



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE PATTERN USE AND MOTIVATIONS OF VISITORS TO TAMAN SAUJANA HIJAU, PUTRAJAYA

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BAC. OF PARK & RECREATION SC. (HONS)

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**FACULTY OF FORESTRY AND ENVIRONMENT
UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA**

2024

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VISITORS TO TAMAN SAUJANA HIJAU, PUTRAJAYA**



By

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DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my parent

En. Md Fahim bin Md Rawi

and family members, to all dedicated lecturers,

supervisor, Dr. Nor Akmar Abdul Aziz

and closest friends

whose unyielding love, support and encouragement have enriched my mind

and soul and inspired me to complete this research work.

ABSTRACT

The urban park is a place that provides green spaces for the community to do recreational activities or to relax while spend time with beloved person. Therefore, there are a lot of uses of urban parks. This study was conducted at Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya. This study explores on visitors' pattern uses and motivations in visiting this park. The questionnaire has been distributed to people that have visited this park. The survey was conducted online and offline. From this survey, researcher gets to know that every person has their own motivations and pattern of use in an urban park. Descriptive analysis was used to identify the visitors' background and also to explore the pattern use. Findings shows that visitors in this park were mostly female and most of the visitors are in the range age of 17 to 25 years old. Malay Muslim visitors were the highest number. Most of the visitor was single, students and had no income. From this survey, it was found that most of visitors were first time visitors and live more than 10km from the park also drove their own cars. Visitors came to the park accompanied with their friends and families. The time preferences were at 7 to 10 a.m. and spent time more than 2 hours. Moreover, visitors chose to visit on weekends. ANOVA analysis was used to compare differences on motivation between socio-demographic backgrounds. Analysis indicated that visitors preferred to do activities related to nature with family and friends which were enjoying the scenic view, experience tranquility and take good pictures. For future plan, the management should improve facilities to attract more people to revisit.

ABSTRAK

Taman bandar adalah tempat yang menyediakan ruang hijau untuk masyarakat melakukan aktiviti rekreasi atau bersantai sambil meluangkan masa bersama orang tersayang. Oleh itu, terdapat banyak kegunaan taman bandar. Kajian ini dijalankan di Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya. Dalam kajian ini, pengkaji cuba untuk mengetahui lebih lanjut tentang kegunaan corak pengunjung dan motivasi melawat taman ini. Soal selidik telah diedarkan kepada orang ramai yang pernah melawat taman ini. Tinjauan dijalankan secara atas talian dan bersemuka. Daripada tinjauan ini, pengkaji dapat mengetahui bahawa setiap orang mempunyai motivasi dan corak penggunaan yang tersendiri dalam sesebuah taman bandar. Analisis deskriptif digunakan untuk mengetahui latar belakang pengunjung dan juga untuk mengetahui corak penggunaan. Pengunjung di taman ini kebanyakannya wanita dan kebanyakan pengunjung adalah dalam lingkungan umur 17 hingga 25 tahun. Pelawat Melayu Islam adalah yang paling ramai. Kebanyakan pengunjung adalah bujang, pelajar dan tiada pendapatan. Daripada tinjauan ini, pengkaji mendapati kebanyakan pengunjung adalah pertama kali melawat dan tinggal dengan jarak lebih 10km dari taman ini serta mereka memandu kereta sendiri. Pengunjung datang ke taman ini ditemani rakan dan keluarga mereka. Pengunjung memilih masa dalam lingkungan 7 pagi hingga 10 pagi dan menghabiskan masa lebih daripada 2 jam. Selain itu, pengunjung memilih untuk melawat pada hujung minggu. Analisis ANOVA digunakan untuk membandingkan antara motivasi pengunjung dan demografik pengunjung. Analisis data menunjukkan bahawa pengunjung memilih untuk melakukan aktiviti semulajadi bersama keluarga dan rakan iaitu melihat pemandangan, merasai ketenangan dan mengambil gambar. Bagi rancangan masa depan, pihak pengurusan harus menambah baik kemudahan untuk menarik lebih ramai orang melawat semula.

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Lastly, I place on record my sense of gratitude to the respondents and others who directly or indirectly, have lent their helping hand in this study.

APPROVAL SHEET

I certify that this research project report entitled **“AN INVESTIGATION OF THE PATTERN USE AND MOTIVATIONS OF VISITORS TO TAMAN SAUJANA HIJAU, PUTRAJAYA”** by Farihatul Aini Balqis binti Md Fahim has been examined and approved as a partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Parks and Recreation Science in the Faculty of Forestry and Environment, Universiti Putra Malaysia.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

ANOVA

Analysis of variance

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Urban parks are often created to offer a contrast to the built environment, providing green spaces and natural elements for people to enjoy and interact with. Zhang and Zhou (2018), stated that there are six types of parks which are recreational parks, cultural relics parks, large urban park, natural park, community park and neighborhood. Large urban parks are public spaces that have a wide range of residents, good facilities and have various activities. Urban parks also work as indicators of quality of life because it helps residents to relax and also ideal place for physical activities where it is important for mental health.

Visitors' motivations can vary greatly depending on their individual interests, preferences, and the specific context of their visit. However, there are some common motivations that often drive people to explore new places travel. The motivations vary from person to person, and it can be influenced by age, gender, cultural background and personal interests. Parks also can be a place for residents to socialize such as picnic. From Maruthaveeran (2017) studies, motives people visiting parks are to get fresh air, reduce stress and relax, to

exercise, play games or keep in shape. The importance of urban parks is to help in reducing pollution and help in balancing temperatures also humidity.

The pattern of visitors use in an urban park can vary depending on various factors, including the park's location, amenities, size, and surrounding population. However, there are some general patterns and considerations that can help understand visitors' behavior in urban parks. This study aims is to explore the patterns of visitors' usage and understand the motivations behind their visits to the park.

By investigating the patterns and motivations of visitors, this study seeks to contribute valuable insights to park management, urban planning, and tourism development. The findings will serve as a foundation for decision making process enabling authorities to tailor strategies that enhance visitor satisfaction, promote sustainable tourism, and preserve the park's ecological integrity.

1.2 Problem Statement

Urban park has become popular these days among Malaysian people. One of the popular urban park is Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya. However, there is only a few study on urban parks in Malaysia especially in Putrajaya. Due to the lack of study on Malaysia's urban park, researcher took part in this study to know more what is the main motivation of visitors to this urban park. Based on a study by Hamidi et al. (2006), he stated that it is necessary to manage the attraction to visitors in recreation areas because the presence of visitors in a park contributes to the demand for supporting facilities and the activities carried out. In addition, various facilities in several recreational parks and playgrounds in the capital that were damaged by vandalism have not been repaired to date (Utusan Online, 2015).

In Malaysia there are various of choices on parks for community to do recreation with family and friends. In 2023, Taman Saujana Hijau Putrajaya has been a very popular park among the social media users. In this study, researcher tried to figured out on why people are choosing this park among others. From the social media, the visitors were mostly fascinated with the scenery and also the landscape of this park. Based on a study by Phau et al. (2013), he mentioned that the nature-based parks serve as a key tourist attraction for nature enthusiasts from all over the world, while promoting the conservation of the native wildlife of the park. Tourists decide to visit the destination rather than

other place because of the kind of experience they want to get and the type of activity they want to do (Said & Maryono, 2017). According to Phau et al. (2013), tourist may choose to make trip to escape from daily life and may seek out psychological rewards that could be either personal or interpersonal.

Pattern use in a park are important thing that a park manager should know because from this data, they can provide more accommodation or facilities for visitors. This also to avoid from the diminishing of satisfaction from visitors to come again to the urban parks. One of the commentators in Trip Advisor said that the park is a fantastic place to relax with friends or family, morning walk even a bit hilly, but not steep. The park is also well planned, beautifully maintained and decorated with different types of colourful flowers, pine trees and much more (Tripadvisor, 2021). Based on study by Lee (2009), he stated that nature-based tourists in their leisure may visit a particular site with preferred natural resources and attributes to achieve the desired nature-based recreation experiences. The main objective of the reconstruction plan is to make a city that is appealing, approachable, dynamic, and healthy for citizens, tourists, and enterprises. The revitalization also includes investments in public spaces including parks, squares, and public facilities. In public areas and urban squares, surveillance has been stepped up to ensure livability and safety. Additionally, playgrounds and alleys are shut down in the nighttime, some parks are guarded by cameras, and security personnel are present in other parks (Aalst & Brands, 2021).

1.3 Objectives of Study

The main objectives of this study is to investigate the pattern use and motivations of visitors to visit Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya. The specific objectives of this study are;

- a. To determine visitors' pattern use at Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya.
- b. To identify the motivation factors that encourage visitors to visit Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya.

