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ORGANISED BY

Landscape Architecture Seminar (LAN653)
Semester October 2023 – Feb 2024
Bachelor Degree in Landscape Architecture
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PEOPLE PERCEPTION TOWARDS URBAN PUBLIC LIFE IN OLD TOWN IPOH

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ABSTRACT

Urban public spaces are essential for stimulating social connections, community participation, and overall human wellbeing. They also play a significant role in determining the quality of urban living. A crucial component of their design and planning is how people will experience these places as users and observers. This study intends to look into how people perceive urban public life from a landscape architecture perspective. A quantitative techniques is used in the study. In order to gain understanding of people's experiences, behaviors, and perceptions of urban public places, qualitative data are gathered through questionnaires via online survey and support by some site observations. Some photos on site to support how they perceived urban public life.. Surveys and questionnaires are used to collect quantitative data in order to compile statistics on people's preferences, demographics, and views of different aspects of urban public areas. Urban public spaces are essential for stimulating social connections, community participation, and overall human wellbeing. They also play a significant role in determining the quality of urban living. The research shows that people's perceptions of urban public life are complex and influenced by a range of components, such as design features, geographical characteristics, cultural background, and personal experiences. Public places that are well-designed, welcoming, inclusive, and safe and that offer chances for social contact, recreation, relaxation, and connection to nature are related with positive perceptions. Poorly planned areas with insufficient amenities, a lack of safety, and little possibilities for social interaction are all associated with negative evaluations. The study emphasises how crucial it is to take into

account people perception while creating and organising urban public areas. In order to design inclusive, lively, and sustainable public places that improve the overall urban environment and contribute to the wellbeing of communities, landscape architects and urban planners must comprehend the many viewpoints and experiences of users.

Keywords: *People perception, urban public life, Social interaction, Well-being.*

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The term "public realm" refers to any sections of the urban fabric to which the general public has access. It is the location of physical interaction between people. Poor urban environment effected quality of life, public life reaction and social interation of place. This study is to measure the quality of public life and social intraction in the urban area.

Critical elements of the built environment that influence the social, cultural, and economic structure of cities are urban public spaces. These areas, which include parks, plazas, streetscapes, and waterfronts, give people places to congregate, socialize, and participate in a variety of activities. People's experiences and utilisation of urban public life are influenced by how they see these spaces, both as users and spectators. For landscape architects, urban planners, and designers to develop inclusive and sustainable environments that satisfy the needs and ambitions of diverse groups, it is essential to comprehend how people see urban public life." While you are looking, you might as well also listen, linger and think about what you see,"(Jane Jacobs (2016). "*The Death and Life of Great American Cities*", p.13, Vintage).

The physical layout of areas, the social and cultural background of the urban environment, as well as personal experiences and preferences, all have an impact on how people perceive urban public life. Urban public space design and planning are greatly influenced by landscape architects, whose comprehension of human perception is essential to the creation of effective and meaningful environments.

There is a void in the research regarding how people perceive and use urban public spaces, despite the importance of human perception in

their design. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to examine how people perceive urban public life from a landscape architecture perspective. This study aims to add to the corpus of information on the interaction between people and their urban settings by looking at the many facets of human perception in urban public areas.

It is anticipated that this study's findings would advance the discipline of landscape architecture by shedding light on the varied viewpoints and experiences of people in urban public places. The findings will help landscape architects, urban planners, and designers create inclusive and sustainable public areas that encourage interpersonal contact, community involvement, and human wellbeing. The study may also serve as a roadmap for future investigations into urban public spaces and how people perceive them and for the formulation of relevant policies. "Economic, social and environmental sustainability through knowledge culture and diversity of views," (MALAYSIA MADANI (2023). "*6 Nilai Teras Malaysia MADANI*"). It relate with the human peception toward public life in old town Ipoh study, when the higher level of background study in that area, people more grow the healthylifestyle and be more discipline toward their public life, its increase the quality of life in urban area, so, more social bonding enviroment created, its help the economic and enviromental sustainability in the place slowly. It build the harmony place with strongly identity and culture on urban place.

Creating successful and meaningful public places in the urban context requires an understanding of how people perceive urban public life. By examining human perception from the standpoint of landscape architecture, this study tries to close the knowledge gap. The results of this project will add to the body of knowledge in landscape architecture and help with the design and planning of inclusive and sustainable urban public spaces. They will also offer important insights into how people interact with their urban environments.

2. 0 LITERATURE REVIEW

The body of research on how people perceive urban public life spans a number of academic fields, including sociology, anthropology, environmental psychology, landscape architecture, and urban planning. A thorough overview of the state of the field's knowledge and

research is provided by the review of the literature that has already been published.

2.1 People Perception toward public park in Old Town Ipoh

The structure, scale, form, and attractiveness of urban public spaces have a significant impact on how people perceive them. Consumers are more likely to have a positive opinion of well-designed spaces with inviting features like seating, lighting, and amenities like greenery, according to studies. People's perceptions of accessibility, comfort, and safety in urban public spaces can also be influenced by spatial characteristics such as enclosure, openness, and visual connection as well as the design of the space, traffic patterns, and layout of the places.

People's opinions of metropolitan public life can be significantly influenced by their personal perspectives, preferences, and past experiences. People's perceptions of and interactions with urban public spaces can be influenced by a variety of factors, including personal preferences, prior experiences, emotional attachment, and familiarity with the region. For instance, studies have shown that people's prior interactions in urban public spaces whether favourable or unfavourable can affect how safe, cozy, and enjoyable they feel. Only a few examples of psychological and emotional factors that influence how people view metropolitan public life include environmental preferences, stress management, cognitive function, and emotional well-being. The perception of urban public spaces by people may be positively influenced by exposure to natural elements like plants, water, and sunlight, which in turn encourages greater mental health, less stress, and cognitive recovery. For that, Adolescents learn how to develop and manage healthy relationships with their peers, family and other members of their social sphere, to fully understand abstract ideas and to develop their own opinions, beliefs and viewpoints along with an increasing ability to understand their environment. This personality and identity development is accompanied by a call for independence and privacy, along with establishment of close relationships with peers and other people beyond family (ACS 2013).

