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Application of the Public Space Concept in the Strategic Development of the Master Plan for the Integrated International Islamic University of Indonesia in Depok, West Java

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ABSTRACT
University activities play a significant role in land use change, driving economic growth, and shaping neighborhood structure. This research aims to analyze the application of the public space concept in the strategic development of the master plan of Universitas Islam Internasional Indonesia (UIII). This research uses a literature study method and a combination of quantitative and qualitative approaches. Data were collected through site analysis, design concept, zoning, and sustainability management. The results show that the application of public space in UIII emphasizes the principles of sustainability, connectedness, and social functions to support academic, cultural, and religious activities. The discussion includes elements of green open space, environmentally friendly mobility, and integration of buildings with natural landscapes that create a comfortable and aesthetic environment. This research concludes that the development of public spaces in UIII successfully reflects the values of sustainability, social connectedness, and Islamic identity that support the university's function as a center of global civilization.

Introduction

Activities at universities are one of the factors that influence changes in land use. The presence of universities can trigger various other activities, such as increased demand for land, as well as an increase in the economy caused by the needs of the community, both migrants and local residents. This research uses the literature study method to explore the influence of land use change. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that activities in higher education play an important role in land use change. Activities at the college can also shape the structure of the neighbourhood, including land use patterns and various other activities that develop from the presence of the college, such as the economic facilities and infrastructure.

State Universities with Legal Entity status (PTN BH) actually have wider autonomy. This means that PTN BH can manage its internal affairs more independently. For example, PTN BH has

the authority to open new study programs or close programs that are no longer relevant. In addition, financial and personnel matters are also self-regulated by the PTN. Another benefit is transparency and the ability to provide relevant information in a timely manner in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and reporting standards to stakeholders.

Changing the status of a PTN to PTN BH requires improvements in the reputation and quality of the university. This includes improvements at the institutional, resource, and graduate levels. The main objective of the change in status to PTN BH is to improve the overall quality. The construction of UIII is based on seven key principles: preserving lasting beauty, forming an epistemic community, creating a pedestrian environment, providing a bicycle-friendly environment, being future-oriented, being iconic, being a centre of civilization, and harmonizing with nature. The UIII campus is divided into three zones. The first zone includes the rectorate building, mosque, library, faculty buildings, area infrastructure, landscape and green open space, and Echo Sanctuary Park. The second zone includes the student area, which consists of the student activity centre, bookstore, university mall, sports facilities, residential campus for professors and lecturers, staff, student families, and student apartments, as well as MEP buildings for the rehabilitation of old buildings. The third zone consists of the faculty area and study centre (study centre, scholars centre, training centre), as well as the civilization area, which includes a museum, Islamic art and culture performance centre, and a multipurpose/convention hall.

The construction of UIII is divided into three stages. The first phase runs from 2018 to 2020. The second phase is carried out from 2020 to 2023. Meanwhile, the third phase will take place from 2023 to 2024. Phase I construction was carried out by the Ministry of Religious Affairs. I consisted of three packages: the rectorate building, faculty building A (which includes the Faculties of Islamic Studies, Education, and Humanities Social Sciences), and the Three Pillars Area, which includes the mosque and library at the centre of the campus. Phase II of the UIII Campus development undertaken by the Ministry of PUPR includes several key projects. These include the construction of the Central Library Building, consisting of 8 floors with an area of 16,556 m2 that can accommodate up to 1000 visitors, Student Apartments, as well as the Campus Mosque, which has 2 floors with an area of 5200 m2 and a capacity of 1,880 worshipers. Other projects include the construction of the Central Library, which also has 8 floors with an area of 16,556 m2 and can accommodate 1000 visitors, as well as the construction of the Block I Apartment for Students with an area of 12,615 m2, which consists of 8 floors and has 268 room units.

The Ministry of PUPR is carrying out the construction of Phase III of the UIII campus, including the construction of Faculty Building B, which will have 4 floors and an area of 14,590 m2, 10 units of Lecturer Housing, and the *Reduce Reuse Recycle* Waste Processing Station (TPS3R).

The research methodology applies epistemology philosophically with a logical hypothetical verified-deduct hypothetical verificative approach. Evaluation of the quality of research methods that produce new formulas becomes a valid and publicly tested standard. It is important to consider the role and value of the pre, process and benefit stages of research to ensure that the quality of research produced has a positive impact on the scientific development of researchers. Researchers

play a central role in adjusting to the field situation. Research objectives, both theoretical and practical, should always follow explicit and implicit principles in every step of research to increase its benefits for the advancement of life. The scientific consequence of research benefits is the dissemination of research results to the user community, which is greatly influenced by the ability of researchers and the scientific community to develop and clarify the identity of research methodologies within the relevant disciplines.