1.4 Significance of Study

The purpose of this study is to provide information that can be a benchmark for other stakeholder in recreational parks. Other than that, this study is to provide data on why people choose this park over others. This study also to see if there are differences of demographic background effected visitors' health.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Urban Parks

Konijnendijk et al. (2013) stated in the study that urban parks are outlined sections of open space that are typically covered in plant and water and are intended for public use. Long et al. (2023) said that the accessibility of urban park space is an indicator for determining the city's overall strength, living environment, all of which have a significant impact on the development and construction of a city in a sustainable way. People nowadays are willing to pay a lot of money just to live near green spaces (Martin et al., 2004, as cited in Maruthaveeran, 2017). Urban green spaces provide opportunities for urbanites to reconnect with green elements through physical recreation (Cohen et al., 2006; Maruthaveeran, 2017). Exercising in green spaces such as walking, jogging or cycling can bring well-being benefits and this has been proved in number of studies that have positive feedback on mental and physical health for all age groups (Pretty et al., 2016; Nath et al., 2018). According to Dharmawan and Rachmaniyah (2020), public open space's design and quality have an impact on how it is used, and activities there are only meaningful and lively as long as people use it for their daily activities. Numerous studies have shown that communities with more green space can provide their residents with greater

health benefits and raise their level of living for example minimizing anxiety and boosting emotions and self-esteem (Wang et al., 2022).

2.2 Visitors' pattern use

Visitors' pattern use is focus on three types first, active recreation like cycling, skating and swimming, second, passive recreation such as board games and meet friends and last, spaces utilized like accessibility, trail location and high green coverage (Abdul Malek, 2020). Visitors more frequently visited small sized parks compared to medium sized and large parks every month, but visitors spend more time in large parks compared to small parks (Azcarraga et al., 2019). The number of visitors to a certain park depends on the characteristics and also the status of park, more attractive more visitors will come (Baek, Kim & Song, 2021). In urban parks, visitors mostly visit to spend time with relatives and friends, mental rejuvenation and relaxation, doing physical activities and experiencing nature (Addas, 2021). Khairussalleh and Hussain (2017) stated that women typically prefer for passive activities than men. Women in Kuala Lumpur's urban parks prefer to stroll through the park with their husbands and kids (Maruthaveeran & Van den Bosch, 2015; Khairussalleh & Hussain, 2017). Children are more likely to do active activity in parks such as playing sports, cycling and participating in organised sports like soccer or football (Yusof et al., 2020). Based on Gong et al. (2023), 30% of people come to visit the park are to do physical exercise, running, walking, using fitness equipment, playing Tai Chi,

dancing and playing ball. Elderly preferred conservation base for the recreation activities like observing animals and plants while visiting to parks (Arnberger et al., 2017). Leisure is defined as a time when one is in charge without feeling pushed by others; one is having satisfying experiences and this happens on its own (Sahin et al., 2017).

2.2.1 Active activities

The most common recreational physical activity among young adults is walking, which is also a key focus of public health initiatives (Larsen et al., 2005). The results demonstrated that the impacts of self-esteem were greatest in teenagers. In a different study, a systematic review of physical activity was conducted, and the findings indicated positive exercise and higher teenage self-esteem (Cho and Kim, 2022). Engaging in physical activity is a health promoting behavior that has been favorably linked to better physical and mental health in both adults and children (Arundell et al., 2022). Adults in the United States are not very inactive. About 400,00 fatalities occur each year due to inactivity and poor eating and these two factors may soon overtake all other causes of death in the United States (Larsen et al., 2005).

2.2.2 Passive activities

Numerous studies conducted in Turkey show that most outdoor activities involve passive engagement, such as socializing, picnicking, and relaxing. While taking part in these activities passively has benefits, it is believed that taking part actively will have a greater positive impact than taking part passively (Cetinkaya et al, 2017). On the other hand, the number of passive leisure activities has increased dramatically in the last several decades. During their leisure time, adolescents were more likely to partake in passive hobbies like playing video games, watching TV, or using their phones (Cho & Kim, 2022).

2.3 Motivation

As main motivating factors that influence outdoor recreation involvement are activities with family members, relaxing mind activities, enjoying peaceful surroundings and improving personal health also fitness (Ab Dulhamid et al., 2023). Study from Wang et al. (2021) shows that relaxation and rest, physical exercise, and meeting friends were the three most widespread reasons for visiting urban parks in Shanghai. For other reasons people visiting park are to take children out, walking and appreciate the nature or clean air. Relaxation and experience of nature, educational and cultural activities and activities for children are three main motivations make people come and spend time in a park (Halkos et al., 2021). The primary motivations were to experience and appreciate nature

to relax, to have fun and to educate others. It has also been documented that motivation plays a partial mediation function in the link between environmental attitude and place attachment (Ajayi & Tichaawa, 2023). Visitors are more likely to spend time in green spaces that they perceive as being clean and well-kept, secure and safe, accessible and in a good location (Vasiljevic' et al., 2023). Naturally, different visitors have different reasons for visiting parks. Many visitors come for the opportunity to interact with nature and enjoy its benefits. People desire to breath clean air, enjoy the weather and take in the sight, including the beauty of the landscape, vegetation and fauna (Halkos et al., 2021). Understanding the motivation of visitors are important to aware visitors' demands (Ervina & Octaviany, 2017).

2.4 Research Framework

In this study, researcher tried to figure out on the visitors' pattern use and motivations. The Figure 2.4 below explain that the pattern use of visitors was influenced by the motivations which are on social, nature, relaxing and physical.

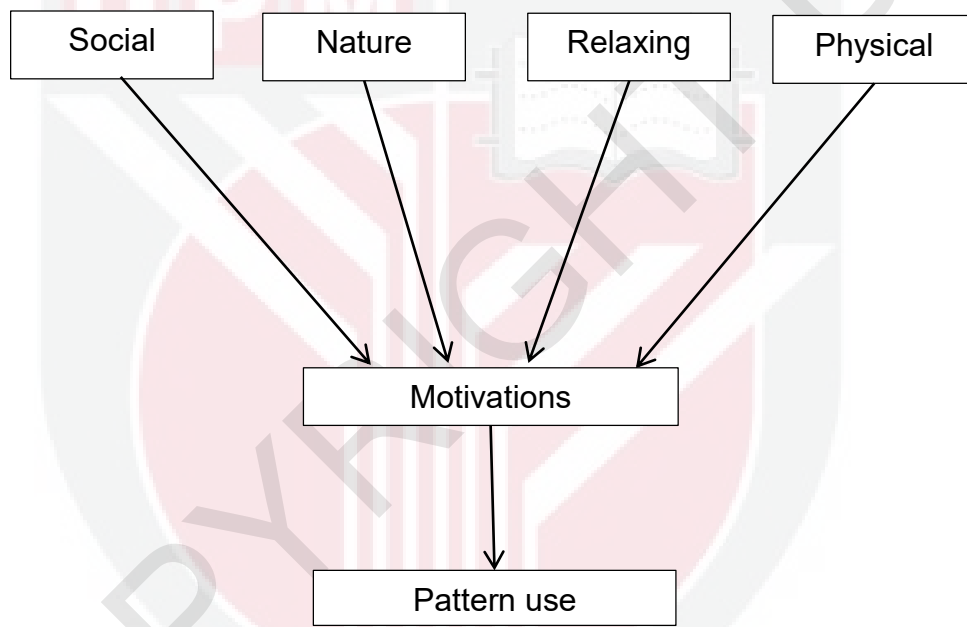


Figure 2.4 shows the research framework

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Study Area

Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya is located at Presint 11 Putrajaya (Figure 3.1). This park is famous with the landscape that different with other parks in Malaysia by growing pine trees. The main character for Taman Saujana Hijau is the three zones garden which are European Garden, Oriental Garden and English Garden. Taman Saujana Hijau is an attractive area with 41-hectare width, hilly trails and refreshing atmosphere and greenery surrounding. This park is suitable for visitors to spend time together with family or friends while doing recreation activities. In addition, this park is suitable for photography session for newlyweds or movie making. Taman Saujana Hijau is more than just a recreational escape. It's a cultural tapestry woven from diverse landscapes. Three distinct pavilions – English, Chinese, and European – stand as testaments to the multicultural influences that shape Putrajaya. Each pavilion, with its unique architectural style and curated landscaping, transports visitors on a global journey, offering a glimpse into different worlds without leaving the heart of the city.



