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## REVITALIZING POLICY OF PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE WITHOUT ROOF IN SUDIRMAN JAKARTA: DILEMMA BETWEEN FUNCTION AND AESTHETICS

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**Abstract:** Purpose survey research is to answer for dilemma of public service facilities to assess how much benefits of revitalizing the pedestrian bridge without a roof in Sudirman Jakarta, given the problem for the pedestrian bridge cannot protect its users from the heat and rain. In addition, this building structure can be adjusted to the aesthetic advantages layout of the modern city. The quantitative survey method uses the Analytical Hierarchy Process model approach, which is a decision-making method by comparing the selection criteria in pairs and the pairwise comparison between the available options. The results showed that respondents expected the pedestrian bridge to return to its function of safety and comfort to be the top priority. In addition, there are also advantages in improving the aesthetics of urban planning which is the attraction of public facilities. Thus the decision as a reference that revitalization pedestrian bridge must prioritize its function to cross, not enjoy the city view, besides that, the pedestrian bridge without a roof needs to adjust to the season and weather in Jakarta which has an impact on public concerns about the dangers of bridge conditions for its users.

**Keywords:** Revitalizing, Pedestrian Bridge without-roof, Public Facilities.

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### INTRODUCTION

Pedestrian movement includes movements along the road, cutting roads and intersections. As is common in various big cities, because of the demands of economic development, trade and easy reach of services for the community, public facilities such as hotels, shops and so on are usually grouped in a certain area, because the location of the building is spread from one building to another throughout the area, then one day pedestrians have to cross vehicle traffic to get to their destination. However, often the presence of these road crossers at a certain level will result in a sharp conflict with the flow of vehicles resulting in traffic delays and a high rate of accidents. Pedestrian Bridge (known as JPO) is a service facility to the community in supporting their daily activities (Natalia, 2011).

Term JPO is a facility for pedestrians to cross the highway or toll road using a bridge, so that people and vehicle traffic are physically separated (Koswara, Roestaman and Waludjojati, 2014). Availability of this JPO as a facility for public is expected to be able to help the community, especially pedestrians, to cross roads with high traffic density frequencies in order to minimize and avoid traffic accidents. But in reality, there are still people who are reluctant to use the JPO facilities when crossing the road. Another reason for low number of JPO users not using these facilities is influenced by several factors, namely: comfort, safety, convenience, design, security and barriers (Wijaya, Lubis, & Sari, 2015).

Since 2018, the Provincial Government of Special Capital Territory of Jakarta has continued to revitalize Pedestrian Bridge (JPO) in the capital, there are 11 JPOs that will be revitalized in 2020 including the Kyai Caringin JPO (RSUD Tarakan Busway), Suryopranoto JPO (Petojo Busway), JPO Pos (Pasar Baru Busway), JPO Daan Magot (Rumah Duka Abadi), JPO Saharjo (Menteng Pulo), JPO Warung Jati Barat (Pejaten Village), JPO Jalan Raya Pasar Minggu (Tanjung Barat), JPO Lenteng Agung, JPO Fatmawati (RSUP Fatmawati), JPO Sugiyono (Masjid Al Abidin) (Source: Bina Marga DKI Jakarta Province, 2020). Revitalization here is intended as an effort to revive something that was previously degraded or experienced setbacks (Hakim et.al., 2020; Laretna, 2012; Antariksa, 2012).

Revitalization itself is directed with intention of improving a part of the city that is experiencing decline so that it needs restructuring to make it valuable (Christiady and Mussadun, 2014). Revitalization requires community involvement. The involvement in question is not just participating in supporting aspects of formality that require public participation, besides that, they are involved is not only the community in that environment, but the public in a broad sense (Laretna, 2012; Christiady, and Mussadun, 2014). Revitalization or restructuring can also be interpreted as the maintenance of an asset. Maintenance and repair of an asset is needed to maintain value of each of these assets. Therefore, maintenance can be defined as maintaining, protecting from damage to an asset so that it can function and provide services according to its intended purpose. (Laretna, 2012; Pratama, 2016). So that the revitalization of the area aims to increase the vitality of the built area through urban interventions that are able to create local economic growth and stability, integrated with the city system, livable, social justice, with a cultural and environmental perspective.

