

# Analysis of Green Open Space Potential as a Halal Recreation Area with an Urban Morphology Approach (Case Study of Karebosi Field, Makassar City, Indonesia)

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## Abstract

Karebosi Field is one of the green open spaces in Makassar City that attracts many visitors. As one of the green open spaces that functions as a recreation area, Karebosi Field has not fully provided comfort to its visitors. Along with the trend of halal recreation that is starting to be of interest to many people, Karebosi Field has the potential to be developed as a halal recreation area. This study aims to analyze the potential of Karebosi Field as a halal recreation area with a city morphology approach. A scoring analysis method is used to find the potential of Karebosi Field as a halal recreation area based on data obtained through field survey results. The results of this study are to find the potential of Karebosi Field as a halal recreation area with a city morphology approach.

## Introduction

One of the trends that has received attention in the halal lifestyle is halal recreation (Mursidah & Fartini, 2023). Halal recreation is one form of the tourism industry that contributes to the growth of tourism and the economy in Indonesia where the phenomenon of developing Sharia-based tourism has now become a necessity for Indonesian society and even the global community (Adinugraha et al., 2021). For people who live in the city, recreation is an unavoidable need. Urban life which is full of hustle and bustle often makes people miss a calmer and more natural atmosphere. Recreation is an activity in which a person participates in work and daily life, to eliminate negative things encountered throughout the day, and to renew and revive (BIRINCI & KARAKUŞ, 2022).

In Makassar City, one of the green open spaces that is quite crowded with people for recreation is Karebosi Field (Guli & Ramli, 2018). Every weekend, Karebosi Field is crowded with people from various regions in Makassar City, either for sports, recreation, or just to see the crowd. Karebosi Field is one of the public green open spaces in Makassar City with an area of around 11.29 hectares or 112,900 square meters. It is located right in the heart of the city and is one of the landmarks of Makassar City (Aidina et al., 2020). The existence of Karebosi Field as a recreational area located in the city center provides its characteristics. As population and urban growth continue, conservation of open space and creation of recreational opportunities will be increasingly important to maintain the unique character of the area, high quality of life, and environmental quality (Oo, 2008). Concerning this, the emergence of halal recreation is closely related to the needs and desires of the Muslim community to enjoy recreational activities that are in line with Islamic values and principles and can provide an opportunity for Karebosi Field to become a halal recreation area. This is in line with the Makassar Government's plan to add facilities to Karebosi Field so that visitors feel more comfortable when doing spiritual tourism. An individual can obtain spiritual benefits by fulfilling the cultural, religious, moral, and customary requirements of the community of which

he is a member (Mawar, 2024). Understanding halal recreation guides activities that will benefit individuals physically, mentally, and spiritually. The concept of halal recreation, in addition to guiding people to evaluate their leisure time within the societal norms and values, can prevent crime. It is an important part of halal recreation that recreation policymakers focus on activities that do not conflict with the standards and values of the society in which they take place (Abduttawwab, 2019)(Birinci & Karakuş, 2022).

## **Literature Review**

### **The Function of Green Open Space**

Physically, green open spaces can be divided into two categories: natural green open spaces, which include natural green environments, national parks, and preserved forests; and non-natural open spaces, which include sports fields, cemeteries, parks, or green paths (Lensari et al., 2023). Green open spaces can have ecological, socio-cultural, aesthetic, and economic benefits (Ernawati, 2016)(Hesty et al., 2022). The existence of green open space with socio-cultural functions can provide benefits as a means of recreation, social interaction space, and a city landmark that has a culture. Green open spaces with socio-cultural functions can be in the form of sports fields, city parks, botanical gardens, Public Cemeteries, etc.(Hesty et al., 2022). Viewed from the architectural aspect, the existence of green open space in the form of flower gardens, city parks, and green lanes on city streets can add to and improve the value of the beauty and comfort of the city. In addition, green open space can also have an economic function, both directly and indirectly, such as converting empty land or non-functional land into urban plantations and agriculture and developing green open spaces as a means of city tourism that can attract tourists (Hesty et al., 2022)(Aziz et al., 2019).