Figure 3.1: Map of Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya

3.2 Data Collection

This study was conducted at Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya. A quantitative method has been used to collect data from respondents. The sampling techniques used are purposive. Researcher used purposive because the questionnaire distributed only to people that already visited Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya to get feedback and the effectiveness of Taman Saujana Hijau as recreational park towards residents' health. This research was conducted during the weekend and weekdays to look forward to which day visitors' preferences. Besides, this questionnaire has been distributed online and offline.

3.2.1 Research Instrument

This study used a questionnaire method as a data collection instrument to investigate the visitor's pattern use, visitors' motivation factors to Taman Saujana Hijau, and the relationship of the pattern use with self-reported health. By rating the items on a 5-point Likert scale format, which starts with 1 (strongly disagree) until 5 (strongly agree), this questionnaire is important to help in collecting data for this investigation. This questionnaire has been distributed to people who have already visited Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya. The questionnaire will be divided into three sections as below.

Section A - Socio-demographic information of the visitors

This section will collect visitors' information on socio-demographic characteristics which are gender, age, race, religion, marital status, occupation sector and income.

Section B - Determine visitors' pattern use at Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya.

This section is to determine visitors' pattern use at Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya. This section included respondents' visitation, frequency of visit, distance from house to this park, transportation, accompany of visitation, time preferences to visit, duration visitation, and day preferences.

Section C- Motivation factors that encourage visitors to visit Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya.

This section is to identify the motivational factors that encourage visitors to visit Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya. This section included questions on social, relaxation, scenery, and physical.

3.2.2 Sample Size

In this research, the Yamane sample size calculation has been used to get the sample size. The formula is $n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$. The estimated number of visitors every day is 100, and the total per year is 36,500. The total sample size for this study is 395 samples. The questionnaire survey forms have been distributed to 350 respondents due to the limited time of collecting data.

3.2.3 Sampling Technique

This study used a non-random sampling technique because this technique makes it easier to collect data on this research. This study is specifically focused on people who have already visited Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya.

3.3 Data Analysis

Two types of analysis were conducted in this research and one test was used.

The data provided was analyzed by using the techniques below:

3.3.1 Descriptive analysis

Descriptive statistical analysis was used to find the percentage and mean for socio-demographic characteristics from respondents' information. In this study, descriptive analysis used to know the patterns and trends in the data that been analyzed.

3.3.2 Reliability test

In reliability test (Cronbach Alpha) it shows how consistently a method assesses something is described by its reliability. The same approach should yield the same results when applied to the same sample under the same circumstances.

If not, the measurement technique might not be accurate, or bias might have entered into analysis. Cronbach Alpha was tested on motivation factors that have been put into four dimension which are social, nature, relaxing and physical. The results for Cronbach Alpha;

Table 3.2.2: Cronbach Alpha

Dimension	Cronbach Alpha
Social	.747
Nature	.790
Relaxing	.698
Physical	.840

3.3.3 One Way ANOVA

One-way ANOVA compares the means of three or more groups to see if there are any differences between them that are statistically significant. It evaluates whether group variability is comparable to intergroup variability. There may be variations in at least one group mean if the variation between groups is noticeably greater than the variation within groups. When comparing means from several treatments or levels of single independent variable, this approach is frequently employed. In this study, One-Way ANOVA was used in the section C where researcher run analysis on the visitors' motivation and socio-demographic. This was to know what is the highest mean score among the respondents' motivations.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents result based on data analyses described in the objectives of the study. In this survey there are four sections which are respondent's demographic, pattern use, motivations and impact of socio-demographic on self-reported health.

4.2 Demographic

Information on respondent's demographic was obtained by questionnaires. A descriptive analysis was used in identifying characteristics of respondents as every person has a different background. There are a few questions on gender, age, race, religion, marital status, occupation sector and income.

4.2.1 Gender

Table 4.2.1 shows that the distribution of female respondents is higher (74.2%) than male respondents (25.8%). Vasiljevic et al. (2023) stated in the recent case study, there are more female respondents (54.3%) than male respondents. This study was conducted to know the visitor motivation and perceived value of periurban parks in Kamenica park, Serbia. Researchers chose this park because it is one of the parks that still remaining the green spaces and also it was recently renovated with new facilities. A lot of people preferred to visit this park.

Table 4.2.1: Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	90	25.8
Female	259	74.2

4.2.2 Respondents' Age

The total number of respondents in this study was 350. Table 4.2.2 shows that most of the respondents are in the age of 17 to 25 years old (63.3%). Meanwhile there are 23.8% of respondents aged 26 to 32 years old. Respondents at age 33 to 40 years old only 8.3% while the age 41 to 50 years old only 4.6%. Based on Kinczel et al. (2020), 68.1% of the respondents were aged 19-25 in the study of Recreational Activities and Motivation Among Young People in Hungary and Romania.

Table 4.2.2: Respondents' age

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
17 to 25 years old	221	63.3
26 to 32 years old	83	23.8
33 to 40 years old	29	8.3
41 to 50 years old	16	4.6

4.2.3 Respondents' race

Table 4.3.2 shows that this study obtained information on Malay respondents' where it was the highest number of respondents (85.7%). Second higher was Chinese (8.9%) while other races (3.7%). The least respondents was Indian (1.7%). A study that exploring the urban park use, preference and behaviours among the residents of Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia was shown that Malay respondents are higher than others which was 56.2% (Maruthaveeran, 2017).

Table 4.2.3: Respondents' race

Race	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Malay	299	85.7
Chinese	31	8.9
Indian	6	1.7
Other	13	3.7

4.2.4 Religion

There are a variety of respondents' religions including Islam, Buddha, Hindu and Christian (Table 4.2.4). The highest number was Islam (87.1%). The lowest number was Hindu respondents (0.9%). Meanwhile Buddha (4.9%) and Christian (7.2%).

Table 4.2.4: Respondents' religion

Religion	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Islam	304	87.1
Buddha	17	4.9
Hindu	3	0.9
Christian	25	7.2

4.2.5 Marital status

Respondents' marital status was also obtained in this study (Table 4.2.5). Most of the respondents was single (79.9%) There were 19.5% respondents married and 0.9% divorced.

Table 4.2.5: Marital status

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Single	278	79.9
Married	68	19.5
Divorced	3	0.9

4.2.6 Occupation sector

There were five different occupation sectors involved in this study (Table 4.2.6). The highest was student (51.9%) and private sector (31.2%). 7.2% of the respondents was self-employed while 6.3% was in the government sector. The lowest number of occupation sector was not working (3.4%). This is the opposite of a study that only had 16.6% of students' respondents (Maruthaveeran, 2017). This study was conducted at selected urban parks in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia such as Taman Tasik Perdana and Taman Tasik Titiwangsa.

Table 4.2.6: Occupation sector

Occupation sector	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Student	181	51.9
Government sector	22	6.3
Private sector	109	31.2
Self-employment	25	7.2
Not working	12	3.4

4.2.7 Income

This study also collected respondents' income monthly that shown in Table 4.2.7. Most of the respondents did not have income (43.0%) because of students and also not working. Respondents in the range of RM1,001 to RM3,000 was 22.6%. Besides, respondents in the range of RM3,001 to RM5,000 was 14.3% and below RM1,000 was 11.7%. The lowest number of

respondents were in the range RM5,001 to RM7,000 (4.3%) and RM7,001 and above (4.0%).

Table 4.2.7: Income

Income	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Below RM1,000	41	11.7
RM1,001 to RM3,000	79	22.6
RM3,001 to RM5,000	50	14.3
RM5,001 to RM7,000	15	4.3
RM7,001 and above	14	4.0
No income	150	43.0

4.3 Visitors' pattern use at Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya

The first objective of this study is to determine visitors' pattern use at Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya. Data obtained to know the pattern use of respondents based on their aim in visiting this park. A descriptive analysis used to calculate the percentage of the data.

4.3.1 Respondents' visitation to Taman Saujana Hijau

Based on Table 4.3.1, most of respondents was first time in visiting Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya (56.2%). Only 43.8% of the respondents that already visited this park.

Table 4.3.1: Respondents' visitation to Taman Saujana Hijau

Respondents visitation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	196	56.2
No	153	43.8

4.3.2 Frequency of visitation

From the Table 4.3.2, most of the respondents visited Taman Saujana Hijau just once (47.7%). Respondents that already visited twice is 15.5% while three times was 7.8% and between 4 to 9 times was 4.6%. The least number was more than 10 times (1.7%).

Table 4.3.2: Frequency of visitation

Frequency of Visitation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Once	166	47.7
Twice	54	15.5
Three times	27	7.8
Between 4-9 times	16	4.6
More than 10 times	6	1.7
Not related	79	22.7

4.3.3 Distance

The highest percentage of visitors' distance between their house and this park is more than 10km (57.0%). The least is 0 to 100m from house to this park (2.3%).