Research Methods

Based on the explanation above, the research on the redesign of the *master plan* at the planning stage of the International Islamic University of Indonesia *master plan* is a scientific research. *Master plan* redesign is a complex process and requires a scientific approach to obtain accurate and objective results. Scientific research involves the use of systematic research methodologies, data analysis, and adherence to scientific principles. To *master plan* the International Islamic University of Indonesia in a scientific manner, it is necessary to collect measurable data, apply valid research methods, and use appropriate analytical tools.

Quantitative research uses previously researched data to produce new works or discoveries. Data measurements can be obtained (obtained) and are based on statistical methods and adapted to other methods while paying attention to the content of quantification. The quantitative approach draws attention by relating variables to human symptoms. Furthermore, objective theory can be used to investigate the importance of the relationship between variables in the quantitative approach (Hermawan & Hariyanto, 2022). Quantitative approaches are usually used for research involving testable hypotheses and measurable data. This approach aims to measure variables, explain relationships between variables, and find patterns or trends in the data.

For the *master plan* redesign planning assessment at Universitas Islam Internasional Indonesia, a combination approach, or blended approach, uses both quantitative and qualitative methods to collect thorough and in-depth data. These methods allow researchers to provide more complete data and understand sustainable aspects from multiple perspectives. Data analysis is an important stage in understanding and interpreting the data obtained during the research process. To understand and interpret the data collected, an important step to take is data analysis.

Results and Discussion

Public space at the International Islamic University of Indonesia

Universitas Islam Internasional Indonesia (UIII) in Depok, West Java, is one of the universities that integrated the concept of public space in its master plan design to create an environment that is sustainable, inclusive, and reflects Islamic values. The concept reflects Matthew Carmona view of quality public space design, which emphasizes sustainability, social connectedness, and flexibility of use.

The design of public spaces at UIII takes sustainability holistically into account, encompassing environmental, economic and social aspects. The use of eco-friendly materials, energy efficiency, and green open spaces are integral to the planning. Social sustainability is also

pursued through designs that support social interaction among campus users, such as parks, pedestrian paths, and recreational areas.

Involving students, staff and the local community in the design process of public spaces is a priority to ensure the relevance of the design to user needs. This approach is in line with Carmona's principles that emphasize the importance of community involvement in creating inclusive public spaces.

UIII's public spaces are designed with comfort, accessibility and aesthetics in mind. Good connections between public spaces and surrounding buildings, such as the campus mosque and cultural center, reflect the principle of connectivity that allows easy access for users.

Influenced by Carmona and Eliade's concept, Carmona's concept of public space is combined with Mircea Eliade's view of sacred and profane space, creating a public space that is not only functional but also has a spiritual dimension. This design allows UIII's public spaces to be places for social interaction as well as spiritual reflection, reinforcing the Islamic identity that is the foundation of the university.

Through an a

pproach that combines sustainability, quality design, and sacred philosophy, UIII has the potential to become a model campus of the future that contributes to community strengthening, social welfare, and global education.

1. Public Place on Design Implementation

By understanding and anticipating the challenges above, researchers can design qualitative research that is more effective and produces valid and reliable findings.

The following are the main components that are usually found in a master plan design:

1. Site Analysis, site analysis is the initial stage to understand the physical characteristics, topography, climate, accessibility, vegetation, and potential and constraints of the area to be developed. It helps in determining the ideal location for various functions and efficient organization of space.
2. Design Concept and Vision, the master plan design should have a clear main concept and vision that reflects the purpose, identity, and basic principles of the project. This concept may involve themes such as sustainability, inclusivity, or local culture that provide direction in designing spaces within the site.
3. Zoning and Determination of Space Functions, Zoning is the arrangement of various functions and activities within a planned area. These zones can include educational, commercial, residential, recreational, and other areas, which are placed according to need, functionality, and inter-space connectivity. Good zoning will improve efficiency and ease of access throughout the area.
4. Circulation Arrangements, The master plan design should include good circulation planning for pedestrians, motor vehicles, and public transportation. Primary and secondary routes should be organized in a way that facilitates mobility, both inside and outside the area. This

arrangement also considers accessibility for people with disabilities and encourages green mobility, such as bicycle or pedestrian paths.