### **Halal Recreation Concept**

Halal recreation can be defined as all activities that individuals participate in freely, in a manner that does not conflict with Islamic beliefs, in the remaining time after fulfilling their daily obligations (BİRİNCİ & KARAKUŞ, 2022). The halal industry has been growing rapidly in recent years. Halal lifestyle, which is currently popular in Turkey, Islamic finance sector, halal food (Mohamed Battour, Moustafa Battor, 2013), halal travel (N. A. A. Tajzadeh, 2013), and halal tourism (Battour & Ismail, 2016), reveal different lifestyles. The development of these lifestyles has contributed to the emergence of many new concepts in the context of halal. One of these concepts is halal recreation.

According to Birinci and Karakus (Birinci & Karakuş, 2022), recreational activities will benefit individuals and society. At the same time, the fact that the activities carried out do not conflict with the norms, values, culture, customs, and traditions of the community helps the person in choosing. In this way, all events and activities support the concept of halal recreation.

Every Muslim also should always be pious or guard themselves to remain obedient in carrying out the commands of Allah SWT and avoiding all His prohibitions, wherever and whenever they are. Therefore, a new concept has emerged in tourism activities, namely halal tourism or halal recreation, where in this concept, Muslim tourists can travel and recreate according to sharia, with a guarantee of ease in carrying out the commands of Allah SWT and avoiding all His prohibitions (Vargas-Sánchez & Moral-Moral, 2019)(Syah Putra & Tucunan, 2021).

### **Green Open Space in The Urban Morphology Approach**

Open space serves as a complement and contrast to the form of the city, therefore, the shape and size of open space are very important. Thirty to fifty percent of the city area is allocated for open space, which is a physical component that can increase the enjoyment of the city and increase the value of humanity because it allows many people to gather and do various activities there (Hestin Mulyandari, 2011). As a public space, green open space (GOS) provides a vital container for social interaction, recreation, and fulfillment of the ecological needs of urban communities. Visiting green parks is one of the popular ways for people to relax and enjoy nature (Rawa et al., 2022).

Public open spaces are considered effective if the city community utilizes them and obtains satisfaction after doing activities in the city park. The city park management is said to be successful if visitors feel satisfied, which is indicated by the increasing number of visitors and the frequency of their visits. A park is said to be effective if the

impacts arising from the existing functions of a park can have a positive impact on the surrounding environment. To find out the performance of the function of a public green open space in the form of a park, we must also look at the impact or outcome resulting from this function (Hanan & Ariastita, 2021).

## Method

In this study, the data used are primary and secondary data. Primary data is used to collect data on real conditions related to the characteristics of Karebosi Field, especially characteristics related to visitor recreational activities. The data collection technique used in this study is the interview technique by conducting surveys and questionnaires and direct observation in the field to determine the quality of green open space.

The questionnaire distributed uses a closed questionnaire where the questions given to respondents are in the form of multiple choices and respondents are not given the opportunity to express their opinions. The presentation is arranged in a Likert Scale with 5 levels of value categories for each answer as follows: Strongly Agree = 5; Agree = 4; Undecided = 3; Disagree = 2; Strongly Disagree = 1.

The results of the interview are used to strengthen the data obtained from the direct survey in the field. While secondary data is needed as comparative data from primary data to state the researcher's attitude towards the findings at the research site.

To achieve this goal, a descriptive analysis method is also used to explain data in the form of research object conditions that have been obtained through field survey results to analyze and describe the characteristics of Karebosi Field as a halal recreation area with a city morphology approach.

The potential of Karebosi Field as a halal recreation area is carried out using the scoring analysis method. The scoring analysis method is an approach used to provide a value or score to data, usually in qualitative or quantitative form, with the aim of measuring or evaluating a particular variable or phenomenon. This method is often used in social, educational, psychological research, and program evaluation.