From the journal of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism a case study on visitor

motivation of peri urban parks found that the most of visitors are not from locals but mainly are visitors from other city (Vasilijevic et al., 2023). From this article, it stated that Kamenica Park is the oldest and the biggest park in Novi Sad and it was declared as protected asset. This can be the reason why most of the visitors are not from the locals.

Table 4.3.3: Distance

Distance	Frequency	Percentage (%)
0-100m	8	2.3
101-300m	12	3.4
301-600m	10	2.9
601m-1km	11	3.2
1.1km-2km	19	5.4
2.1km-5km	28	8.0
5.1km-10km	62	17.8
>10km	199	57.0

4.3.4 Transportation

Most of the respondents went to Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya by their own car (75.9%). Some of the respondents went to this park by motorcycle (8.3%), by taxi/e-hailing/grab (9.2%) and by bus (5.4%). According to Hallo and Manning (2009) visitors preferred to drive to see the scenery, one-way nature of road, seeing particular locations, to feel the tranquility and relaxing atmosphere. This study was about the visitors driving for pleasure and was conducted in Acadia National Park. most of the visitors love to drive to experience the aesthetic scenery.

Table 4.3.4: Transportation

Type of transportation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Taxi/e hailing/grab	32	9.2
Car	265	75.9
Bus	19	5.4
Motorcycle	29	8.3
Others	4	1.1

4.3.5 Accompany

Most of the respondents went to Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya with friends (51.9%) meanwhile 23.8% of respondents went to this park with family. The rest of the respondents went there with partners (16.6%) and alone (7.7%). Parks also meet the social need of every individual, this is shown in the study that visitors are having fun with family and friends in a park (Halkos et al., 2021). This study has been conducted in Antonis Tritsis Park and the objective was to find out the motivations of visitors and also the profile of the visitors.

Table 4.3.5: Accompany

With whom	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Alone	27	7.7
Friends	181	51.9
Family	83	23.8
Partner	58	16.6

4.3.6 Presence of children

Based on Table 4.3.6, most of respondents went to Taman Saujana Hijau without children (71.3%) and only 28.7% respondents brought children.

Table 4.3.6: Presence of children

Presence of Children	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	100	28.7
No	249	71.3

4.3.7 Number of children

Based on Table 4.3.7, respondents mostly brought 1 to 3 children (22.1%) to this park to do activities with them. Meanwhile parents that brought 4 to 6 children only 5.7% and 7 or more children was 3.7%.

Table 4.3.7: Number of children

No. of children.	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1-3	77	22.1
4-6	20	5.7
7	13	3.7
0	239	68.5

4.3.8 Time of visitation

In Table 4.3.8, respondents that preferred to visit Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya at 7 to 10 a.m. was 53.6%. Meanwhile 23.2% of respondents preferred to visit at 10a.m. to 12 noon. Only 18.6% of the respondents preferred to visit at 4 to 6p.m. Time preferences for 12 noon to 2 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. only 2.6% and 2.0%. From a survey that conducted in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, most of respondents chose to visit parks on morning and evening. One of the respondent stated that he preferred to visit in the morning because the fresh air. Meanwhile for respondent that chose to visit in the evening stated that he can bring children because it is not too hot and it is shady in the evening (Maruthaveeran, 2017).

Table 4.3.8: Time of visitation

Visit time	Frequency	Percentage (%)
7-10	187	53.6
10-12	81	23.2
12-2	9	2.6
2-4	7	2.0
4-6	65	18.6

4.3.9 Duration of visitation

Table 4.3.9 shows that 39.8% of the respondents preferred to spend time at Taman Saujana Hijau for two hours and 33.8% respondents preferred one hour. Besides, 13.2% respondents spend time for three hours while 10.6%

respondents chose to spend more than three hours at this park. Only 2.6% respondents spend time less than 30 minutes at Taman Saujana Hijau. A study in Hangzhou, China found that respondents will spend one to two hours in a park (Zhan et al., 2021). This may be due to lack of companions with whom to spend time in a park and also lack of recreational facilities.

Table 4.3.9: Duration of visitation

Spend time	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Less than 30 minutes	9	2.6
One hour	118	33.8
Two hours	139	39.8
Three hours	46	13.2
More than three hours	37	10.6

4.3.10 Days preferences

There are 80.8% of respondents that chose to go to Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya on weekends (Table 4.3.10). Some of respondents chose to go on weekdays (11.7%). The least preferences are on public holidays (7.4%). There is a research paper that investigate on difference in the recreational value of urban parks between weekdays and weekends in Berlin, German. Visitors are more interested to visit longer distances parks on weekends than weekdays (Bertram et al., 2017). Based on this study, on weekends the parks were used for parents to bring their children or for friends to spent time together.

Table 4.3.10: Days' preferences

Day visit	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Weekdays	41	11.7
Weekend	282	80.8
Public holidays	26	7.4

4.4 Visitors Motivation to visit Taman Saujana Hijau

Section C in this questionnaire was about the motivation factors that encourage visitors to visit Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya. The second objective of this study was to know the motivation factors of the visitors that visiting this park on their preferences. Some of the respondents visited to do social activities, to appreciate the scenery, to relax and to do physical activities. One-way ANOVA was used to compare the means of three or more independent groups. One independent variable has different levels or categories that define the groups being compared.

Based on the Table 4.4, researcher found that the most preferred motivation is on the nature which are to view scenic beauty (M=4.47), experience tranquility (M=4.42), take good pictures (M=4.35) and the landscape (M=4.32). This finding were supported by other study that stated Malaysians' main motivation in visiting a park was to get fresh air and to reduce stress (Maruthaveeran, 2017). This study was conducted at 5 major parks in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The parks that the researcher used were Taman Tasik Perdana, Taman Tasik Titiwangsa, Taman Tasik Permaisuri, Taman Tasik Metropolitan Batu and Taman Tasik

Metropolitan Kepong. This study also to know the park use including the visitation and safety in all five parks. From this study, he stated that the respondents preferred to strolling, relax with family and friends in parks or playgrounds with kids (Maruthaveeran, 2017). Based on study at the Antonis Tritsis Park, visitors' motivations were to be close with nature, enjoy the cool environment and appreciate the fresh air (Halkos et al., 2021). The research on Taman Saujana Hijau, researcher know that visitors that came to this park are mostly to do passive activities meanwhile physical activities are not popular among the visitors. This is contrast with a past study in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia that found people main motivation to a park was to do physical activities like jogging and light gym using the equipments that provided (Nath et al., 2018). This study was conducted at three different urban parks which are Lembah Kiara recreation park, Rimba Kiara Park and Zaaba Park.

Table 4.4: Motivation factors

Dimension	Motivations	Mean Score	Std. Dev.
Social	Friends same interest	4.00	1.132
	Do something with family	4.00	1.137
	Spend time with friends	4.17	1.093
	Make new friends	2.69	1.347
	To picnic	3.73	1.281
Nature	View scenic beauty	4.47	0.907
	Experience tranquility	4.42	0.914
	Learn about trees and vegetation	3.33	1.266
	The landscape	4.32	0.945
Relaxing	Take good pictures	4.35	0.955
	Be away from people	3.38	1.342
	Famous	3.65	1.185
Relaxing	See new and different things	3.91	1.103
Physical	Do aerobics	2.71	1.377
	Jogging	2.91	1.443
	Stay fit	3.24	1.290
	Cycling	2.37	1.369

Note: n=350

4.4.1 Mean comparison age on motivations

Table 4.4.1 shows the motivations between age group. The analysis indicated that there was differences on motivation in dimension of social which was 'friends same interest' at $F(3,349)=2.670$, $p=0.047$. Next, differences on 'do something with family' at $F(3,349)=2.892$, $p=0.035$. There also have differences on 'spend time with friends' at $F(3,349)=0.031$. Moreover, there was differences

on 'to picnic' at $F(3,349)=3.047$, $p=0.029$. for dimension of nature, there was only one motivation that show differences which was to see 'the landscape' at $F(3,349)=3.461$, $p=0.017$. On the other hand, the dimension of physical showed differences on two motivations. The differences on 'jogging' at $F(3,349)=0.660$, $p=0.006$. Also, differences on 'stay fit' at $F(3,349)=4.190$, $p=0.009$.

Basically, for all group of ages, they have the same motivations to go to Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya but only for age 17-25 chose to take good pictures. Based on Marutheevaran (2017) a study in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, most of the respondents stated that they visit a park to get fresh air and to reduce stress and relax. Moreover, this study found that only 39% of the respondents stated their main motivations are to do something with family and friends.