The rearrangement several pedestrian bridges (JPO) in Provincial Government of Special Capital Territory of Jakarta, one of which is the Sudirman JPO, is intended in addition to improving physical condition of the JPO itself, this revitalization also encourages public interest, especially pedestrians, to use this JPO facility themselves. The condition of JPO Sudirman itself has been rearranged with it already been painted from the floor to the fence. In addition, at the end of the bridge there is a warning sign for pedestrians not to sit or lean on the JPO fence. However, on the instruction of the Governor Act on November

5, 2019, specifically for JPO Sudirman, a bridge without a roof was built. So it is very unfortunate that the revitalization of JPO Sudirman has drawn various opinions. Therefore, removing the roof from the JPO itself is considered illogical for some people, but there are also those who support removing the roof from the JPO itself (Wijaya, Lubis, & Sari, 2015). The reason for removing the roof of the JPO itself is where the public can enjoy a wide view of the capital from the top of the JPO, background in skyscrapers town of central Jakarta, it can be a selfie photo spot with an Instagram able concept for users and also increase the aesthetic value of this JPO. This impacted that for some people do not agree with the removal of the JPO roof because there is nothing to protect users from the hot sun and bad weather such as rain (Wijaya, Lubis, and Sari, 2015; Purba, 2021; Natalia, 2011).

This JPO Sudirman revitalization provides a new experience for users crossing this JPO without a roof. But in terms of comfort and safety, it is still a problem for some people who do not agree with the removal of the roof of this JPO. In terms of comfort, the public considers that without a roof it makes users unable to protect themselves from heat and rain, JPO should have the functions of safety, convenience, comfort and attractiveness for pedestrians in weather conditions. whatever (Christiady, Gantira, and Mussadun. 2014; Hakim *et al.*, 2020).

In addition, with removal roof from JPO, this has become one of the new Instagram able photo spots which hinders bridge users from crossing the JPO because many residents want to take photos and try selfies on the bridge. Meanwhile, in terms of security, this JPO fence is less secure because the height of this fence is lower than the user's height. The Provincial Government of Special Capital Territory of Jakarta decision to remove the roof of the JPO on Jalan Jenderal Sudirman Jakarta has indeed drawn pros and cons. All opinions of policy actors, whether for or against, have strong reasons.

(H1): So that in this research a public opinion survey will be carried out on how important or agree with the Provincial Government of Special Capital Territory of Jakarta decision to revitalize the JPO without a roof on Jalan Jenderal Sudirman Jakarta?

Understanding the meaning of policy in general is implied in the Big Indonesian Dictionary which is defined as a series of concepts and principles that form the outline and basis of plans for implementing leadership work, and ways of acting (regarding governance, organizations, etc.); statement of ideals, goals, principles, or intent as a guideline for management in achieving goals; bow line. (Anonymous, 2002). The meaning of this policy can be said to be an action guide for executing thinking power (Steiner and Miner, 1997), where the policy is coordinated in achieving predetermined targets (Dunn, 2005; Steiner and Miner, 1997; Ewert, 2019) so that the target proposed in the policy refers more to a method of achieving goals by paying attention to the guidelines that must

be carried out and in the end is designed to ensure the consistency of a program and minimize errors in making decisions that are not right on target. Thus, policies have a very important role as a guide for what actions to take and are obeyed consistently in order to achieve effective and efficient goals (Dunn 2005; Ewert, 2019).

The policies in this paper direct us to the thought of a decision that has been determined by the existence of legal sanctions. So that in other words public policy implies a legal function, even as an important element of politics related to coordination between units within the government (Ewert, 2019; Capano and Howlett, 2019). Policy in this sense can also be defined as a decision-making process from several alternative decision choices including identification of program priorities and their impacts, so policies can be a form of oral or short written speech that can provide guidance to the general public regarding a person's authority in making and making decisions, it is even possible that policies can be interpreted as a series of concepts and principles that form the format for implementation of a job to be carried out by the leadership (Ewert, 2019; Capano and Howlett, 2019; Dunn, 2005; Steiner and Miner, 1997). The policy concept carried out by the leadership of the organization makes a lot of decision choices among alternative decisions, so this concept also distinguishes between policy choices and decision choices, (Winarno, 2014). The decision should be understood as a series of activities that deal with the consequences of the decision. In other words, the term policy is basically a direction or pattern of organizational activities and not just a decision on certain activities. So that the purpose of the policy is an action that is deliberately not carried out by political officials, stakeholders or the government in which there is an element of decision in the form of an effort to choose among the various alternatives available to achieve certain goals and objectives.

