

ABSTRACT

The usage of constructed and unbuilt urban land frequently varies as a result of Bekasi city's rapid expansion. A large number of vacant lands have been turned into residential neighbourhoods due to the rapid population increase. The existence of built-up areas sometimes obscures the value of green open areas, which may support sustainable living and raise residents' standards of living. Prospective planners appear to have an interest in the constraints of steady and even regional growth. Lack of suitable open space facilities and green space is the root of this issue. This research project is aimed at assessing the amount of green open space that the Bekasi City region has to provide in the form of sub-district parks. The motive of this research is to evaluate the real state of parks as a means of providing amenities for the general public, with an emphasis on quantity and quality.

The current research project employed several data-gathering approaches, including literature review methods, spatial data mapping, observation, and population distribution of questionnaires. This technique, known as incidental sampling, is employed to choose which park will serve as the primary focal point for the distribution of the questionnaire. The Slovin technique is used in the questionnaire distribution method to determine the minimal number of responders, with a 10% margin of error. Subsequent to this, the author carried out the analysis using a data analysis approach based on descriptive analysis and the multi-criteria assessment developed following the study. The results of the study show that the dominant condition of built-up land and low vegetation density in Bekasi City greatly affects the minimal amount of open space in each sub-district. Albeit its status as the best, the low distribution of green open space makes the Bantargebang active park still falls short in meeting the needs of the community.

Keywords: *Green Open Space, Sub-District Active Park, Park Facilities*