Table 4.4.1: ANOVA test of age on motivations

Dimension	Motivations	Age Group				F-value	P-value
		17-25	26-32	33-40	41-50		
Social	Friends same interest	3.98	4.12	4.21	3.31	2.670	0.047**
	Do something with family	3.87	4.11	4.41	4.31	2.892	0.035**
	Spend time with friends	4.19	4.23	4.21	3.38	2.995	0.031**
	Make new friends	2.63	2.69	3.10	2.63	1.077	0.359
	To picnic	3.72	3.80	4.03	2.88	3.047	0.029**
Nature	View scenic beauty	4.43	4.43	4.69	4.75	1.233	0.298
	Experience tranquility	4.38	4.43	4.62	4.63	0.913	0.435
	Learn about trees and vegetation	3.36	3.13	3.62	3.50	1.313	0.270
	The landscape	4.22	4.35	4.69	4.72	3.461	0.017**
Relaxing	Take good pictures	4.36	4.31	4.48	4.19	0.391	0.760
	Be away from people	3.33	3.46	3.59	3.19	0.513	0.674
	Famous	3.67	3.52	3.76	3.63	0.450	0.717
	See new and different things	3.95	3.88	3.90	3.56	0.627	0.598
Physical	Do aerobics	2.70	2.67	3.00	2.44	0.660	0.577
	Jogging	2.72	3.07	3.45	3.56	4.190	0.006**
	Stay fit	3.10	3.30	3.86	3.69	3.934	0.009**
	Cycling	2.42	2.39	2.14	2.06	0.648	0.585

Note: n=350, p<0.05 and df=3,349

4.4.2 Mean comparison race on motivations

Tables 4.4.2 shows the motivations between race of visitors at Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya. From the analysis it indicated that there was differences on 'do something with family' at $F(3,349)=3.423$, $p=0.017$. In addition, there was

differences on 'be away from people' at $F(3,349)=5.076$, $p=0.002$. From a study in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, researcher found that Malay respondents are higher than other ethnic where Malay (56.2%), Chinese (24.4%) and Indian (19.4%) (Maruthaveeran, 2017).

Table 4.4.2: ANOVA test of race on motivations

Dimension	Motivations	Race				F-value	P-value
		Malay	Chinese	Indian	Other		
Social	Friends same interest	4.02	4.10	3.67	3.54	0.991	0.397
	Do something with family	3.99	4.39	3.67	3.23	3.423	0.017**
	Spend time with friends	4.17	4.26	4.17	3.77	0.647	0.586
	Make new friends	2.69	2.84	3.17	1.92	1.800	0.147
	To picnic	3.73	3.94	3.33	3.46	0.647	0.586
	Nature	View scenic beauty	4.47	4.58	4.50	4.23	0.455
	Experience tranquility	4.42	4.52	4.67	4.15	0.625	0.599
	Learn about trees and vegetation	3.33	3.35	3.83	3.15	0.401	0.753
	The landscape	4.30	4.61	4.33	3.92	1.804	0.146
Relaxing	Take good pictures	4.36	4.48	4.67	3.69	2.522	0.058
	Be away from people	3.35	3.94	4.17	2.38	5.076	0.002**
	Famous	3.63	4.03	3.33	3.08	2.276	0.080
	See new and different things	3.89	4.03	4.17	3.85	0.272	0.846
Physical	Do aerobics	2.73	2.52	3.17	2.46	0.586	0.625
	Jogging	2.91	3.10	3.17	2.08	1.693	0.168
	Stay fit	3.26	3.26	3.33	2.69	0.813	0.487
	Cycling	2.36	2.29	3.50	2.38	1.408	0.240

Note: $n=350$, $p<0.05$ and $df=3,349$

4.4.3 Mean comparison religion on motivations

Table 4.4.3 shows that there are no significant values between religion and motivations of visitors at Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya. For Islam the respondents chose to view scenic beauty (M=4.45), experience tranquility (M=4.40) and take good pictures (M=4.35). For Buddha respondents, they chose to spend time with friends (4.65), be with friends same interest (M=4.59) and view scenic (M=4.47) and the landscape (M=4.47). for Hindu, the highest mean was for view scenic (5.00), experience tranquility (M=5.00) and learn about trees and vegetation (M=4.67). Lastly, for Christians respondents, the highest mean was view scenic beauty (M=4.64), experience tranquility (M=4.60) and the landscape (M=4.56). However, religion does not show any significance value on the motivations.

Table 4.4.3: ANOVA test of religion on motivations

Dimension	Motivations	Religion				F-value	P-value
		Islam	Buddha	Hindu	Christian		
Social	Friends same interest	4.00	4.59	3.67	3.64	2.491	0.060
	Do something with family	3.96	4.41	4.33	4.04	0.938	0.422
	Spend time with friends	4.16	4.65	4.33	3.92	1.554	0.200
	Make new friends	2.69	2.41	3.67	2.60	0.805	0.492
	To picnic	3.69	3.88	4.33	3.96	0.648	0.585
Nature	View scenic beauty	4.45	4.47	5.00	4.64	0.677	0.567
	Experience tranquility	4.40	4.35	5.00	4.60	0.782	0.504
	Learn about trees and vegetation	3.31	3.12	4.67	3.56	1.571	0.196
	The landscape	4.29	4.47	4.33	4.56	0.806	0.491
Relaxing	Take good pictures	4.35	4.24	4.67	4.44	0.263	0.852
	Be away from people	3.35	3.94	4.00	3.32	1.293	0.277
	Famous	3.62	3.82	3.67	3.76	0.244	0.865
	See new and different things	3.88	3.82	4.67	4.24	1.340	0.261
Physical	Do aerobics	2.72	2.47	3.67	2.56	0.765	0.514
	Jogging	2.90	2.82	3.67	2.88	0.298	0.826
	Stay fit	3.25	2.82	3.67	3.32	0.739	0.530
	Cycling	2.37	1.88	3.67	2.56	1.785	0.150

Note: n=350, p<0.05 and df=3,349

4.4.4 Mean comparison marital status on motivations

Table 4.4.4 shows the motivations between visitors' marital status including single, married and divorced. There was differences on 'do something with family' at $F(2,349)=3.602$, $p=0.028$. Also there was differences on 'jogging' at

$F(2,349)=3.100$, $p=0.046$. In urban parks, visitors mostly visit to spend time with relatives and friends, mental rejuvenation and relaxation, doing physical activities and experiencing nature (Addas, 2021). This study was conducted in Saudi Arabia to explore the pattern of use and accessibility of urban green spaces.

Table 4.4.4: ANOVA test of marital status on motivations

Dimension	Motivations	Marital status			F-value	p-value
		Single	Married	Divorced		
Social	Be with friends same interest	4.05	3.79	4.00	1.403	0.247
	Do something with family	3.91	4.32	4.00	3.602	0.028**
	Spend time with friends	4.22	3.91	4.67	2.551	0.079
	Make new friends	2.69	2.63	3.00	0.136	0.873
Nature	To picnic	3.77	3.62	2.33	2.193	0.113
	View scenic beauty	4.46	4.51	4.67	0.181	0.834
	Experience tranquility	4.39	4.56	4.33	0.961	0.383
	Learn about trees and vegetation	3.35	3.25	3.33	0.178	0.837
Relaxing	The landscape	4.26	4.56	4.00	2.946	0.054
	Take good pictures	4.39	4.19	4.33	1.210	0.299
	Be away from people	3.38	3.37	3.67	0.071	0.931
	Famous	3.69	3.43	3.67	1.400	0.248
Physical	See new and different things	3.98	3.65	3.33	2.910	0.056
	Do aerobics	2.72	2.68	2.67	0.024	0.977
	Jogging	2.81	3.22	4.00	3.100	0.046**
	Stay fit	3.16	3.53	4.00	2.828	0.061
	Cycling	2.42	2.16	3.00	1.269	0.282

Note: $n=350$, $p<0.05$ and $df=2,349$

4.4.5 Mean comparison occupation sector on motivations

Table 4.4.5 shows the motivations between occupation sector. The occupation sector includes student, government, private, self-employment and not working. Based on this analysis it indicated that there was differences on motivation of 'do something with family' at $F(4,349)=2.688$, $p=0.031$. Other than that there were two differences on dimension of physical which were jogging at $F(4,349)=3.314$, $p=0.011$ also on stay fit at $F(4,349)=3.385$, $p=0.010$. Exercising in green spaces such as walking, jogging or cycling can bring well-being benefits and this has been proved in number of studies that have positive feedback on mental and physical health for all age groups (Pretty et al., 2016; Nath et al., 2018).