5. Islamic conception in open space design; The design of open space at the Indonesia International Islamic Campus (UIII) should refer to the basic principles of Islam which include balance between earthly and ukhrawi, simplicity, beauty, and harmony between nature and humans. Some relevant Islamic design principles in this context are:
6. Landscape and Green Space Design; Landscapes and green spaces serve to improve environmental quality and create comfortable public spaces. These designs include parks, green areas, pedestrian paths, and other natural elements that enhance the comfort and beauty of the environment. Local vegetation is often used to maintain biodiversity and minimize maintenance.
7. Building and Architectural Design; The master plan also includes architectural design guidelines for the buildings to be constructed, including scale, style, materials, and building orientation. Architectural designs that are consistent with the vision and themes of the master plan create visual unity and strengthen the identity of the area.
8. Infrastructure and Utilities; Infrastructure and utilities planning includes electricity networks, clean water, waste management, drainage, and renewable energy systems. This infrastructure should be designed to support current needs and also consider possible future expansion.
9. Sustainability and Energy Efficiency; Sustainability is an important component in modern master plan design. It includes strategies for energy saving, the use of eco-friendly materials, water management, as well as the implementation of environmentally supportive transportation systems. These sustainability elements will help in reducing environmental impact and improving the quality of life for area users.
10. Water Management Design (Drainage and Conservation); Master plans should consider water management, including effective drainage systems, rainwater harvesting, and water conservation. Techniques such as infiltration or retention ponds are often used to reduce flood risk and maintain groundwater quality.
11. Lighting and Security Design; Lighting in public spaces and buildings is designed to enhance comfort and security, especially at night. Energy-efficient lights such as LEDs are often used, with lighting that considers visibility as well as security surveillance in vulnerable areas.
12. Community Participation and Involvement; Good master plans often involve stakeholders, including the community, in the planning process. This involvement allows the community to contribute inputs and create spaces that suit real needs.
13. Phasing; A comprehensive master plan should include phasing that prioritizes certain elements according to budget, needs, and time. Phasing helps manage the development process in a phased and organized manner to keep the project on track.

Overall, a good master plan design creates a framework for the sustainable, efficient, and aesthetic development of an area. By paying attention to these components, a master plan can help create spaces that are functional, comfortable, and support social interaction and environmental sustainability.

Matthew Carmona (2014) sees urban spaces as an essential element in creating a harmonious and dynamic urban life. In his view, urban spaces are more than just physical spaces; they are places where social, economic, and cultural activities take place, thus requiring special attention in their design and management. Below are Matthew Carmona's key concepts of urban space:

1. Environmental Quality
2. Social Function
3. Accessibility and Connectivity
4. Flexibility and Adaptability
5. Identity and Character
6. Safety and Comfort
7. Public Engagement

Carmona emphasized that public involvement in urban space planning is crucial to creating spaces that are relevant to the needs of users. By involving the community, the design and management of space becomes more appropriate and effective. For him, a good urban space should not only serve as a place of transit or meeting, but also provide economic, environmental and social benefits, while improving people's quality of life and mental health.

In order to create public spaces at the Universitas Islam Internasional Indonesia (UIII) that are based on the principles of sustainability, there are several principles that can be applied so that the public spaces support long-term environmental, economic, and social well-being. These principles can involve environmentally friendly design, energy efficiency, and creating spaces that are inclusive for the entire campus community. Here are some suitable approaches:

1. Use of Environmentally Friendly Materials; Public space materials should be environmentally friendly, low carbon emission, and durable. Examples are recycled materials or local materials that minimize transportation, such as sustainable wood, local stone, and low-carbon concrete, which support environmental sustainability.
2. Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Utilization; Energy use in public spaces can be optimized with energy-efficient technologies such as LED lights or solar panels. Designs that utilize ventilation and natural lighting also reduce reliance on electricity for cooling and daylighting.
3. Water Conservation and Rainwater Management; Public spaces in UIII should be equipped with water conservation systems, such as rainwater harvesting for plant watering and infiltration to prevent puddles and increase infiltration into the soil.
4. Greening and Biodiversity Enhancement; Green public spaces with local plants create comfort, sequester carbon, and provide oxygen. This greening also attracts local fauna, such as birds and butterflies, which enhances campus biodiversity.
5. Green Mobility and Connectedness; The design of public spaces supports pedestrian and cyclist access, with safe pathways and bicycle parking facilities, reducing motor vehicle dependency. Connections between campus spaces and facilities facilitate physical activity.