2.2 Social Interaction in Public Area

Urban public spaces' social and cultural environments, which comprise user sociodemographics, cultural norms, and social dynamics, have a significant impact on how people perceive their surroundings. According to research, the social makeup of urban public spaces, such as the presence of different user groups, social activities, and social norms, can affect people's perceptions of inclusion, social interaction, and sense of belonging. Cultural factors, such as the influence of local norms, traditions, and legacies, can also affect how people see metropolitan public life. Due to changing social, cultural and institutional environments between different life stages, an individual's daily sphere is being shaped by various temporal and spatial demands and opportunities. Thus, the usage and perceptions of different spaces can also differ between different age groups. While some studies have explored different age groups' perceptions or life goals (Abdullah et al., 2013; Cross and Markus, 1991; Nurmi, 1992). How people view urban public life has been linked to a variety of well-being factors, including physical health, mental health, social well-being, and general quality of life. According to studies, how people feel about urban public places can have a beneficial or bad impact on their wellbeing. Positive perceptions like feeling secure, at home, and socially connected are associated with better levels of wellbeing, whereas unfavourable perceptions like feeling isolated or unsafe can be harmful. For information, NBS and urban green spaces can provide recreational opportunities with potential positive health effects, for example, decreased stress levels (Hunter, Gillespie, & Chen, 2019; Ward Thompson et al., 2012).

In conclusion, The literature review highlights the multifaceted nature of how people perceive urban public life, which is influenced by a range of elements including physical design, social and cultural context, personal experiences and preferences, psychological and emotional elements, and well-being perceptions. For landscape architects, urban planners, and designers who wish to construct inclusive, sustainable, and people-centered urban public spaces that encourage positive human experiences and contribute to community well-being, understanding these components is essential. More research in this area can improve evidence-based design and planning practises and help us understand how people view urban public life.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

A quantitative research design was employed to investigate user perceptions of urban public life. The aim was to understand how individuals interpret and experience urban public spaces. Surveys, questionnaires, and site observations were used as data collection methods to gather information about participants' viewpoints, preferences, and experiences in these environments.

To assess participants' perceptions of the surrounding environment, social interactions, safety, comfort, and other relevant factors, a questionnaire was utilized. The questionnaire was administered through an online survey platform, specifically using a Google form. This choice was motivated by its user-friendly interface, accessibility, and automated data compilation features.

The screenshot shows a Google Form titled "LAN 653 SEMINAR SURVEY". The form is in Indonesian and contains three questions about urban accessibility. Each question has a 5-point Likert scale from "SANGAT SETUJU" (Strongly Agree) to "SANGAT TIDAK SETUJU" (Strongly Disagree).

Question 1: "Sistem navigasi mobil di kawasan sekitar bandar ini adalah mudah." (The navigation system for cars in the area around the port is easy.)

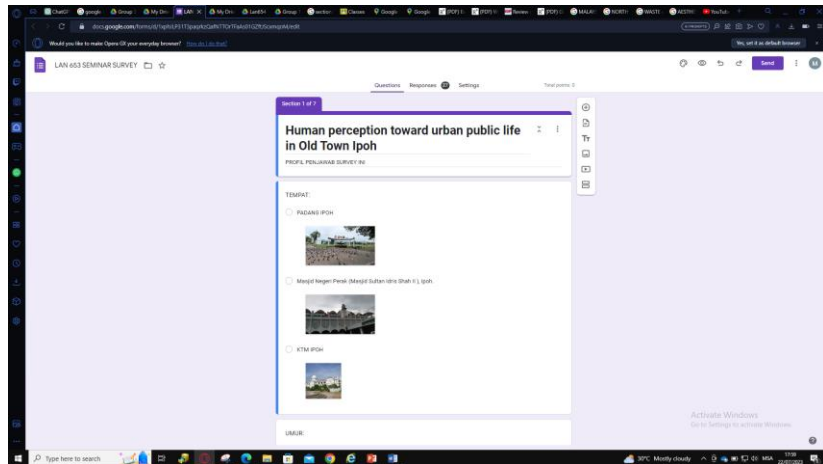
Question 2: "Laluan masuk keluar kawasan sekitar bandar ini mudah diakses oleh orang kurang upaya." (The entry and exit routes for the area around the port are easily accessible by people with disabilities.)

Question 3: "Sistem paparan tarikan menarik lokasi di kawasan sekitar bandar ini dengan berkesan membolehkan pengguna ke destinasi yang berkesan." (The attraction display system in the area around the port is effectively allowing users to reach their destination.)

Question 4: "Laluan paparan kuali di kawasan sekitar bandar ini selamat untuk orang yang mempunyai masalah." (The display route in the area around the port is safe for people with problems.)

The image above shows the survey question format.

The measurement of user perceptions relied on 5-point Likert-type scales, which ranged from "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree." This scale allowed participants to express their opinions and attitudes towards various aspects of urban public life.



The image show the survey question about where the surveying process.

The survey comprised two main sections. The first section aimed to gather information about the profile of the respondents. It included questions such as the surveying placement to determine the specific location or area where the survey was conducted, the age of the respondents, their gender, the status of their locality (whether they were residents or visitors), and their racial background.