Table 4.4.5: ANOVA test of occupation sectors on motivations

Dimension	Motivations	Occupation sector					F-value	p-value
		Student	Government	Private	Self employ	Not working		
Social	Be with friends same interest	3.98	3.82	4.05	4.04	4.08	0.218	0.928
	Do something with family	3.83	4.09	4.27	3.88	4.08	2.688	0.031**
	Spend time with friends	4.22	3.86	4.25	3.96	3.67	1.521	0.196
	Make new friends	2.60	2.50	2.77	3.08	2.67	0.951	0.435
	To picnic	3.84	3.09	3.65	3.64	4.08	2.088	0.082

Note: $n=350$, $p<0.05$ and $df=4,349$

Table 4.4.5: Continued

Dimension	Motivations	Occupation sector					F-value	P-value
		Student	Government	Private	Self employ	Not working		
Nature	View scenic beauty	4.46	4.73	4.46	4.60	3.92	1.703	0.149
	Experience tranquility	4.39	4.55	4.46	4.60	4.00	1.088	0.362
	Learn about trees and vegetation	3.40	3.09	3.34	3.40	2.50	1.665	0.158
	The landscape	4.28	4.55	4.34	4.56	3.75	1.931	0.105
Relaxing	Take good pictures	4.41	4.00	4.32	4.56	3.92	1.907	0.109
	Be away from people	3.34	2.82	3.51	3.64	3.25	1.555	0.186
	Famous See new and different things	3.67 4.01	3.55 3.64	3.67 3.90	3.60 3.72	3.17 3.42	0.573 1.475	0.683 0.209
Physical	Do aerobics	2.67	2.77	2.83	2.48	2.50	0.520	0.721
	Jogging	2.66	3.36	3.22	2.96	2.67	3.314	0.011**
	Stay fit	3.06	3.91	3.45	3.16	2.92	3.385	0.010**
	Cycling	2.40	1.86	2.48	2.04	2.58	1.385	0.239

Note: n=350, p<0.05 and df=4,349

4.4.6 Mean comparison income on motivations

Table 4.4.6 shows the motivations between respondents' income. Based on this data, people that visited Taman Saujana Hijau Putrajaya was to view scenic beauty, only respondents with income below than RM1,000 not choosing this motivation. All dimension of income agreed that the motivation to visit Taman

Saujana Hijau was to experience tranquility. Relaxation and experience of nature, educational and cultural activities and activities for children are three main motivations that make people come and spend time in a park (Halkos et al., 2021).

However, from this table, it indicated that there was differences on motivation of 'do something with family' at $F(5,349)=3.009$, $p=0.011$. Besides, there also have differences on 'spend time with family' at $F(5,349)=2.478$, $p=0.032$. Meanwhile for dimension of relaxing there was only one that shows differences which was to see new and different things at $F(5,349)=2.544$, $p=0.028$. For dimension physical, there were two motivations that show differences. First on jogging at $F(5,349)=3.429$, $p=0.005$. Second on stay fit at $F(5,349)=2.441$, $p=0.034$.

Table 4.4.6: ANOVA test of income on motivations

Dimension	Motivations	Income						F-value	p-value
		<1,000	1,001-3,000	3,001-5,000	5,001-7,000	7,001 and above	No income		
Social	Be with friends same interest	4.05	4.28	3.88	3.44	3.86	3.96	1.984	0.080
	Do something with family	3.71	4.14	4.14	4.69	4.36	3.85	3.009	0.011**
	Spend time with friends	4.22	4.43	3.92	3.56	4.14	4.17	2.478	0.032**
	Make new friends	2.90	2.73	2.68	2.63	3.57	2.53	1.857	0.101
	To picnic	3.76	3.58	3.58	3.25	3.93	3.86	1.322	0.254
Nature	View scenic beauty	4.37	4.54	4.34	4.81	4.57	4.46	0.913	0.473
	Experience tranquility	4.32	4.54	4.34	4.69	4.43	4.39	0.784	0.562

Note: n=350, $p<0.05$ and $df=5,349$

Table 4.4.6: Continued

Dimension	Motivations	Income						F-value	P-value
		<1,000	1,001-3,000	3,001-5,000	5,001-7,000	7,001 and above	No income		
Nature	Learn about trees and vegetation	3.54	3.34	2.94	3.19	4.00	3.35	2.033	0.074
	The landscape	4.37	4.35	4.30	4.94	4.50	4.21	1.970	0.083
Relaxing	Take good pictures	4.32	4.48	4.18	4.25	4.29	4.37	0.686	0.635
	Be away from people	3.54	3.39	3.42	3.13	4.21	3.27	1.520	0.183
	Famous	3.73	3.71	3.56	3.56	3.93	3.60	0.357	0.878
	See new and different things	3.85	4.04	3.58	3.38	4.36	3.99	2.544	0.028**
Physical	Do aerobics	2.83	2.82	2.44	2.63	3.64	2.64	1.953	0.085
	Jogging	3.05	3.10	3.00	3.38	3.86	2.60	3.429	0.005**
	Stay fit	3.22	3.38	3.28	3.75	4.00	3.04	2.441	0.034**
	Cycling	2.66	2.38	2.12	2.25	2.64	2.37	0.832	0.528

Note: n=350, p<0.05 and df=5,349

4.5 T-Test Analysis

A t-test is a hypothesis testing tool used to compare the means of two groups, often in the context of statistical analysis. Independent sample t-test is used when there are two independent groups. It is used to see if the means of these two groups are statistically different from each other.

4.5.1 Mean comparison gender on motivations

From table 4.5.1, it shows male prefer to go to Taman Saujana Hijau to experience tranquility (M=4.40), view scenic beauty (M=4.38), the landscape (M=4.25), and to take good pictures (M=4.25). Meanwhile for female, they prefer to view scenic (M=4.50), experience tranquility (M=4.43), take good pictures (M=4.40) and the landscape (M=4.34). Khairussalleh and Hussain (2017) stated that women typically prefer for passive activities than men. Basically, male and female have the same motivations in visiting Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya but only take good pictures have significance value (p-value = 0.008). People desire to breath clean air, enjoy the weather and take in the sight, including the beauty of the landscape, vegetation and fauna (Halkos et al., 2021).

Table 4.5.1: Mean comparison on gender

Dimension	Motivations	Gender		F-value	p-value
		Male	Female		
Social	Be with friends same interest	3.79	4.08	15.575	0.000**
	Do something with family	3.79	4.07	2.574	0.110
	Spend time with friends	3.86	4.28	8.557	0.004**
	Make new friends	2.70	2.68	2.668	0.103
	To picnic	3.57	3.79	2.913	0.089
Nature	View scenic beauty	4.38	4.50	1.191	0.276
	Experience tranquility	4.40	4.43	1.137	0.287
	Learn about trees and vegetation	3.25	3.36	1.020	0.313
	The landscape	4.25	4.34	1.154	0.284

Note: n=350, p<0.05 and df=1,349

Dimension	Motivations	Gender		F-value	P-value
		Male	Female		
Relaxing	Take good pictures	4.23	4.40	7.117	0.008**
	Be away from people	3.63	3.30	0.224	0.637
	Famous	3.67	3.64	0.957	0.329
	See new and different things	3.85	3.93	1.608	0.206
Physical	Do aerobics	2.56	2.77	3.095	0.079
	Jogging	2.92	2.90	1.476	0.225
	Stay fit	3.19	3.26	0.917	0.339
	Cycling	2.38	2.37	2.831	0.093

Note: n=350, p<0.05 and df=1,349

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter includes the conclusion, implications of research findings and recommendations for future research.

5.1 Conclusion

The first objective was to determine visitors' pattern use at Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya. Based on the descriptive analysis only 43.8% of the respondents that already visited this park more than once. Frequency of visitation more than 10 times only 1.7% from the total of respondents. Most of the respondents are not the residents of Putrajaya. From the analysis of distance, 57.0% of respondents took 10km and above to visit Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya. From the analysis, researcher found that most of the respondents visited this park by their own car (75.9%). Based on the survey and analysis, people come to this park with their friends (51.9%) and family (23.8%). Respondents are highly not bringing children to this park (71.3%). For time of visitation, people preferred to visit at 7 to 10 a.m. (53.6%) and most of respondents spent time more than 2 hours in this park (39.8%). Lastly, most of the respondents chose to visit this park on weekends (80.8%).