## **METHOD**

Quantitative survey research method (Sugiyono, 2015:53) is a study that selects a sample from a certain population by utilizing a questionnaire as a tool to collect basic data. This research is a quantitative research that researchers use to examine phenomena in individual or group behavior by testing hypotheses, explaining causal relationships, predicting future policies, evaluating and developing social indicators. The research process consists of systematic and logical steps carried out in conducting the survey research method. Survey quantitative research steps:

This section contains the design of the research was conducted. The method section must be written short, solid, clear, but sufficient. This section explained that use of research methods, implementation procedures, tools, materials or instruments must be well explained, but not in theory. If deemed necessary, there is an attachment regarding the instrument grid or fragments of material used. If there are statistical formulas that are used as part of the method, the formula that is commonly used does not need to be

written. For example, there are specific provisions stipulated by researchers in order to collect and analyze data described in this part of the method.

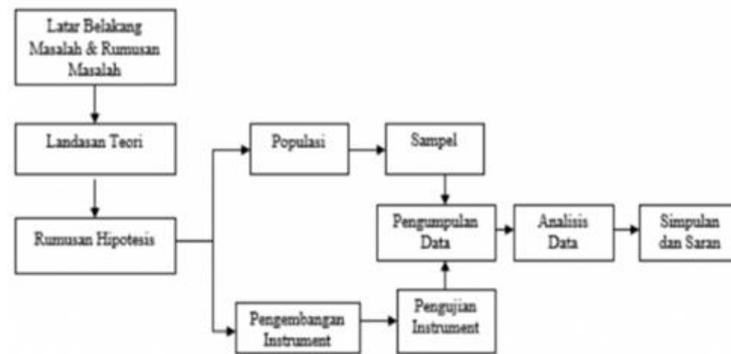


Figure.1: Steps for Preparing a Survey Method (Sugiyono, 2016)

Survey quantitative research starts from problems, which consist of introduction and identification problem, and gap formulation. The problem is then explained and answered with theory. The answer to the problem formulation is through a hypothesis function, so that the expected hypothesis can prove its truth in the field. Therefore, in this study to determine a specific population if the population is large, the researcher uses the sample as a source of research data. If the researcher intends to make generalizations about the results of the sample study, the sample is taken randomly (Sugiyono, 2015:11) as random sample Slovin formula is used as follows:

Researchers in collecting this data developed instruments starting with the distribution of a questionnaire for a time period of 1 month, data processing 2-3 months in the beginning of 2021 with the target respondents as Sudirman JPO users. In order for the data obtained to be valid and reliable, the research instrument before being used for data collection was tested for validity and reliability first. After sample is determined and the instrument has been tested for validity and reliability, the next step is to collect data on sample that has been determined. After data is collected and continued analyzed data used Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) model (Helms, 2011; Thamrin, et.al., 2017) which is a decision-making method by comparing the selection criteria in pairs and the pairwise comparison between the available options. AHP decision-making problems are generally composed of criteria and alternative choices answer problem formulations hypotheses conclude by making conclusions (Oetomo, and Ardini, 2012)