The second section focused on assessing participants' perceptions of urban public life. It included statements related to factors such as accessibility, facilities, activities, aesthetics, and safety. Participants were asked to rate their level of agreement with each statement using the provided Likert-type scale.



The image show the survey question about where the observation process in Padang Ipoh, Perak.



The image show the survey question about where the observation process in KTM Ipoh, Perak.



The image show the survey question about where the observation process in Masjid Negeri Perak (Masjid Sultan Idris Shah II), Ipoh, Perak.

To complement the survey data, site observations were conducted. These observations involved capturing photographs of the urban public spaces to provide visual evidence supporting participants' perceptions and experiences.

The sampling method involved randomly approaching twenty-seven individuals in the urban public park. This approach aimed to include a diverse range of park users, ensuring a representative sample for analysis. The collected data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. Measures such as means, standard deviations, and frequency distributions were calculated for each survey question. These

analyses provided insights into the overall perceptions of users regarding the urban public park. Throughout the research process, ethical considerations were prioritized. Participants were fully informed about the purpose of the study, and their voluntary participation was emphasized. They were assured of the confidentiality and privacy of their responses. Consent was obtained from each participant before data collection, ensuring compliance with ethical guidelines. The maintenance of participant information as confidential was crucial to protect privacy, establish trust, adhere to ethical standards, and uphold the objectivity of the research process (Baez, 2002).

In conclusion, this quantitative research study utilized a Google form questionnaire and site observations to investigate user perceptions of urban public life. The survey responses were analyzed using descriptive statistics, and ethical considerations were followed throughout the research process.

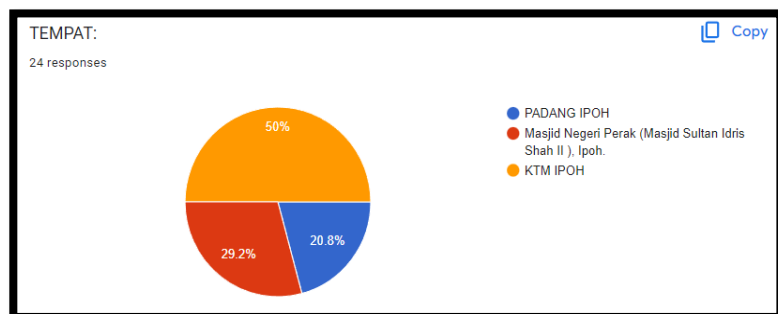
4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results and discussion of a study on people perception toward urban public life would typically involve the analysis and interpretation of the data collected using the chosen methodology. Here are some general points that may be included in the results and discussion section.

4.1 Demographic Information

The details recorded for the respondents' demographic are place, gender, age, race and status of locality.

a) Place :



b) Figure 1.1: Surveying placement

Figure 1.1 show where the respondents answer the surveys. 12 respondents (50%) are doing surveys in KTM Ipoh. 7 respondents (29.2%) are doing surveys in Masjid Negeri Perak. 5 respondents (18.8%) are doing surveys in Padang Ipoh.

a) Age :

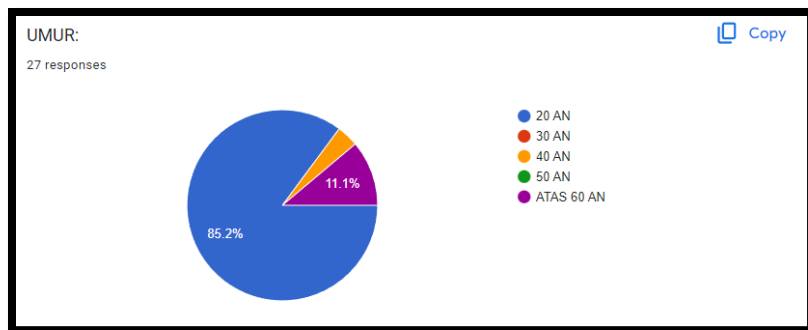


Figure 1.2: Age of respondents

Figure 1.2 show age among the respondents. 23 respondents (85.2%) are among 20-29 years old. None of respondents (0%) are among 30-39 years old. 3 respondents (11.1%) are among 40-49 years old. None of respondents (0%) are among 50-59 years old. 1 respondents (3.7%) are among above 60 years old.

a) Gender:

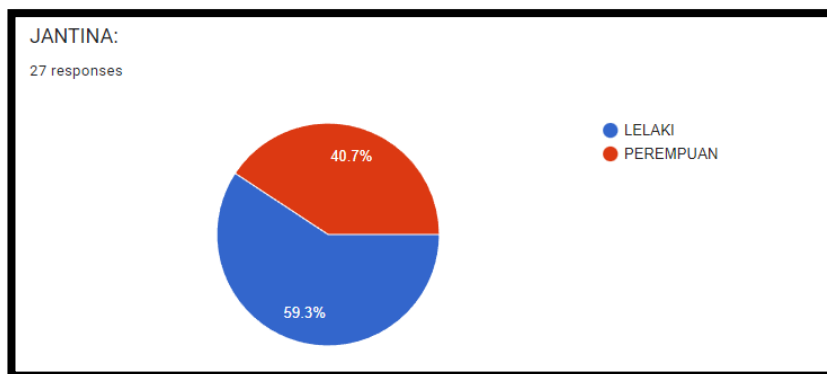


Figure 1.3: Gender of respondents

Figure 1.3 show gender among the respondents. 16 respondents (59.3%) are male. 11 respondents (40.7%) are female.

a) Race:

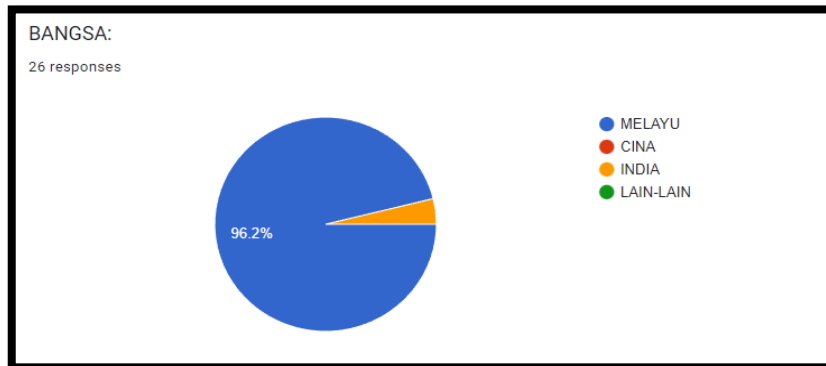


Figure 1.4: Race of respondents

Figure 1.4 show race among the respondents. . 25 respondents (96.2%) are among malay people. None of repondents (0%) are among chinese people. 1 repondent (3.8%) are among indian people. None of respondents (0%) are among others race.

a) Status of locality:

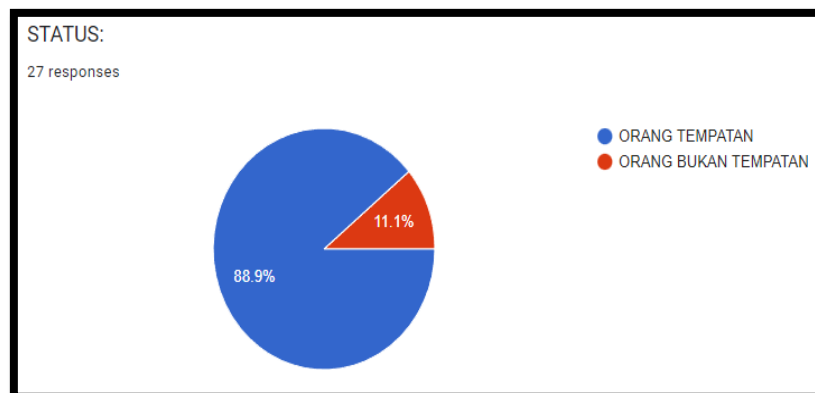


Figure 1.5: Status of respondent's locality

Figure 1.5 show status of respondent's locality. 24 respondents (88.9%) are local people. 3 repondents (11.1%) are not local people.

4.2 Finding for Research Factor 1

a) People perception toward urban public life in Old Town Ipoh by the factor of accessibility.

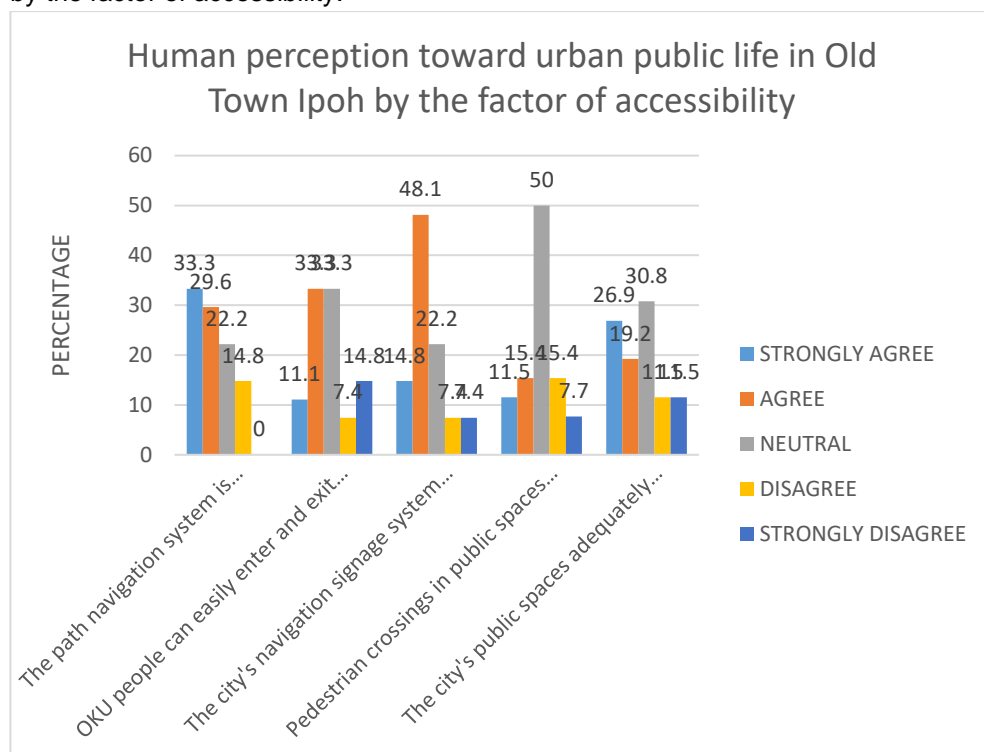


Figure 2.1: shows the percentage of respondents regarding people perception toward urban public life in Old Town Ipoh by the factor of accessibility.

Figure 2.1 show percentage of the respondents to the question that asked them regarding people perception toward urban public life in Old Town Ipoh by the factor of accessibility.

For the statement of 'The path navigation system is straightforward', 9 respondents (33.3%) strongly agreed, 8 respondents (29.6%) agreed, 6 respondents (22.2%) neutral, 4 respondents (14.8%) disagreed and none of respondent (0%) strongly disagreed.

As for the statement of 'OKU people can easily enter and exit the city's public places', 3 respondents (11.1 %) strongly agreed and 9 respondents (33.3%) agreed. However, there are 9 respondents (33.3

%) neutral, 2 respondents (7.4 %) who disagreed and 4 respondents (14.8%) who strongly disagreed.