For the second objective is to identify the motivation factors that encourage visitors to visit Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya. Based on the One-Way ANOVA analysis, respondents' motivation to visit this park was to view scenic beauty, experience tranquility, take good pictures, the landscape and to spend time with friends. From this study, researcher found that visitors' motivation was to feel the nature of Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya.

To conclude, visitors' motivation to Taman Saujana Hijau is to appreciate the nature. The intangible factors that make people come to this park to spend time with friends and family.

5.2 Recommendations

In order to increase satisfaction and to attract more visitors to Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya, improvement in the quality of equipment or facilities are needed. The management of this park can use these suggestions to make improvement. After finishing this study, reseacher have some recommendations on this park which are;

- a) The management should increase interesting promotion in social media.
- b) Make new attraction to invite larger scale of visitors.
- c) Provide more equipments for adult to do physical exercises.

5.3 Limitation of the Study

This study was involved people that have visited Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya. The limitation on this study was researcher are not collecting data on visitors' state to know which state that contributed in the number of visitors to this park. Hence, due to time constraints to collect data, the number of visitors are limited to 350. If researcher can spend more time on collecting data, the larger number of visitors can be involved, there could be a variety of results on this study. Furthermore, researcher mostly went to the site on weekends due to transportation issue and time constraints. If researcher can go on the weekdays and public holidays the data could be variety in terms of demographic especially on ethnic. The variety in socio-demographic represents big scale data in this study.

5.4 Implication

This study purposed to investigate the visitors' pattern use and motivation to Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya. The community or potential stakeholders can use the data and results obtained as basis to make improvement in urban parks. The improvement in management can attract more people to do recreation activities on their off days. The effect, Malaysian can start to do healthy lifestyle and do social activities.

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APPENDICES



An Investigating the Usage Patterns and Motivations of Visitors to Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya / *Kajian Corak Penggunaan dan Motivasi Pengunjung ke Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya*

Dear Respondent,

I am Farihatul Aini Balqis binti Md Fahim, a student of Faculty of Forestry and Environment, Universiti Putra Malaysia. I am a student in the final year of my Bachelor of Parks and Recreation Science (Hons) degree and I am currently conducting a survey on the topic "**An Investigating the Usage Patterns and Motivations of Visitors to Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya**". The aim of this study is to investigate the usage patterns and motivations of visitors to Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya.

In order to achieve the aim, there are several research objectives that were highlighted as follows:

1. To determine visitors' pattern use at Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya.
2. To identify the motivational factors that encourage visitors to visit Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya.

Therefore, I would be grateful if you could take 15 minutes to complete this survey. All information will be kept CONFIDENTIAL and will not be shared with any third parties. Thank you for your participation in my study.

Responden yang dihormati,

*Saya Farihatul Aini Balqis binti Md Fahim, pelajar Fakulti Perhutanan dan Alam Sekitar, Universiti Putra Malaysia. Saya merupakan pelajar tahun akhir Ijazah Sarjana Muda Sains Taman dan Rekreasi (Kepujian) dan saya kini sedang menjalankan tinjauan mengenai tajuk "**Kajian Corak Penggunaan dan Motivasi Pengunjung ke Taman***

Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya". Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji corak penggunaan dan motivasi pengunjung Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya. Bagi mencapai matlamat tersebut, terdapat beberapa objektif kajian yang telah diketengahkan seperti berikut:

1. Menentukan penggunaan corak pengunjung di Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya.
2. Mengenalpasti faktor-faktor motivasi yang mendorong pengunjung berkunjung ke Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya.

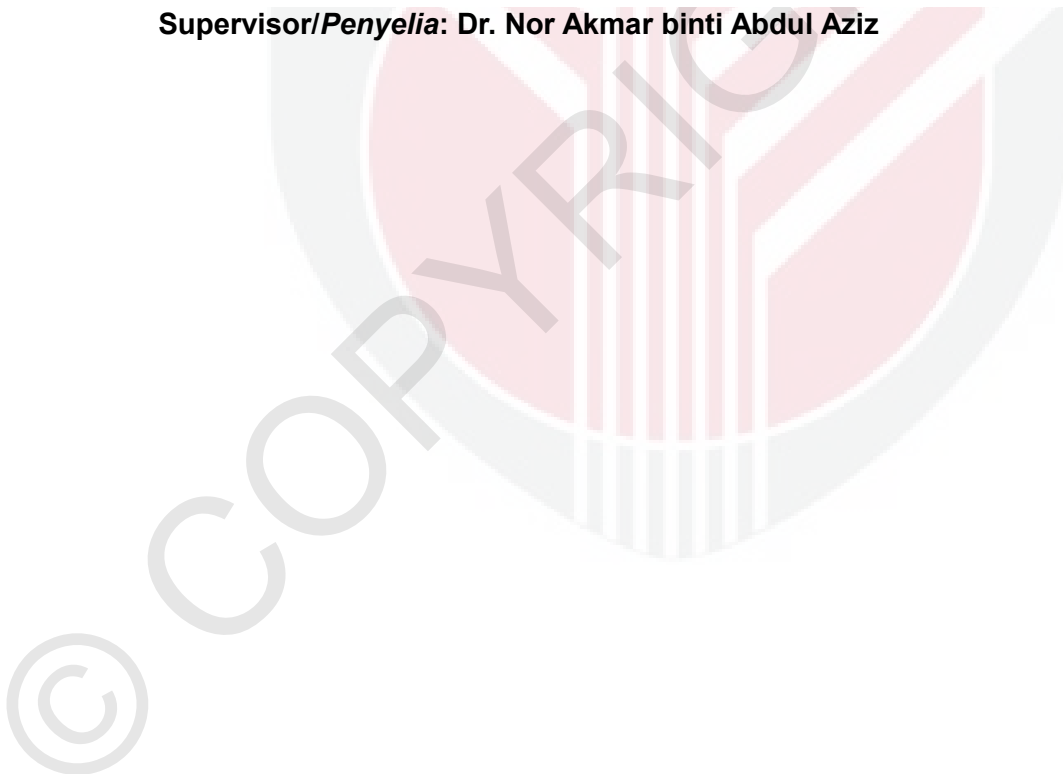
Oleh itu, saya amat berterima kasih sekiranya anda dapat mengambil masa 15 minit untuk melengkapkan tinjauan ini. Semua maklumat akan dirahsiakan dan tidak akan dikongsi dengan mana-mana pihak ketiga. Terima kasih atas penyertaan anda dalam kajian saya.

If you have any questions, please contact me via / Sebarang soalan boleh hubungi saya melalui:

Email / E-mel: 205279@student.upm.edu.my

Contact number / Nombor telefon: 019-5291939

Supervisor/Penyelia: Dr. Nor Akmar binti Abdul Aziz



Section A : Demographic / Bahagian A : Demografik

Gender / Jantina

Male / *Lelaki* ()

Female / *Perempuan* ()

Age / Umur

17 to 25 years old / *17 ke 25 tahun* ()

26 to 32 years old / *26 ke 32 tahun* ()

33 to 40 years old / *33 ke 40 tahun* ()

41 to 50 years old / *41 ke 50 tahun* ()

51 to 60 years old / *51 k3 60 tahun* ()

60 years old and above / *60 tahun ke atas* ()

Race / Bangsa

Malay / *Melayu* ()

Chinese / *Cina* ()

Indian / *India* ()

Other / *Lain-lain*:

Religion / Agama

Islam / *Islam* ()

Buddha / *Budha* ()

Hindu / *Hindu* ()

Christian / *Kristian* ()

Other / *Lain-lain*:

Marital status / Status perkahwinan

Single / *Bujang* ()

Married / *Berkahwin* ()

Divorced / *Bercerai* ()

Occupation sector/ *Sektor pekerjaan*

- Student / Pelajar ()
- Government sector / *Sektor Kerajaan* ()
- Private sector / *Sektor swasta* ()
- Self-employment / *Bekerja sendiri* ()
- Not working / *Tidak bekerja* ()

Income / *Pendapatan*

- Below RM1,000 / *Bawah RM1,000* ()
- RM1,001 to RM3,000 / *RM1,001 ke RM3,000* ()
- RM3,001 to RM5,000 / *RM3,001 ke RM5,000* ()
- RM5,001 to RM7,000 / *RM5,001 ke RM7,000* ()
- RM7,001 and above / *RM7,001 ke atas* ()
- No income / *Tiada pendapatan* ()

Section B / *Bahagian B*

Determine visitors' pattern use at Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya. / *Menentukan penggunaan corak pengunjung di Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya.*

1. Is this the first time you visited Taman Saujana Hijau Putrajaya?
Adakah ini kali pertama anda berkunjung ke Taman Saujana Hijau Putrajaya?