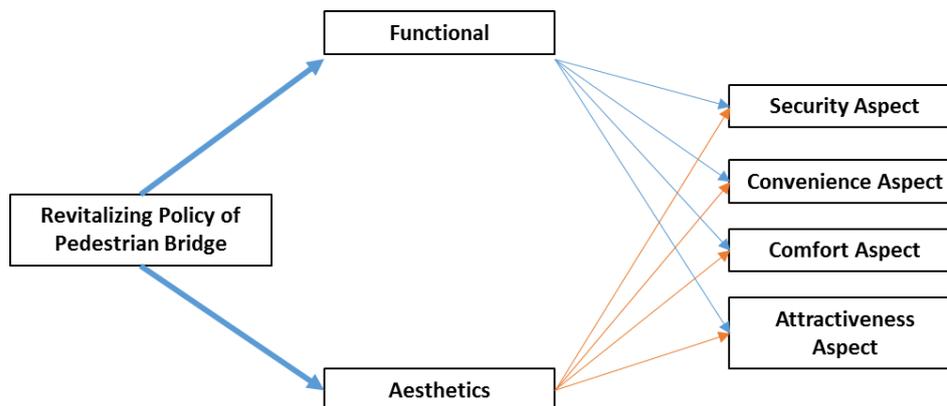


Figure 02: Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) for Decision

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### a. Responses about Security Aspect

Results survey that have been carried out, from the rapid survey data of 210 respondents who were randomly selected through Google-form application tool, where the data found is related to characteristics, behavior, variable relationships taken from the presence of population representation (Oetomo, and Ardini, 2012). Where the main data source and information are found from the representation of respondents as samples (primary data sources), male sex 38.10%; women 61.90%; average age 20-65 years as much 80% from Jakarta area. And 1-2 times to used JPO Sudirman 14.2%; 3-4 times 37.6% and more than <5 is 48.2%, this data search is used in the form of survey questions as a data collection instrument.

Table 1. Security Aspect

No.	Assessment Indicators	Percent (%)
1.	Bridge roof to protect heat and rain	57,13
2.	Camera on CCTV	8.65
3.	Bridge Fence	23,77
4.	Civil service police Unit	10.45

Source: Data survey, 2021

Starting from observation stage, researcher analyzes the safety aspects of JPO Sudirman Jakarta in a safer condition for pedestrians after being revitalized, maybe

there is a change in the roofless shape of the Sudirman JPO which is the focus of attention. Structurally, the JPO is made of concrete, and the construction is very strong, even the foundation of the footrest is very safe from possible injuries. Regarding the installation of CCTV itself, for now on JPO Sudirman, this is not yet a top priority, this is because the condition of the area is in a very low level of crime, even there are no accidents and this Sudirman JPO is not equipped with an elevator because it is not a priority for users with disabilities and pregnant women. Results interviews with informants indicated that at this time there were no plans to construct a better one, this was also related to the budget and during the Covid-19 outbreak, the budget was focused on the health sector.

In terms of security, it is seen from the robustness that this JPO is still sturdy and safe, but from a security aspect, the weather, according to respondents, is not safe because it is still safer to use a roof like other JPOs. If it's like this, it doesn't seem friendly either for people with disabilities, the elderly and pregnant women. It should be a special priority because they have to go up the stairs first, so the small stairs are not safe. The implementation of safety in planning facilities for pedestrians at JPO Sudirman is still not good. From the safety point of view of JPO Sudirman, there are still users who feel that after the removal of the JPO roof, the safety level has decreased.

#### b. Responses about convenience Aspect

Convenience is level where someone believes that the use of a system is something that is not difficult to understand and does not require hard effort from the wearer to be able to use it (Jogiyanto, 2007: 129). In the aspect of convenience, some respondents stated that: the height of the JPO ladder affects the user besides the distance of the bridge that is far from the destination, making the respondent feel that it is time consuming and exhausting to get to the pedestrian bridge and lead to the destination, in the JPO itself there are sign in (other) so that it is easier to pass the stairs (See in table 2).

The aspect of easiness for JPO users to cross to remain smooth does not have any effect, because currently the JPO is still functioning well for the people crossing Jalan Sudirman, it is still smooth and there are no obstacles. In addition, in this Sudirman JPO, it can be seen that there are no beggars or traders selling at the JPO. So for the smoothness aspect, there are no obstacles. For the first time, it might be annoying, because at the time the roof was opened, many people were enthusiastic about visiting the JPO because it was viral. However, as time goes on, it becomes normal again so it doesn't interfere with the smooth running of JPO users who are disturbed but maybe at the start there are some people who are disturbed because many people visit the JPO Sudirman to take pictures.