For the statement of 'The city's navigation signage system effectively guides users to various locations', 4 respondents (14.8%) strongly agreed, 13 respondents (48.1%) agreed, 6 respondents (22.2%) neutral, 2 respondents (7.4%) disagreed and 2 respondents (7.4%) strongly disagreed.

As for the statement of 'Pedestrian crossings in public spaces are safe for OKU people', 3 respondents (15.4%) strongly agreed and 4 respondents (15.4%) agreed. However, there are 13 respondents (50%) neutral, 4 respondents (15.4%) who disagreed and 2 respondents (7.7%) who strongly disagreed.

For the statement of 'The city's public spaces adequately support many means of transit, including as bicycles and beams', 7 respondents (26.9%) strongly agreed, 5 respondents (19.2%) agreed, 8 respondents (30.8%) neutral, 3 respondents (11.5%) disagreed and 3 respondents (11.5%) strongly disagreed.

It could be said that respondents agreed to the statement of 'The path navigation system is straightforward' compared to the other statement as many respondents strongly agreed and less respondents strongly disagreed with this statement.

4.3 Finding for Research Factor 2

b) People perception toward urban public life in Old Town Ipoh by the factor of facilities.

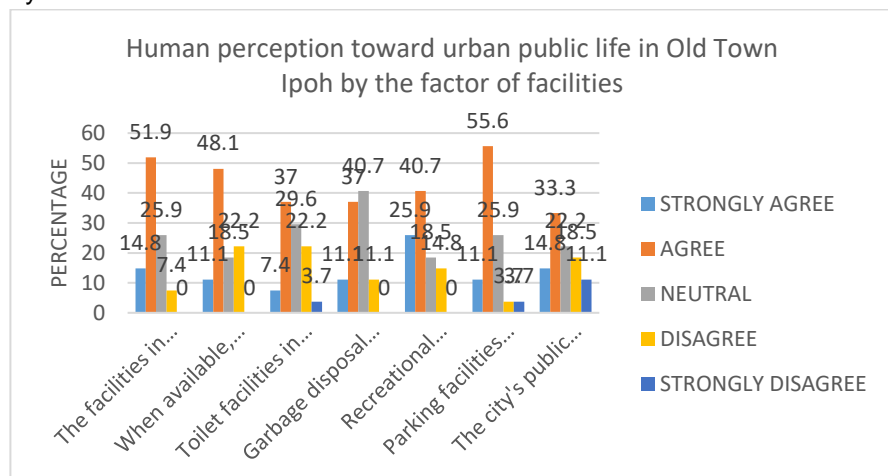


Figure 2.2: shows the percentage of respondents regarding people perception toward urban public life in Old Town Ipoh by the factor of facilities.

Figure 2.2 show percentage of the respondents to the question that asked them regarding people perception toward urban public life in Old Town Ipoh by the factor of facilities.

For the statement of 'The facilities in the city's public areas are well maintained', 4 respondents (14.8%) strongly agreed, 14 respondents (51.9%) agreed, 7 respondents (25.9%) neutral, 2 respondents (7.4 %) disagreed and none of respondent (0%) strongly disagreed.

As for the statement of 'When available, seating arrangements in the city's public places are comfortable', 2 respondents (7.4%) strongly agreed and 10 respondents (37%) agreed. However, there are 8 respondents (29.6%) neutral, 6 respondents (22.2%) who disagreed and 1 respondent (3.7%) who strongly disagreed.

For the statement of 'Toilet facilities in the city's public locations are adequate', 2 respondents (7.4%) strongly agreed, 10 respondents (37%) agreed, 8 respondents (29.6%) neutral, 6 respondents (22.2 %) disagreed and 1 respondent (3.7%) strongly disagreed.

As for the statement of 'Garbage disposal facilities in the city's public areas are easily accessible cause well maintained', 3 respondents (11.1%) strongly agreed and 10 respondents (37%) agreed. However, there are 11 respondents (40.7%) neutral, 3 respondents (11.1%) who disagreed and none of respondent (0%) who strongly disagreed.

For the statement of 'Recreational facilities in the city's public spaces are diversified with enjoyable', 7 respondents (25.9%) strongly agreed, 11 respondents (40.7%) agreed, 5 respondents (18.5%) neutral, 4 respondents (14.8 %) disagreed and none of respondent (0%) strongly disagreed.

As for the statement of 'Parking facilities in the city's public areas are comfortable with well-organized', 3 respondents (11.1%) strongly agreed and 15 respondents (55.6%) agreed. However, there are 7 respondents (25.9%) neutral, 1 respondent (3.7%) who disagreed and 1 respondent (3.7%) who strongly disagreed.

For the statement of 'The city's public places have valuable and effective information and communication facilities (such as information boards that utilise Wi-Fi)', 4 respondents (14.8%) strongly agreed, 9 respondents (33.3%) agreed, 6 respondents (22.2%) neutral, 5

respondents (18.5 %) disagreed and 3 respondents (11.1%) strongly disagreed.

It could be said that respondents agreed to the statement of 'Recreational facilities in the city's public spaces are diversified with enjoyable' compared to the other statement as many respondents strongly agreed and less respondents strongly disagreed with this statement.

4.4 Finding for Research Factor 3

- c) People perception toward urban public life in Old Town Ipoh by the factor of activities.