Scoring is the process of giving a value or weight based on certain criteria. This value reflects the level of achievement, quality, or intensity of an object being measured. Scoring can be in the form of numbers (quantitative) or categories (qualitative). Scoring Method Steps:

- a. Determining indicators or criteria: Identifying variables or dimensions to be measured, for example customer satisfaction, student competence, or level of community participation.
- b. Determining the measurement scale: Choose an appropriate scale, for example the Likert scale (1–5), ordinal scale, or nominal scale.
- c. Weighting: Assign a weight or value to each indicator according to its importance in the analysis.
- d. Scoring: Data is processed by assigning a value to each indicator or criterion based on observations, questionnaires, or interviews.
- e. Score analysis: The scoring results are analyzed to draw conclusions, both descriptively and inferentially.

## Results and Discussion

### Characteristics of Karebosi Field as a Recreation Area with an Urban Morphology Approach

#### Land Use

Karebosi Field is precisely located in Pisang Utara Village, Ujung Pandang District, Makassar City, which has an area of approximately 11.29 hectares or 112,900 square meters. The existence of Karebosi Field in the city center is perceived as the zero point which is the starting point for measuring the distance from the center of Makassar city and is one of the landmarks of Makassar City (Aidina et al., 2020). Based on the Makassar City Spatial Planning Map for 2010-2030, land use around Karebosi Field as shown in Figure 1. Karebosi Field, Ujung Pandang District, Makassar City is included in the City Center Area and there is the land allocation for offices, tourism, and trade. Initially, Karebosi Field was a very large grassy field whose main function was as a sports facility. In 2005, the revitalization of the Karebosi field was carried out which was a program of the Makassar City government to boost the economy in the city center area. The shape and mass of buildings around the green open space are part of the Karebosi Field. From the land use data, generally, the buildings around the Karebosi Field are buildings that

function as offices. The observation results, show that all buildings have shapes and masses that are oriented towards the Karebosi Field. with initial letters in uppercase.

## Building Form and Massing

The shape and mass of the buildings around Karebosi Field are part of what is related to the existence of Karebosi Field as a GOS. Observations show that all buildings have shapes and masses that are oriented towards Karebosi Field. The existence of Karebosi Field becomes a binding space between the surrounding building masses. The shape and mass of the buildings are dominated by single-story buildings that vary in height with modern architectural styles, except for conservation buildings, such as the District Court Office Building and the Cathedral Church.