Table 2. Convenience Aspect

No.	Assessment Indicators	Percent (%)
1.	Distance stairs	47,66

After the revitalization of JPO Sudirman, the aspect of smoothness according to respondents was quite good, such as there were no traders selling on JPO because there was a Civil service police Unit (Satpol PP) to supervise it. The aspect of smoothness apart from the absence of traders, now maybe because the JPO is viral so many people come to take pictures because it doesn't take long on the JPO. In this aspect, it is already optimal. JPO Sudirman is fairly free from beggars and sellers that are usually found in JPO. Constraints from this aspect of smoothness are the many JPO Sudirman users who criticize because this JPO is a new tourist spot for self-photos and disturbs the smooth running of JPO Sudirman users.

#### c. Responses about Comfort Aspect

The comfort aspect of JPO Sudirman plays an important role in realizing the right revitalization with the target audience, namely users. Comfort is a vital value that should be enjoyed by the community or JPO Sudirman users in carrying out their daily activities. This aspect of comfort is very influential on JPO Sudirman users, moreover, JPO Sudirman is a public facility whose function is to help the community in their daily activities. Comfort JPO Sudirman affects the weather, if the conditions are hot it is hot and when it rains it rains because there is no roof. So, it has little effect on comfort because if people cross it during the day in hot conditions and in conditions of heavy rain. However, if we cross it in the afternoon, evening or morning with shady weather it can be said to be still convenience.

Table 3. Comfort Aspect

No.	Assessment Indicators	Percent (%)
1.	The height of bridge	60,03

JPO is still used as a means and facility for pedestrians for some people. There are some people who walk using the JPO to cross. The JPO continues to function as its original function of crossing for pedestrians. The pedestrian community around the JPO also understands the advantages of having a JPO as a means of crossing. From various responses from respondents that the Sudirman JPO without a canopy is very low in terms of comfort, cannot protect from the hot sun, rain and lightning, is widely used to cross the Busway facilities (very risky if bad weather occurs), it can be said that it is dangerous for users however, there are those who do not have a problem with a pedestrian bridge that is not equipped with a roof, because it is considered to be walking on a sidewalk without a roof. Indeed, in terms of beauty, it can be said to be sightseeing, aesthetic and memorable for a modern city. However, the responses of other users seemed that they could not see a JPO with the essence of the roof being opened or not, but the substance had to be accessed easily, comfortably and safely. Another response was that from the start, JPO users felt uncomfortable using JPO Sudirman because it was steep and dangerous, so the bridge's function should be adjusted to weather conditions. The function of the pedestrian bridge so that pedestrians are safe, comfortable and easy when crossing the road. If the goal is so that people can see the scenery, there are many other places that can be used for that.

If JPO Sudirman should be used for crossing, however, the government's efforts to repair and beautify the pedestrian bridge need to be appreciated. However, in order for the bridge to be repaired it should be classified based on the level of damage. For example: green classification for a bridge that is safe and suitable for use. Furthermore, the yellow classification for bridges is still quite good but needs some improvement. Then the red classification for bridges that are not suitable for use and must be repaired immediately. With this classification, it is hoped that the budget issued will be right on target. Respondents' responses to JPO Sudirman, which are without a roof, actually make users

uncomfortable. Indeed (without a roof) can see the view, but many choose not to get too hot and not get caught in the rain.

d. Responses about Attractiveness Aspect

Based on this aspect of attractiveness, the researcher tries to raise how much the public is interested in this JPO without a roof, from the data of the respondents who enter, the statement is forced to use because there is no choice, the percentage is more dominant than the aesthetic value, and most even say that it is better to use a cover to make it safer and comfortable, if for photo spots it is usually in the afternoon or evening, so that for workers who often use JPO as a crossing instead of taking pictures. Meanwhile, another thing related to the aesthetic value of the bridge does look more modern, however, it seems that the function of a JPO without or as a crossing does not provide much better benefits.