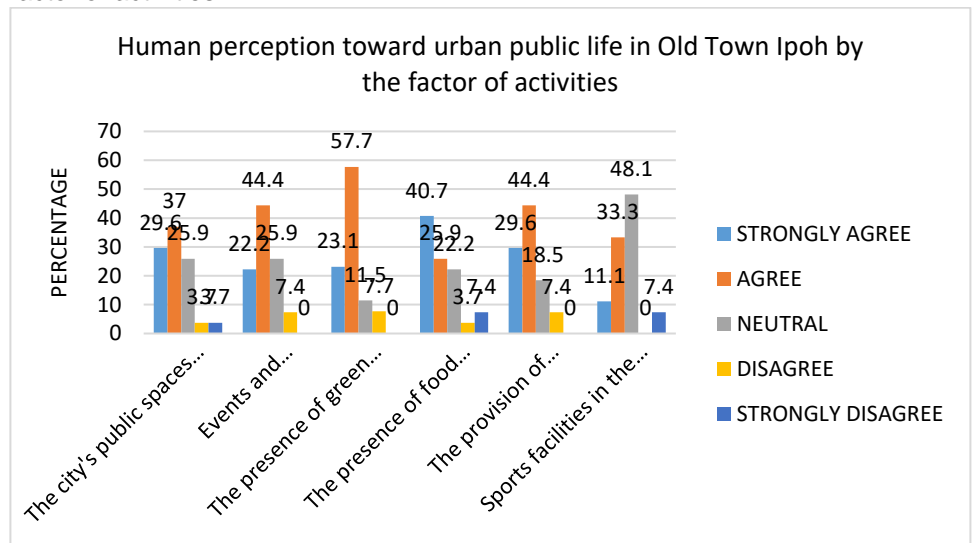


Figure 2.3: shows the percentage of respondents regarding people perception toward urban public life in Old Town Ipoh by the factor of activities.

Figure 2.3 show percentage of the respondents to the question that asked them regarding people perception toward urban public life in Old Town Ipoh by the factor of activities. For the statement of 'The city's public spaces offer a variety of attractive activities', 8 respondents (29.6%) strongly agreed, 10 respondents (37%) agreed, 7 respondents (25.9%) neutral, 1 respondent (3.7%) disagreed and 1 respondent (3.7%) strongly disagreed.

As for the statement of 'Events and programming in the city's public places cater to people of all ages', 6 respondents (22.2%) strongly agreed and 12 respondents (44.4%) agreed. However, there are 7

respondents (25.9%) neutral, 2 respondents (7.4%) who disagreed and none of respondent (0%) who strongly disagreed.

For the statement of 'The presence of green parks in the city's public spaces allows for leisure with pleasure', 6 respondents (23.1%) strongly agreed, 15 respondents (57.7%) agreed, 3 respondents (11.5%) neutral, 2 respondents (7.7%) disagreed and none of respondent (0%) strongly disagreed. As for the statement of 'The presence of food vendors or dining options in public spaces enhances the city's charm of vibrancy', 11 respondents (40.7%) strongly agreed and 7 respondents (25.9%) agreed. However, there are 6 respondents (22.2%) neutral, 1 respondent (3.7%) who disagreed and 2 respondents (7.4%) who strongly disagreed.

For the statement of 'The provision of communal meeting spaces in the city's public spaces encourages social engagement for solidarity', 8 respondents (29.6%) strongly agreed, 12 respondents (44.4%) agreed, 5 respondents (18.5%) neutral, 2 respondents (7.4%) disagreed and none of respondent (0%) strongly disagreed. As for the statement of 'Sports facilities in the city's public spaces are excellent', 3 respondents (11.1%) strongly agreed and 9 respondents (33.3%) agreed. However, there are 13 respondents (48.1%) neutral, none of respondents (0%) who disagreed and 2 respondents (7.4%) who strongly disagreed.

It could be said that respondents agreed to the statement of 'The provision of communal meeting spaces in the city's public spaces encourages social engagement for solidarity' compared to the other statement as many respondents strongly agreed and less respondents strongly disagreed with this statement.

4.5 Finding for Research Factor 4

- d) People perception toward urban public life in Old Town Ipoh by the factor of aesthetic.