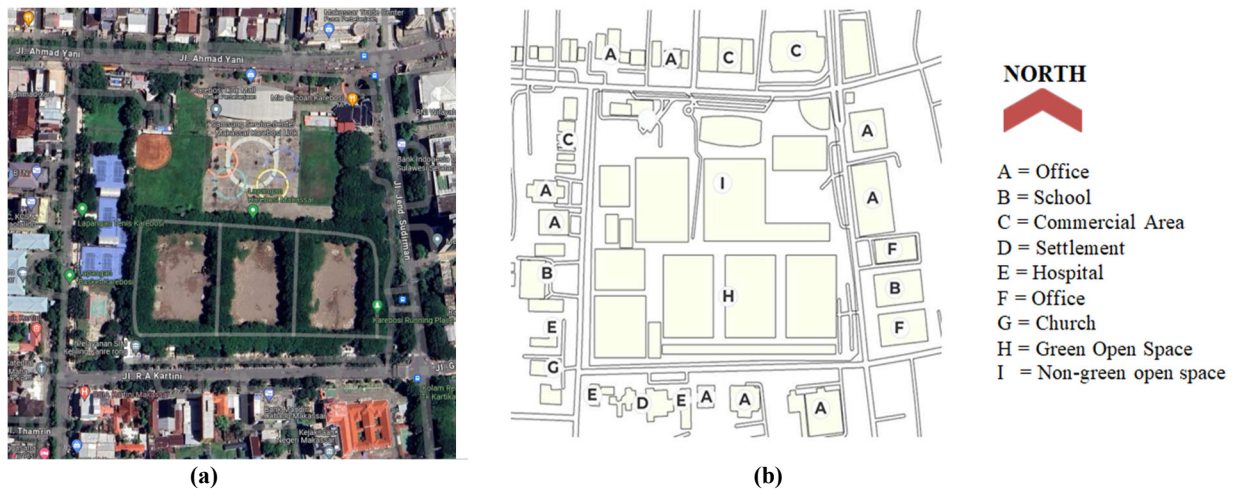


FIGURE 1. (a) Map of Existing Condition Lapangan Karebosi, (b) Land Use Around Karebosi Field

## Facilities and Infrastructure

Karebosi Field has facilities and infrastructure that are divided into:

- Sports facilities consisting of a Football Field, Tennis Court, Basketball Court, Volleyball Court, Jogging Track, and Gymnastics Area.
- Shopping facilities located in the northern part of the Field. This building is a semi-basement type with the upper floor functioning as an open stage.
- Culinary area consists of several kiosks where visitors can sit while enjoying the food and drinks offered.
- Vegetation. The types of vegetation that grow in Karebosi Field are generally shade plants 6-8 meters high with a canopy width of 2-4 meters, including ketapang or acacia plants. In addition to shade plants, there are also palm plants that function as guide plants. These plants are planted on several jogging tracks.

## Conservation Building

Around Karebosi Field several buildings have a historical value that influences the existence of Karebosi Field, namely:

1. Tomb of Tujua

Tujua Tomb is a tomb located in the middle of Karebosi field. The origin of this tomb began around the 10th century, when the Tallo area was in chaos, and the law of the jungle applied there. Where the strong people killed the weak until the strong people fought each other for the top position. Because of the chaos, Tallo was suddenly showered with rain for seven days and seven nights and only stopped on the eighth day. On the eighth day, seven mysterious figures suddenly descended from the sky. They only appeared briefly but left seven mounds-like tombs that we can still see now and are known as the Tujua Tomb.

2. Cathedral Church

In 1892, a letter from Batavia decided that Father Aselbergs SJ was moved from Larantuka to Makassar. The Cathedral Church was pioneered and built by Father Aselbergs in 1895 on a plot of land in Komediastraat (now Kajaolaliddo Street) and was officially used in 1900. In 1939 it underwent renovation and expansion until 1941 with the same shape and appearance as it is now (Yunani, 2018).

3. Makassar District Court

Makassar District Court is located on the corner of Jalan R.A. Kartini and Jalan Sudirman and is considered a Cultural Heritage Building (BCB). According to historical records, this building was established in 1915 under the name Raad van Justitia (Indira Rezkisari, 2022).

## **The Potential of Karebosi Field as a Halal Recreation Area**

The description of the research data can be used to enrich the discussion. Through the description of the respondent response data, it can be seen how the respondents responded to each variable carefully. To make it easier to interpret the variables being studied, an analysis of the percentage of visitor responses was carried out which was continued with a scoring model technique using a table to explain how the description of the respondents' responses to the variables of visitor responses and the community who are active. Based on the respondents' answers, then the assessment criteria were compiled for each question item based on the percentage with the following steps: 1) The cumulative value is the value of each question which is the answer from each respondent. 2) Determination of the potential value of the researcher's observation of a tourist attraction is carried out by converting the value of each indicator with the weight of a classification. After getting the results of the operation above, 3) The number of respondents for visitor perceptions is 75 respondents. The description of the data and research results will be explained as follows: The assessment variables for the Karebosi Field research with this scoring method use five variables, namely cleanliness and comfort, safety and comfort, availability of environmental facilities, circulation and accessibility, and support for the creation of the halal concept. Each research variable is measured using a Likert scale and is given a weight range of 1-5 (Strongly disagree = 1 to strongly agree = 5) to assess the level of high or low value of a potential recreation area. The scoring value is determined to distinguish the influence between several criteria in a research variable. The results of the assessment of the research object variables can be seen in Table 1 below:

**TABLE 1.** The potential of Karebosi Field as a Halal Recreation Area

Variables	Number of Respondents	Jumlah Skor	rata-rata Skor	Bobot (%)	Skor Total
<b>Cleanliness and Comfort</b>			16.68	25.00	4.17
Cleanliness is maintained	75	270	3.06		0.77
The number of trash bins is sufficient.	75	194	2.59		0.65
Comfortable air	75	291	3.88		0.97
Noise levels are not disturbing	75	216	2.88		0.72
Green space is sufficient for recreation	75	320	4.27		1.07
<b>Security and Environmental Order</b>			15.00	20.00	3.00
Safe atmosphere when visiting	75	282	3.76		0.75
Security officers always maintain security	75	199	2.65		0.53
Social interactions are good and orderly.	75	282	3.76		0.75
Safe for recreation according to Islamic values.	75	181	2.41		0.48
The area is well lit and safe at night.	75	181	2.41		0.48
<b>Availability of Halal Facilities</b>			14.22	15.00	2.13
A comfortable and easily accessible place of worship is available.	75	189	2.52		0.38
The food and drinks sold are guaranteed halal.	75	258	3.44		0.52
Need to add special facilities or areas for women.	75	300	4.00		0.60
The facilities available are by the principles of halal recreation.	75	262	0.78		0.12
There are no facilities that are not by Islamic law.	75	261	3.48		0.52
<b>Circulation and Accessibility</b>			12.68	10.00	1.27
Worship facilities in Karebosi Field are easily accessible	75	259	3.45		0.35
Have good accessibility for halal recreation.	75	306	4.08		0.41
Strategic and accessible location	75	334	0.82		0.08
Easy access to the Karebosi Field area	75	327	0.81		0.08
integrated area design with the surrounding environment	75	264	3.52		0.35
<b>Support for the Halal Recreation Concept</b>			19.17	30.00	5.75
Existing condition Supports as a halal recreation area.	75	320	4.27		1.28
Has the potential as a halal recreation tourism destination	75	307	4.09		1.23
Design and layout reflect Islamic values	75	255	3.40		1.02
Position and layout support an Islamic atmosphere	75	273	3.64		1.09
Potential as a halal recreation area	75	283	3.77		1.13

Based on the data in Table 1, it shows that:

1. Cleanliness and Comfort (Total Score: 4.17, Weight: 25%)

The condition of cleanliness that is maintained gets an average score of 3.06, indicating that cleanliness is considered quite good, but there is still room for improvement. The number of trash bins is adequate, only getting an average score of 2.59, indicating that this facility needs to be added or improved. In this context, cleanliness is not only related to the physical location but also reflects the values of sharia that must be upheld in halal tourism. Cleanliness is part of faith and must be a priority for managers and visitors (Pidekso & Sumanto, 2021).

Comfortable air gets the highest score of 3.88 in this category, indicating an environment that is quite supportive of visitor comfort. The noise level is not disturbing (average score of 2.88) indicating that noise can be a concern for some visitors. The availability of sufficient green space for recreation gets the highest score in this category with an average of 4.27, reflecting an appreciation of the available green space. According to Pratistawiningrat et

al.(Pratistawiningrat & Karmila, 2024), comfort in facilities and infrastructure greatly influences the experience of Muslim tourists.

The fairly high total score on this variable indicates that in general visitors feel quite satisfied with the cleanliness and comfort conditions at Karebosi Field. However, it should be noted that there are several indicators such as the number of trash bins that still need to be improved.