Aesthetics and modern or what we often hear about beauty has many meanings, everyone has a different meaning from one another regarding meaning of aesthetics. Because, everyone has different ratings and criteria of beauty. But here we will try to give a little understanding for the aesthetics of JPO Sudirman as seen from survey results more dominant appeal. One thing that was revealed by the respondent was that this JPO still uses the existing JPO, it's just that when the roof is dismantled or removed, it becomes more attractive for people to take pictures against the backdrop of tall buildings. Actually, from the side of the JPO itself it is not very attractive, but the background is very interesting. However, sometimes people only come to take pictures in the afternoon and at night and even then rarely pay attention to the aspects of safety, security, and comfort. Previously, the JPO was standard and made boring a new innovation. So when we build something, the safety aspect is definitely considered. The attractiveness of public facilities is important to apply considering that the Sudirman JPO facility is a facility for the wider community that should have its own uniqueness so that the community or its users do not feel bored or bored.

Table 4. Attractiveness Aspect

No.	Assessment Indicators	Percent (%)
1.	Uniqueness Facility	8,12
2.	New Phenomenon	22,19
3.	City-seesighting	24,75
4.	New experience	44,94

Source: Data survey, 2021

The attractiveness of this public facility can be in the form of a unique design that attracts users or the public (Bustomi and Avianto, 2021). The uniqueness of these public facilities can increase the interest of users or people who use these public facilities in their daily activities. Rearrangement or revitalization carried out in public facilities is a wise step to increase the attractiveness of the community to use it. Innovation in public facilities is a new breakthrough for services to the community in order to bring the area back to life. Besides that, they are very important because the meaning of aesthetics itself which contains beauty can make us as humans feel the beauty of art, nature that creates a sense of comfort for the audience. Beauty of aesthetics is able to change a person's mood from initially upset to cheerful.

Even when we see beauty often, our health will be maintained, even the body becomes healthy because the mind is comfortable with beauty which has a health effect on the body with suggestions of comfort in human psychology. But all respondents predominantly convey their designation or function, in the sense that they must be in accordance with their use, JPO Sudirman should be used by road users as a means of crossing from one place to another not for traveling, taking picture and City-seesighting.

e. Revitalizing JPO Sudirman: Dilemma between function and aesthetics

Revitalization carried out at the Pedestrian Bridge (JPO) in Sudirman aims to improve facilities for pedestrians by increasing vitality of area. The physical intervention carried out at the Sudirman JPO was carried out in stages, including improvement and improvement of the quality and physical condition of the JPO. JPO Sudirman is a facility for pedestrians who need special attention. This JPO Sudirman revitalization provides a new experience for users crossing this JPO without a roof. But in terms of comfort and safety, it is still a problem for some people who do not agree with the removal of the roof of this JPO. In terms of comfort, people think that without a roof, users cannot protect

themselves from heat and rain. In addition, with removal roof from the JPO, this has become one of the new instagramable photo spots which hinders bridge users from crossing the JPO because many residents want to take photos and try selfies on the bridge. Meanwhile, in terms of security, this JPO fence is less secure because the height of this fence is lower than the user's height. With this JPO revitalization it is hoped that the community, especially pedestrians, will use public facilities properly, besides that the use of JPO is intended to minimize the occurrence of traffic accidents.

Then researcher tries to make dilemma analysis about revitalization of JPO Sudirman between designation of functions or for aesthetics city view, then a decision analysis (AHP) is carried out to take the most percentage value so that survey decision can give consideration to appropriate improvements. Results were obtained starting from Sudirman JPO from the aspect of the security function to protect from heat and rain, the percentage value was 57.13%. This means that the hope of users and pedestrians does not want them not to be protected from both of them, it is hoped that they will return to their function by replacing the bridge roof. Besides that, it is also necessary to pay attention to the bridge fence in accordance with high level security standards, there must be CCTV and Satpol PP officers always supervising.

