parkour, and nunchaku. Public interest in recreational sports is dominated by safety, free of motorized vehicles, and free of pollution. The benefits obtained by the community after doing recreational sports are dominated by benefits as a means of exercising.

REFERENCES

- Abdulah, Arma. 1994. *Dasar-Dasar Pendidikan Jasmani*, Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan.
- Artopoulos, G., Arvanitidis, P., and Suomalainen, S. 2019. Using ICT in the Management of Public Open Space as a Commons. *CyberParks*, LNCS 11380, pp. 167-180, 2019. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-13417-4_14.
- Arikunto, Suharsimi. 2006. *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*, Edisi Revisi VI. PT Rineka Cipta. Jakarta.
- Bajuri, F.A., Hidayatullah, M.F., dan Kristiyanto, A. 2018. Pemanfaatan Fasilitas Ruang Terbuka/Publik Sebagai Prasarana Olahraga. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional IPTEK*. Fakultas Olahraga Kesehatan Universitas PGRI Banyuwangi. ISSN 2622-0156.
- Boros, L., Fabula, S., Horváth, D., and Kovács, Z. 2016. Urban Diversity and The Production Of Public Space In Budapest. *Hungarian Geographical Bulletin*, 65 (2016) (3) 209-224. DOI: 10.15201/hungeBoobruolsl.L6.5 e.3t .a1.

- Chamdany, Doddy. 2004. *Kajian dan Arahan Pengembangan Ruang Publik Oleh Aktivitas PKL di Kawasan Stadion Manahan Kota Surakarta*. Tesis Tidak Diterbitkan. Program Pascasarjana Megister Teknik Pembangunan Wilayah dan Kota.
- Darmawan, Edy. 2005. *Analisa Ruang Publik Arsitektur Kota*. Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro. Semarang.
- Deakin, S.N. 2019. Is There Such A Thing As A “Fair” Distribution Of Road Space? *Journal of Urban Design*, 24:5, 698-714. DOI: 10.1080/13574809.2019.1592664.
- Depdikbud. 1993. *Olahraga Pendidikan*. PT Palagan. Jakarta.
- Essien, E. E., Akpan, O. E., and Obot, I. M. 2015. Students’ Interest In Social Studies And Academic Achievement In Tertiary Institutions In Cross River State, Nigeria. *European Journal of Training and Development Studies*, Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 35-40. June 2015. ISSN 2057-5238 (Print), ISSN 2057-5246 (Online). www.eajournals.org.
- Gubic, I., and Baloi, O. 2019. Implementing the New Urban Agenda in Rwanda: Nation-Wide Public Space Initiatives. *Urban Planning* (ISSN: 2183-7635) 2019, Volume 4, Issue 2, Pages 223-236. DOI: 10.17645/up.v4i2.2005.
- Güleri, Y.E., and Çolakoğlu, T. 2020. Reviewing Sportive Recreation Activities Of Workers Who Worked In Ankara Gimat Automobile Industrial Zone. *European Journal of Social Sciences Studies*. Volume 4, Issue 6, 2020. Doi: 10.5281/zenodo.3728247.
- Halim, Deddy Kurniawan. 2008. *Psikologi Lingkungan Perkotaan*. Bumi Aksara. Jakarta.
- Hartawan, I.P. 2017. Pemanfaatan Ruang Terbuka Publik Sebagai Setting Kegiatan Ngaben Massal di Banjar Teges Kawan Yangloni, Peliatan. *SPACE*, 4(1), pp. 50-72. ISSN: 2355-570X.
- Haryanti, D.T. 2008. Kajian Pola Pemanfaatan Ruang Terbuka Publik Kawasan Bundaran Simpang Lima Semarang. *Tesis*. Program Pascasarjana Magister Teknik Pembangunan Wilayah dan Kota Universitas Diponegoro Semarang.
- Husdarta. 2010. *Sejarah dan Filsafat Olahraga*. Alfabeta. Bandung.
- Igbo, J. N., Ezenwaji, I., and Ajuziogu, C. U. 2018. Facebook, Twitter Activities Sites, Location and Students’ Interest in Learning. *International Education Studies*; Vol. 11, No. 2; 2018. ISSN 1913-9020 E-ISSN 1913-9039. Doi:10.5539/ies.v11n2p133.
- Indricha, M. 2019. Survei Minat Olahraga Pengunjung Car Free Day Boulovard Makassar. *Skripsi*. Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan Universitas Negeri Makassar.
- Kinczel, A., Maklári, G., and Müller, A. 2020. Recreational Activities and Motivation Among Young People. *Geosport for Society*, 12(1), 53-65. <https://doi.org/10.30892/gss.1206-059>.
- Komarudin. 2013. *Psikologi Olahraga: Latihan Mental dalam Olahraga Kompetitif*. PT Remaja Rosdakarya. Bandung.
- Kristiyanto, Agus. 2012. *Pembangunan Olahraga Untuk Kesejahteraan Rakyat dan Bangsa*. Yuma Pustaka. Surakarta.
- Kusmaedi, Nurlan. 2002. *Olahraga Lanjut Usia*, Fakultas Pendidikan Olahraga dan Kesehatan Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. Bandung.
- _____. 2002. *Olahraga Rekreasi dan Olahraga Tradisional*. Fakultas Pendidikan Olahraga dan Kesehatan Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. Bandung.
- Kusuma, B.A., dan Setyawati, H. 2016. Survei Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Minat Olahraga Rekreasi Akhir Pekan di Alun-Alun Wonosobo. *Journal of Physical Education, Sport, Health and Recreations*, 5(2), pp. 67-73.
- Ling, G. H. T., Ho, C. S., Tsau, K. Y. 2019. Interrelationships Between Public Open Space, Common Pool Resources, Publicness Levels and Commons Dilemmas: A Different Perspective in Urban Planning. *International Journal of Built Environment and Sustainability*, 6(2)/2019, 13-21. DOI: 10.11113/ijbes.v6.n2.344.
- Lutan, Rusli. 2002. *Olahraga dan Etika Fair Play*. Direktorat Pemberdayaan Ilmu Pengetahuan dan Teknologi Olahraga. Departemen Pendidikan Nasional. Jakarta.
- Maksum, Ali. 2011. *Psikologi Olahraga Teori dan Aplikasi*, Unesa University Press. Surabaya.