2. Security and Environmental Order (Total Score: 3.00, Weight: 20%)

Halal Recreation aims to provide services to visitors who want to travel according to Islamic principles. Thus, Muslim visitors will feel calmer and safer when having recreation (Iflah, 2020)(Maysyaroh et al., 2022). A safe atmosphere during a visit (3.76) and good social interaction (3.76) indicate that security and order are mostly maintained. Security officers regularly maintain security only scored 2.65, meaning that visitors feel the need for increased frequency or quality of supervision. Security for recreation according to Islamic values and areas that are well-lit at night each scored an average of 2.41, indicating that these areas are inadequate for night activities. Additional security officers and improved lighting at night are needed to increase the sense of security.

A fairly good total score indicates that visitors feel safe and comfortable in Karebosi Field. However, there needs to be an improvement in the aspect of social interaction that is by Islamic values.

3. Availability of Halal Facilities (Total Score: 2.13, Weight: 15%)

The availability of comfortable and easily accessible places of worship has an average score of 2.52, indicating the need for improvement of worship facilities. Food and drinks sold are guaranteed to be halal (3.44) and there are no facilities that are not by Islamic law (3.48) indicating that the halal aspect is sufficiently considered. Special facilities or areas for women are a major concern with a high score of 4.00, indicating the importance of privacy for female visitors. Facilities that comply with the principles of halal recreation have the lowest score (0.78), indicating that this element requires great attention. The availability of halal facilities still needs to be improved, especially in terms of accessibility of places of worship and the provision of facilities by Islamic law.

The total score on this variable is still relatively low. This indicates that halal facilities at Karebosi Field still need to be significantly improved. Especially in terms of the availability of halal food and drinks, as well as special facilities for women.

4. Circulation and Accessibility (Total Score: 1.27, Weight: 10%)

Worship facilities are easily accessible (3.45) and integrated area design (3.52) indicates that some aspects of accessibility are adequate. Good accessibility for halal recreation (4.08) reflects that visitors find it easy to access facilities related to halal recreation. Strategic and accessible locations and easy access to the area have very low scores (0.81 and 0.82), indicating that access routes and connectivity between areas are still major problems. Improvements in connectivity and re-planning of access routes are needed to make them more comfortable and strategic for visitors.

The total score on this variable is quite good, indicating that accessibility to Karebosi Field is relatively easy. However, there needs to be improvement in the design of the area that is more integrated with the surrounding environment.

5. Support for the Halal Recreation Concept (Total Score: 5.75, Weight: 30%)

Existing conditions supporting a halal recreation area have the highest average score in this table (4.27), indicating a high appreciation of the existing conditions. Having the potential as a halal tourism destination also scored high (4.09), indicating that this concept is well received by visitors. The design and layout reflect Islamic values and the position and layout support an Islamic atmosphere scored well (3.40 and 3.64 respectively), although there is still room for improvement. Suitable as an area that supports Islamic values scored an average score of 3.77, confirming that Karebosi has great potential to fulfill the halal recreation concept.

The highest total score on this variable indicates that in general, Karebosi Field has great potential to be developed as a halal recreation area. Visitors feel that this location has the potential to become a halal recreation tourism destination.

## Conclusion

Karebosi Field as a Green Open Space in addition to having an ecological function also functions as a recreation area. The characteristics of Karebosi Field as a recreation area in the morphological review of the city make Karebosi one of the green open spaces that are in great demand by the community for activities. The characteristics of Karebosi Field from the Land Use aspect make Karebosi a Landmark and center of community activities, especially sports, outdoor recreation, and social interaction. From the aspect of circulation and achievement, Karebosi Field is relatively easy to reach because it is located in the city center and is surrounded by circulation

routes. Based on the green open space element aspect, Karebosi Field has vegetation elements that are quite supportive as a halal recreation area equipped with sports facilities and a culinary area.

Karebosi Field has the potential that be quite supportive as a halal recreation area. There is a potential that is quite supportive, namely the community as visitors who support Karebosi Field as a halal recreation area, Cleanliness and comfort of the area, Security and order, Availability of halal recreation facilities, and circulation and accessibility.

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