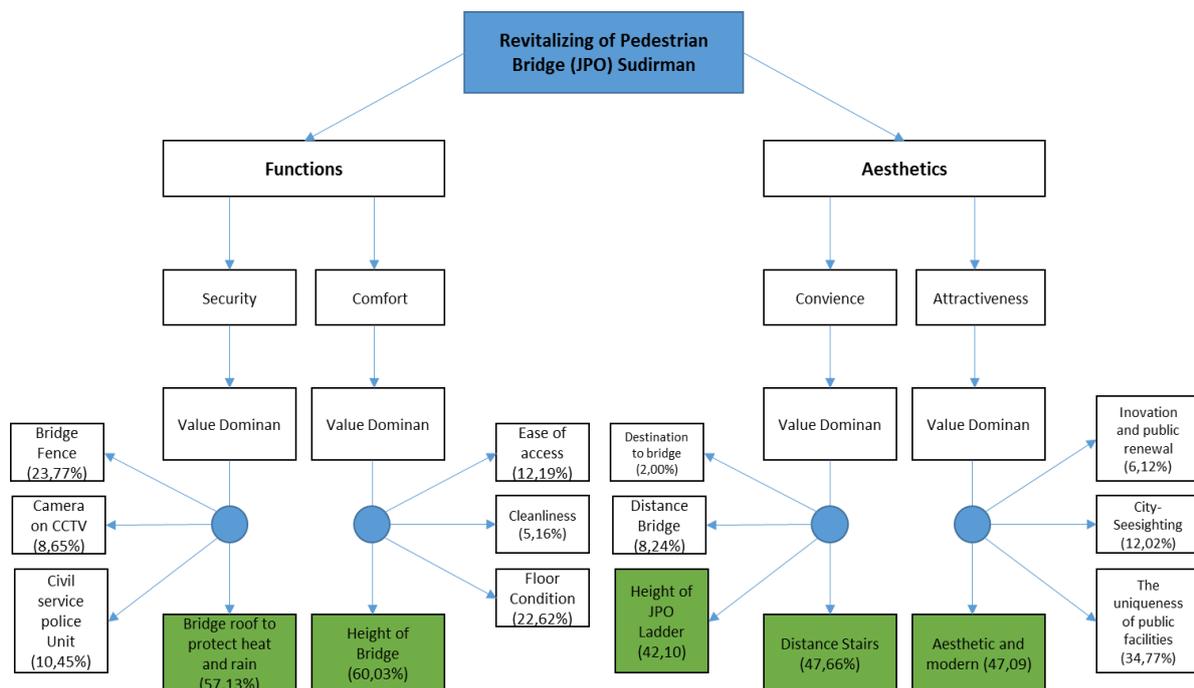


Figure.02: Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) model for Decision JPO Sudirman

Reflecting on these factors, efforts to optimize the security aspects must be carried out optimally (green colour), considering that crossing facilities are a means of activity for many people in their daily activities besides that the crossing facilities must also provide benefits for users so that they feel the function of these facilities is useful. Security is an important factor because it involves maintaining and protecting pedestrians when using public facilities. Furthermore, from the comfort aspect, a value of 60.03% is obtained, meaning that the respondent thinks that the bridge looks very high so that users feel tired to climb onto the bridge, besides that the number of stairs is too many and there is no bridge roof causing laziness and feeling afraid to use the bridge crossing, especially children, elderly people and disabilities.

The convenience of public facilities is an important factor to consider in planning public facilities. If a public facility is to be of interest to the public, careful planning is needed because it involves convenience for user or the community (Sihombing, 2016). Comfort itself is difficult to define but comfort becomes an individual responsive judgment. Convenience aspect itself can be interpreted as satisfaction or enjoyment of the user. The convenience aspect of JPO Sudirman plays an important role in realizing the right revitalization with the target users. Convenience is a vital value that should be enjoyed by public or JPO Sudirman users in carrying out their daily activities. This aspect of convenience is very influential on JPO Sudirman users. Moreover, the function of this JPO is a public facility to help the community in their daily activities. However, with the 60.03% process value, it can be assumed that the respondent stated that he was not comfortable using the JPO Sudirman facility after the revitalization was carried out by removing the protective function or the bridge roof.