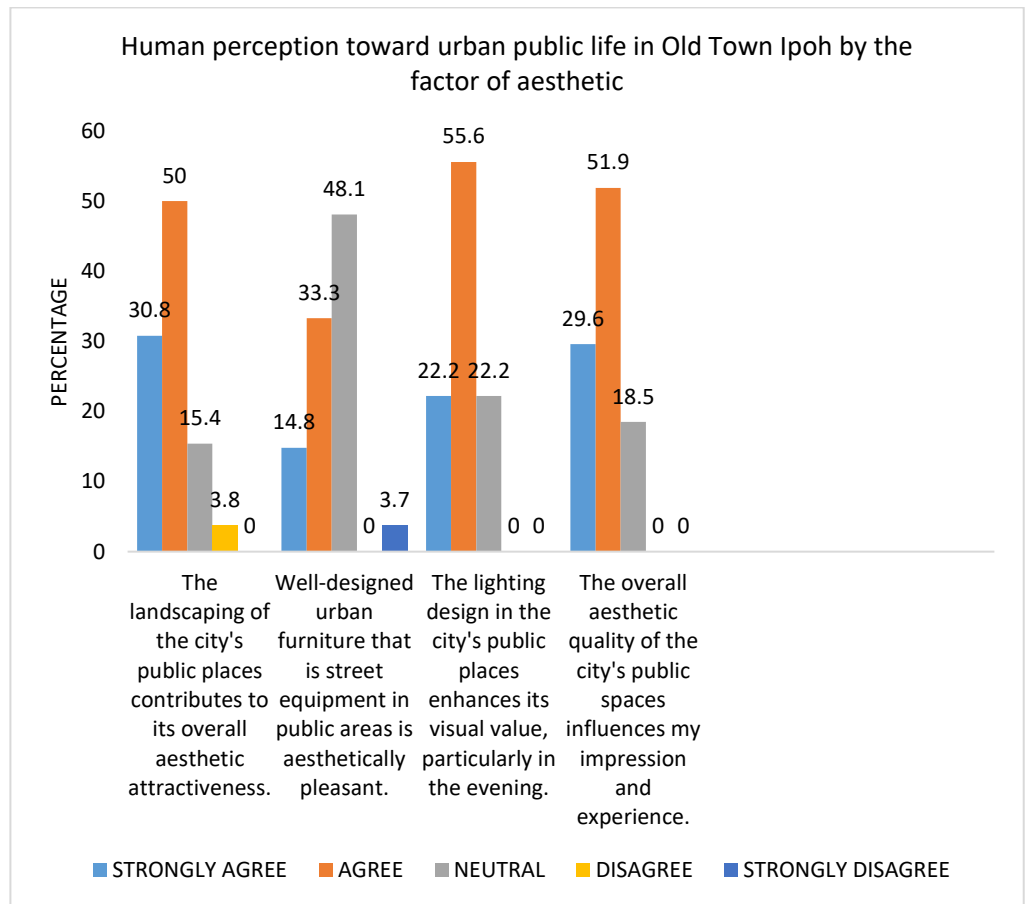


Figure 2.4: shows the percentage of respondents regarding people perception toward urban public life in Old Town Ipoh by the factor of aesthetic

Figure 2.4 show percentage of the respondents to the question that asked them regarding people perception toward urban public life in Old Town Ipoh by the factor of aesthetic.

For the statement of ‘The landscaping of the city's public places contributes to its overall aesthetic attractiveness’, 8 respondents (30.8%) strongly agreed, 13 respondents (50%) agreed, 4 respondents (15.4%) neutral, 1 respondent (3.8%) disagreed and none of respondent (0%) strongly disagreed.

As for the statement of ‘Well-designed urban furniture that is street equipment in public areas is aesthetically pleasant’, 4 respondents (14.8%) strongly agreed and 9 respondents (33.3%) agreed. However,

there are 13 respondents (48.1%) neutral, none of respondent (0%) who disagreed and 1 respondent (3.7%) who strongly disagreed.

For the statement of 'The lighting design in the city's public places enhances its visual value, particularly in the evening', 6 respondents (22.2%) strongly agreed, 15 respondents (55.5%) agreed, 6 respondents (22.2%) neutral, none of respondent (0%) disagreed and none of respondent (0%) strongly disagreed.

As for the statement of 'The overall aesthetic quality of the city's public spaces influences my impression and experience', 8 respondents (29.6%) strongly agreed and 14 respondents (51.9%) agreed. However, there are 5 respondents (18.5%) neutral, none of respondent (0%) who disagreed and none of respondent (0%) who strongly disagreed.

It could be said that respondents agreed to the statement of 'The overall aesthetic quality of the city's public spaces influences my impression and experience' compared to the other statement as many respondents strongly agreed and less respondents strongly disagreed with this statement.

4.6 Finding for Research Factor 5

e) People perception toward urban public life in Old Town Ipoh by the factor of safety.

Figure 2.5 show percentage of the respondents to the question that asked them regarding people perception toward urban public life in Old Town Ipoh by the factor of safety.

For the statement of 'In this city's public spaces, I feel relaxed while secure', 7 respondents (25.9%) strongly agreed, 13 respondents (48.1%) agreed, 6 respondents (22.2%) neutral, 1 respondent (3.7%) disagreed and none of respondent (0%) strongly disagreed.

As for the statement of 'Adequate illumination in public places of the city helps to a sense of security', 7 respondents (25.9%) strongly agreed and 14 respondents (51.9%) agreed. However, there are 6 respondents (22.2%) neutral, none of respondent (0%) who disagreed and none of respondent (0%) who strongly disagreed.

For the statement of 'The presence of security officers in the city's public locations makes me feel comfortable', 10 respondents (37%)

strongly agreed, 12 respondents (44.4%) agreed, 4 respondents (14.8%) neutral, 1 respondent (3.7%) disagreed and none of respondent (0%) strongly disagreed.

As for the statement of 'I feel safe walking alone in the city's public spaces, especially at night', 6 respondents (22.2%) strongly agreed and 12 respondents (44.4%) agreed. However, there are 7 respondents (25.9%) neutral, 2 respondents (7.4%) who disagreed and none of respondent (0%) who strongly disagreed.

