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Evaluation of City Park and Sidewalk Management by the Bekasi Regency Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning

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Abstract

The management of urban parks and sidewalks is a crucial component in achieving sustainable, inclusive, and environmentally friendly cities. This study aims to evaluate the condition of urban parks and sidewalks in Bekasi Regency and to analyze their management by the Department of Cipta Karya and Spatial Planning (DCKTR). The research employed a qualitative descriptive approach through field observations, interviews, and documentation conducted at several strategic locations, including Sehati Park, Cibitung Median Park, Cibitung Toll Road sidewalks, and Cikarang Road sidewalks. Data analysis was carried out by comparing actual field conditions with applicable national regulatory standards. The results indicate that urban parks generally exhibit good vegetation quality; however, limitations remain in terms of physical facilities and accessibility. Meanwhile, sidewalks have not fully met comfort and safety standards due to physical damage and conflicts in space utilization. This study recommends strengthening routine maintenance, enhancing inter-agency coordination, utilizing asset management technology, and encouraging community participation in public facility management.

Keywords: *urban park, sidewalk, public facilities, green open space, Bekasi Regency*

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Introduction

Urban districts in Bekasi Regency are developing rapidly along with the increasing industrial activities and population growth. This condition raises the need for public areas such as city parks and pedestrian pathways that serve social, ecological, and mobility functions. Green Open Spaces (RTH) are very important for maintaining natural balance, improving community welfare, and providing places for social interaction. Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning mandates the provision of Green Open Spaces of at least thirty percent of the city. In addition, the Regulation of the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing No. 3 of 2014, which prioritizes safety, comfort, and accessibility including for persons with disabilities regulates the presence of sidewalks as pedestrian infrastructure. However, in reality, the management of public facilities still faces several challenges, including limited public awareness, budget constraints, and disputes over the use of available space. The Bekasi Regency Public Works and Spatial Planning Service is responsible for regulating, constructing, and maintaining public buildings. Therefore, this research is very important to determine the current condition of city parks and sidewalks, as well as the effectiveness of their management based on relevant standards and literature.

Research Method

A qualitative descriptive method was used in this study. Field observations, interviews, and documentation were employed to collect data. In November 2025, field observations were conducted at several public facilities in Bekasi Regency, including Sehati Park, Median Park Cibitung, Cikarang Road Sidewalk, and Cibitung Toll Road Sidewalk. Information regarding the management and use of public facilities was gathered through interviews with representatives from the Public Works and Spatial Planning Agency as well as facility users. Photographs were taken as visual evidence of field conditions as part of the documentation process. Descriptive data analysis was conducted by comparing the observation results with national technical standards, theories, and findings from previous research.

Results and Discussion

The observation results indicate that city parks in Bekasi Regency can function as recreational areas for the community and have relatively good vegetation conditions. However, some physical facilities, such as park benches, walkways, and lighting, are still damaged and poorly maintained. This condition aligns with research showing that the level of comfort and community visits to city parks is greatly influenced by the adequacy of the facilities.





Figure 1. Cibitung Median Park

The sidewalks were found to have a number of problems, including uneven surfaces, cracks, and space obstructions due to municipal services, illegal parking, and street vendors. These conditions reduce the sidewalks' ability to function as safe and comfortable pedestrian pathways. The overall condition of the sidewalks has not fully met the requirements set out in the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing Regulation No. 3 of 2014, as was also noted in relation to the inconsistent application of sidewalk design standards.



From a managerial perspective, DCKTR has maintained standard upkeep. The main challenges in managing public infrastructure, however, are financial constraints, a shortage of human resources, and a lack of inter-agency cooperation. Additionally, the underutilization of monitoring technology has led to inadequate facility damage management.

Conclusion

The management of city parks and sidewalks in Bekasi Regency has been carried out, but according to study findings, its management is not yet optimal. Although the vegetation quality in city parks is generally high, accessibility and physical facilities still need improvement. Due to physical degradation and conflicts in space usage, sidewalks do not fully meet safety and comfort standards.



The community must be actively involved, asset management technology should be utilized, inter-agency coordination needs to be strengthened, and organized maintenance should be implemented to improve management. By taking these steps, public facilities in Bekasi Regency are expected to contribute to creating a sustainable and inclusive city.

Recommendations

The following recommendations can be made based on research findings:

1. Local governments, especially the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office of Bekasi Regency, should allocate more funds for the sustainable maintenance of public parks and sidewalks.
2. To regulate street vendors, illegal parking, and urban facilities that disrupt sidewalk operations, regulations must be enforced and cross-agency coordination is required.
3. To improve the efficiency of monitoring public facilities, digital-based asset management technology and public reporting systems should be developed.
4. To ensure the sustainability of public infrastructure, community involvement through education and public awareness initiatives is essential.

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