Yes / *Ya* ()

No / *Tidak* ()

2. If No, in average, how many time(s) have you visited Taman Saujana Hijau in a past month?

Jika Tidak, secara purata, berapa kalikah anda telah melawat ke Taman Saujana Hijau dalam tempoh sebulan yang lalu?

Once / *Sekali* ()

Twice / *Dua kali* ()

Three times / *Tiga kali* ()

Between 4-9 times / *Antara 4-9 kali* ()

More than 10 times / *Lebih 10 kali* ()

3. How long the distance between your house and Taman Saujana Hijau? / Berapakah jarak rumah anda dengan Taman Saujana Hijau?

0 -100 m ()

101m - 300m ()

301m - 600m ()

601m - 1km ()

1.1km - 2km ()

2.1km - 5km ()

5.1km- 10km ()

>10km ()

4. How do you get to Taman Saujana Hijau? / Bagaimana anda ke Taman Saujana Hijau?

Taxi/ ehailing/ grab / Teksi/ e-hailing/ grab ()

Car / Kereta ()

Bus / Bas ()

Motorcycle / Motorsikal ()

Other / Lain-lain

5. Who accompany you when you visiting Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya?/Siapakah yang menemani anda berkunjung ke Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya?

Alone / Sendiri ()

Friends / Rakan ()

Family / Keluarga ()

Partner / Pasangan ()

6. Is there any children with you while visiting Taman Saujana Hijau? / Adakah ada kanak-kanak yang bersama anda dalam kunjungan ini?

Yes / Ya ()

No / Tidak ()

7. If Yes, state the number of children. / *Jika ada, sila nyatakan bilangan kanak-kanak tersebut.*

1-3 children / *1 ke 3 orang kanak-kanak* ()

4-6 children / *4-6 orang kanak-kanak* ()

7 children and above / *7 orang kanak-kanak dan ke atas* ()

8. What time did you prefer to visit Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya? / *Masa bilakah anda memilih untuk mengunjungi Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya?*

7 a.m. - 10 a.m. ()

10 a.m. - 12 p.m. ()

12 p.m. - 2 p.m. ()

2 p.m. - 4 p.m. ()

4 p.m. - 6 p.m. ()

9. In average how long did you spend time at Taman Saujana Hijau? / *Secara purata berapa lama anda meluangkan masa di Taman Saujana Hijau?*

Less than 30 minute / *Kurang dari 30 minit* ()

One hour / *Satu jam* ()

Two hours / *Dua jam* ()

Three hours / *Tiga jam* ()

More than three hours / *Lebih dari tiga jam* ()

10. Usually when did you go Taman Saujana Hijau? / *Kebiasaannya bila anda ke Taman Saujana Hijau?*

Weekdays / *Hari bekerja* ()

Weekend / *Hujung minggu* ()

Public holidays / *Cuti am* ()

Section C / Bahagian C

Motivation factors that encourage visitors to visit Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya. / *Mengenalpasti faktor-faktor motivasi yang mendorong pengunjung berkunjung ke Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya.*

1 - Strongly disagree / *Sangat tidak setuju*

2 - Disagree / *Tidak setuju*

3 - Neutral / *Neutral*

4 - Agree / *Setuju*

5 - Strongly agree / *Sangat setuju*

Bil.	Question / Soalan	Scale / Skala				
		1	2	3	4	5
		Sangat tidak setuju	Tidak setuju	Neutral	Setuju	Sangat setuju
1.	I visit Taman Saujana Hijau to be with my friends that have same interest / <i>Saya melawat Taman Saujana Hijau untuk bersama rakan yang mempunyai minat yang sama. sosial</i>					
2	To do something with my family / <i>Untuk melakukan sesuatu dengan keluarga saya. sosial</i>					
3	To spend time with my friends / <i>Untuk meluangkan masa dengan rakan-rakan. sosial</i>					
4	I visited this park to make new friends / <i>Saya mengunjungi taman untuk menambah kenalan. sosial</i>					
5	I come to Taman Saujana Hijau to picnic / <i>Saya datang ke Taman Saujana Hijau untuk berkelah. sosial</i>					
6	I visit to view the scenic beauty / <i>Saya mengunjungi untuk melihat keindahan pemandangan. alam</i>					
7	I visit Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya to experience tranquillity / <i>Saya mengunjungi Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya untuk merasai ketenangan. alam</i>					
8	I come to learn more about trees and vegetation / <i>Saya datang untuk mempelajari lebih banyak tentang</i>					

	<i>pokok dan tumbuh-tumbuhan. alam</i>					
9	The landscape make me visited this park / <i>Landskap taman membuatkan saya mengunjunginya. alam</i>					
10	To take good pictures / <i>Untuk mengambil gambar. psikologi</i>					
11	I visit to be a away from crowds of people / <i>Saya mengunjungi taman ini untuk menjauhi orang ramai. psikologi</i>					
12	I visit Taman Saujana Hijau because it is famous / <i>Saya mengunjungi taman ini kerana ianya popular. psikologi</i>					
13	To see new and different things / <i>Untuk melihat perkara baru dan berlainan. psikologi</i>					
14	To do aerobics / <i>Untuk melakukan senamrobik. fizikal</i>					
15	I usually jogging at Taman Saujana Hijau / <i>Saya selalunya berjoging di Taman Saujana Hijau. fizikal</i>					
16	I go to Taman Saujana Hijau to stay fit / <i>Saya datang ke Taman Saujana Hijau untuk kekalkan bentuk fizikal.</i>					
17	I do cycling activities / <i>Saya melakukan aktiviti berbasikal. fizikal</i>					

Thank you for filling this survey / *Terima kasih telah mengisi soal selidik ini.*



Figure 1: Respondents filled google form



Figure 2: Taman Saujana Hijau map



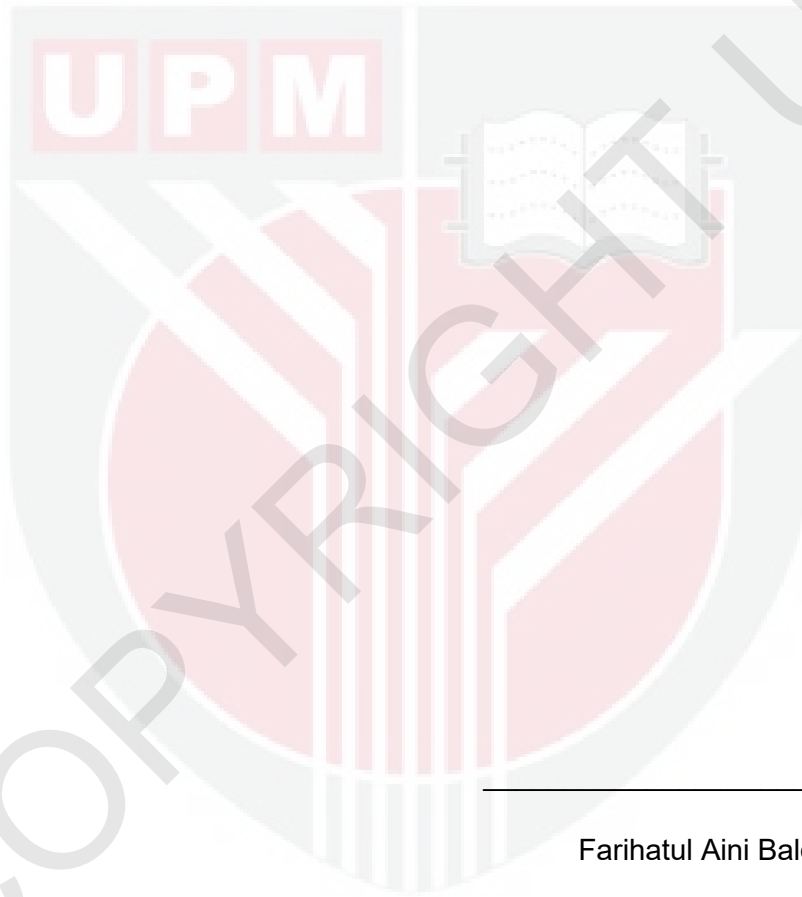
Figure 3: One of resting area



Figure 4: Trail at Taman Saujana Hijau

PUBLICATION OF THE PROJECT UNDERTAKING

This is to certify that I have no objection to publish the project entitle “An Investigation of the Pattern Use and Motivations of Visitors to Taman Saujana Hijau, Putrajaya” by the supervisor in a joint authorship. However, it has to be evaluated by Faculty of Forestry, Universiti Putra Malaysia and published in the form approved by the faculty



Farihatul Aini Balqis binti Md Fahim

Date: February 2024