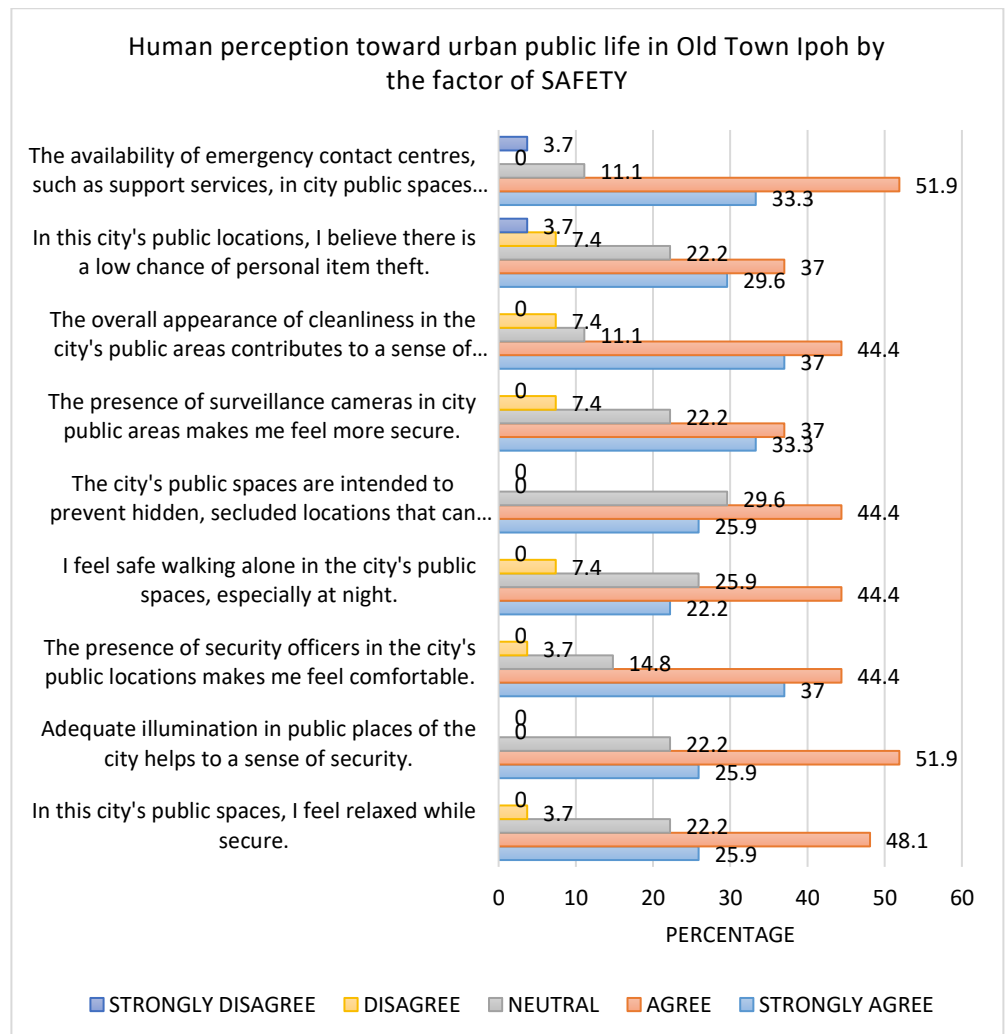


Figure 2.5: shows the percentage of respondents regarding people perception toward urban public life in Old Town Ipoh by the factor of safety.

For the statement of 'The city's public spaces are intended to prevent hidden, secluded locations that can pose security issues', 7 respondents (25.9%) strongly agreed, 12 respondents (44.4%) agreed, 8 respondents (29.6%) neutral, none of respondent (0%) disagreed and none of respondent (0%) strongly disagreed.

As for the statement of 'The presence of surveillance cameras in city public areas makes me feel more secure', 9 respondents (33.3%) strongly agreed and 10 respondents (37%) agreed. However, there are 6 respondents (22.2%) neutral, 2 respondents (7.4%) who disagreed and none of respondent (0%) who strongly disagreed.

For the statement of 'The overall appearance of cleanliness in the city's public areas contributes to a sense of security', 10 respondents (37%) strongly agreed, 12 respondents (44.4%) agreed, 3 respondents (11.1%) neutral, 2 respondents (7.4%) disagreed and none of respondent (0%) strongly disagreed.

As for the statement of 'In this city's public locations, I believe there is a low chance of personal item theft', 8 respondents (29.6%) strongly agreed and 10 respondents (37%) agreed. However, there are 6 respondents (22.2%) neutral, 2 respondents (7.4%) who disagreed and 1 respondent (3.7%) who strongly disagreed.

For the statement of 'The availability of emergency contact centres, such as support services, in city public spaces increases my sense of security', 9 respondents (33.3%) strongly agreed, 14 respondents (51.9%) agreed, 3 respondents (11.1%) neutral, none of respondent (0%) disagreed and 1 respondent (3.7%) strongly disagreed.

It could be said that respondents agreed to the statement of 'The presence of security officers in the city's public locations makes me feel comfortable' compared to the other statement as many respondents strongly agreed and less respondents strongly disagreed with this statement.

5.0 OVERALL STATEMENT

Based on the provided sentences, it can be concluded that respondents in Old Town Ipoh generally hold positive perceptions toward various aspects of urban public life. Specifically, the majority of

respondents strongly agreed with several statements related to their experiences in the city's public spaces.

They found the path navigation system to be straightforward, indicating ease of movement within the area. The recreational facilities in these spaces were perceived as diversified and enjoyable, offering opportunities for leisure and activities. Respondents also appreciated the provision of communal meeting spaces, as they believed it encouraged social engagement and solidarity among residents. Furthermore, the overall aesthetic quality of the city's public spaces had a positive influence on their impression and experience. Additionally, the presence of security officers in public locations contributed to a sense of comfort and safety for the residents.

The data collected from these responses could be highly valuable for future development and improvement of urban public spaces in Old Town Ipoh, as it reflects the preferences and positive perceptions of the residents. By taking these aspects into consideration, city planners and policymakers can aim to create a more appealing and functional environment that caters to the needs and desires of the community.

6.0 CONCLUSION

Based on the available information, it can be concluded that the respondents in Old Town Ipoh generally hold positive perceptions toward urban public life. The findings indicate that the respondents agreed with statements related to various aspects of urban public life in Old Town Ipoh. These include the straightforwardness of the path navigation system, the diversification and enjoyability of recreational facilities in public spaces, the presence of communal meeting spaces that encourage social engagement for solidarity, the influence of the overall aesthetic quality of public spaces on their impression and experience, and the comfort provided by the presence of security officers in public locations.

While these conclusions reflect the responses of the respondents in Old Town Ipoh, it is important to note that without specific information on the research methodology, sample size, or demographics, it is challenging to provide a comprehensive analysis of human perception toward urban public life in Old Town Ipoh. Further research and a more

detailed study would be necessary to gain a deeper understanding of the topic and to draw more robust conclusions.

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