- Mounce, R., and Nelson, J.D. 2019. On The Potential For One-Way Electric Vehicle Car-Sharing In Future Mobility Systems. *Transportation Research Part A* 120 (2019) 17–30. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tr.2018.12.003>.
- Mutohir, Toho. C dan Ali Maksum. 2007. *Sport Development Index: Alternatif Baru Mengukur Kemajuan Pembangunan Bdamg Keolahragaan*. PT Indeks. Jakarta.
- Nazaruddin. 1996. *Penghijauan Kota. Penerbit Penebar Swadaya*. Jakarta.
- Ozegin, K. O., Adetoyinbo, A. A., Jegede, S. I., and Ogunseye, T. T. 2016. Troubled Roads: Application Of Surface Geophysics To Highway Failures Of The Sedimentary Terrain (Irukep-Ifon Road) of Edo State, Nigeria. *International Journal of Physical Sciences*. Vol. 11(22), pp. 296-305, 30 November, 2016. DOI: 10.5897/IJPS2016.4546.
- Pokharel, R.P., and Khanal, N.R. 2020. Pathways and Magnitude Of Change and Their Drivers Of Public Open Space in Pokhara Metropolitan City, Nepal. *The Geographical Journal of Nepal*, Vol. 13: 143-166, 2020. Doi: <http://doi.org/10.3126/gjn.v13i0.28156>.
- Proklamlatu, M.A. 2018. Analisis Pemanfaatan Ruang Jalan “Car Free Day” di Jalan Pemuda Klaten Sebagai Ruang Terbuka Publik. *Tesis*. Program Studi Magister Teknik Sipil Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.
- Radomska, M., and Kolotylo, O. 2020. Analysis Of Environmental And Economic Efficiency Of “Car-Free City” Projects - Case Study Of Opole, Poland. *Екологічні науки* No. 1(28). UDC 502:656.1. DOI <https://doi.org/10.32846/2306-9716/2020.eco.1-28.57>.
- Rahman, K. M. A., and Zhang, D. 2018. Analyzing the Level of Accessibility of Public Urban Green Spaces to Different Socially Vulnerable Groups of People. *Sustainability*, 2018, 10, 3917. Doi:10.3390/su10113917.
- Romadhon, S.A., dan Rustiadi, T. 2016. Motivasi dan Minat Masyarakat dalam Berolahraga Sepeda di Kota Semarang. *Journal of Physical Education, Sport, Health and Recreations*, 5(1), pp. 25-28.
- Satriawan, D. 2015. Survei Minat Masyarakat Terhadap Pemanfaatan Ruang Terbuka Publik Sebagai Tempat Berolahraga di Kota Salatiga Tahun 2013. *Journal of Physical Education, Sport, Health and Recreations*, 4(3), pp. 1666-1672.
- Satyawan, Budhi. 2010. *Bahan Ajar Pendidikan Rekreasi*. PENJASKESREK JPOK UNS.
- Shaw, R. 2018. Symbiotic Relationship in Commercial Area: Case Study of Khaosan Road. *RSU International Research Conference* 2018. 4 May 2018.
- Singarimbun, Masri dan Effendi, Sofian. 2012. *Metode Penelitian Survai*. LP3ES. Jakarta.
- Siong, C. N., Wah, T. E., Kuan, G., and Yi, T. P. 2019. Adolescent Athletes’ Expectancy Beliefs, Task Values and Types of Motivation in Sports. *Pertanika J. Soc. Sci. & Hum.* 27 (S3): 193 - 206 (2019). ISSN: 0128-7702. e-ISSN 2231-8534.
- Slameto. 2007. *Belajar dan Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhinya*. Rineka Cipta. Jakarta.
- Sugiyono. 2010. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif & RND*. Alfabeta. Bandung.
- Sugono, Dendy. 2008. *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia Edisi IV*. PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama. Jakarta.
- Sujanto, Agus. 2008. *Psikologi Umum*. PT Rineka Cipta. Jakarta.
- Surat Edaran Wali Kota Surakarta No. 551.1/3579 Tentang Pelaksanaan Solo Car Free Day. Dikeluarkan di Surakarta pada tanggal 13 Oktober 2010.
- Syah, Muhibbin. 2008. *Psikologi Pendidikan Dengan Pendekatan Baru*. PT Remaja Rosdakarya. Bandung.
- Syarif, A. 2019. Minat Masyarakat Berolahraga Rekreasi di Kegiatan Car Free Day di Kota Palangka Raya. *Jurnal MERESTAS*, 6(2), pp. 60-70.
- Undang-undang Republik Indonesia No. 3 Tahun 2005 tentang Sistem Keolahragaan Nasional. 2007. Biro Humas dan Hukum Kementrian Negara Pemuda dan Olahraga Republik Indonesia. Jakarta.
- Widiyatmoko, Hartono. 2010. Minat Mahasiswa Prodi PJKR FIK UNY terhadap Olahraga Sepakbola (Skripsi). FIK UNY. Yogyakarta