Furthermore, the results of the survey of respondents about JPO from the fun aspect are also part of the city's tourist attraction. However, the percentage value obtained is 47.66% which states that the responsiveness is worried about the height of the bridge and the steepness of the stairs, it will be very felt if there is a strong wind blowing with the bridge fence distance is not high. In the fun aspect, the researcher looks at how much the respondents are satisfied with the use of JPO Sudirman, indicated by a percentage figure of 42.10% which states that the number of stairs is not ideal. The second reason is that the distance of the bridge is far from the destination so that the respondent states that the distance of the bridge that is far from the destination makes the respondent feel that it is time consuming and draining enough to get to the pedestrian bridge and lead to the destination, even only connecting between sidewalks (outdoor places) or not connecting Transjakarta bus stops. The third reason, respondents feel satisfied and happy is that they are free from beggars and traders (PKL) when the community uses the JPO facility.

The pleasant aspect for pedestrians in question is the smoothness of pedestrians in using public facilities, namely: there are no obstacles in doing activities using public facilities. Smooth running of this public facility will affect the interest in the use of the community.

Satisfaction at this public facility will affect the ease of users or the community in doing activities. The smooth running of this JPO is a service to the community that needs attention, because that's the fun aspect contained in the JPO will build a good image. This aspect that affects the public in their activities is the most important because public facilities are actually built to make it easier for its users (Muksin and Avianto, 2021). Although some people consider this JPO as part of urban planning innovation.

The aesthetic aspect of the researcher raises the percentage value shown at 47.09% which is expected by the respondents that the aesthetics of the bridge is not too important, rather the actual function is preferred. The aesthetic purpose of the roof demolition aims to present a new experience, where the JPO is not only used to cross, but also while enjoying the view of the city of Jakarta. Aesthetically it looks beautiful and good, although functionally a bit neglected. The opening of the JPO Sudirman roof is certainly not only functioned for taking selfies, but is based on the sense of aesthetics and modern elements to adapt to the surrounding environment, so in addition to crossing and opening the roof of JPO Sudirman, people can take selfies with the background of modern architectural buildings.

The uniqueness removal roof for Sudirman JPO adds to appeal community to try it out. Revitalization carried out at Sudirman JPO is another goal is to make a new selfie tourist spot in the capital city of Jakarta because with their backdrop on Sudirman skyscrapers it adds to its own charm. Removal JPO roof (without-roof) will give a roomy impression and give potential users to observe the surroundings more instead of just focusing on the straight road in front of it. This atmosphere is expected to stimulate a sense of joy among the pressures of urban life. The impression of being open can also reduce the likelihood of crime occurring compared to closed places that are not visible. Functionally, the JPO without a roof will remain in accordance with its function while it connects the outdoor area to the outdoor area as well. Because main function is crossing, not to take shelter from the heat or rain which will actually hinder people who will pass due to the large number of people taking shelter.



According to the author, the reasons and considerations presented by Provincial Government of Special Capital Territory of Jakarta are still quite reasonable, and from visible results also meet the aesthetic requirements. However, considering that Jakarta road traffic is very dense and the JPO must prioritize its functionality rather than its aesthetic aspects. The function of the JPO is supposed to facilitate pedestrians to walk comfortably, not to enjoy the scenery and to be used for taking pictures. The main function of the JPO is to cross, not take a selfie (take picture). It is better if the JPO has a roof to match the season and weather in Jakarta, when it comes to the rainy season, will anyone want to cross with the JPO without a roof.

## CONCLUSION

The decision of Provincial Government of Special Capital Territory of Jakarta to revitalize a roofless JPO on Jalan Jenderal Sudirman-Jakarta seems to be an important note in carrying out urban planning city innovations. Where the survey results of respondents expect JPO Sudirman in safety and comfort functions to be the top priority ( $\Sigma=58\%$ ), in addition there is also an advantage in increasing the aesthetic values of urban planning seen from the pleasant and attractive aspects of public facilities ( $\Sigma=47\%$ ). So that the end result in AHP's decision is that the JPO must prioritize its functionality more than its aesthetic aspects. The function of the JPO is supposed to facilitate pedestrians to cross, not to enjoy the city view, even to be used for taking pictures. The implication of the

results of this survey analysis is expected to be an input for Provincial Government of Special Capital Territory of Jakarta so that it can overcome the dilemma that occurs in public as JPO users. Of course, the results implication of this study can be used for other researchers to deepen aspects of public services concerning for needs many people.

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