6. Flexible and Adaptive Spaces; Public spaces are designed to be flexible for various activities such as exhibitions, discussions, and art. The adaptive design reduces the need for construction of new spaces for changes in campus activities.
7. Waste Management and Environmental Education; Public spaces are equipped with separate bins for organic and inorganic waste, as well as recycling facilities. Environmental education for students and staff increases awareness of waste management and hygiene.
8. Social Comfort and Inclusiveness; Inclusive public spaces provide comfortable seating, shaded areas, and access for people with disabilities, creating harmonious communities that support social interaction.

Through the application of these sustainability principles, public spaces at UIII will not only be a place for social and academic activities but also support the mission to create a sustainable and environmentally friendly campus environment.

Public spaces at the Universitas Islam Internasional Indonesia (UIII) have great potential to become public engagement platforms that involve the wider community. Here are some examples of public spaces at UIII and how they can be maximized to engage the community.

Design quality in creating public places at the Universitas Islam Internasional Indonesia (UIII) is critical to creating spaces that are comfortable, attractive, and support harmonious campus life. By paying attention to aspects of design quality, UIII can create public spaces that are not only functional but also create an atmosphere conducive to social interaction, learning, and community activities. Here are some relevant design quality rules:

1. Aesthetics and Visual Identity

   Public spaces at UIII should reflect a unique visual identity that is in keeping with the character and values of an international Islamic campus. The aesthetic design can use architectural elements that reflect local cultural values, Islam, and global principles. The harmonious use of colours, shapes, and textures will create a calm and charming atmosphere, providing a pleasant visual experience for students, lecturers, and visitors.
2. Accessibility and Inclusivity

   Good design quality ensures that everyone, including people with disabilities, can access the public spaces at UIII. Walkways, entrances, and other facilities should be designed to be friendly to all users, taking into account the availability of ramps, clear signage, and ample space for wheelchairs. With inclusive access, the entire campus community can enjoy public spaces without barriers.
3. Physical and Psychological Comfort

   The design of public spaces in UIII needs to consider the physical comfort of users, such as the availability of comfortable seating, shaded areas, and protection from heat and rain. In addition, an open and safe layout is also important to provide a sense of psychological comfort, creating a space that is open to social interaction without losing privacy or security.
4. Space Flexibility and Adaptability

   Good design quality should allow public spaces to be used for a variety of activities. For example, open areas on campus can be used for group discussions, exhibitions, or other

campus events. With flexible design, public spaces at UIII can be rearranged or expanded as needed, making them more durable and relevant in the future.

5. Easy Orientation and Navigation

   The layout of public spaces on campus should be designed to be easy to navigate. Intuitive designs make it easier for users to find their way, and have signage or maps that guide them to key locations on campus. Elements such as path organization, directional signs, and logical path selection go a long way in helping visitors to feel more comfortable and purposeful.

6. Safety and Security

   Public spaces in UIII need to be designed with security and safety in mind. Adequate lighting, clear pathways, and security monitoring (e.g. with surveillance cameras) are essential to creating safe spaces. Design that considers safety will reduce the risk of accidents or crimes, increasing the sense of security for all users.

7. Integration with Nature

   Good design quality includes integration between public spaces and natural elements. Green areas connected to public spaces, such as parks or ponds, provide a calming atmosphere and improve air quality. Green plants, trees and other natural elements can be placed around public spaces to create a more beautiful and healthy atmosphere for users.

8. Design that Supports Social Interaction

   Public spaces at UIII should encourage social interaction among students, faculty and staff. Layouts that support informal gatherings, such as circular seating or long tables, will facilitate conversation and collaboration. This helps create an atmosphere of togetherness and supports UIII's goal of being an inclusive and community-oriented campus.

9. Energy Efficiency and Technology Utilization

   Quality public space design also considers the use of technology to improve energy efficiency. Energy-efficient lighting, natural ventilation or automated lighting systems can reduce energy consumption. In addition, green technologies such as solar panels or water recycling systems can be installed to make public spaces more sustainable.

By applying these design quality rules, public spaces at UIII can function as places that support academic and social activities while providing a positive experience for all users. Good design quality will make public spaces on the UIII campus more functional and aesthetic and contribute to a healthy and inclusive environment for the campus community.

Matthew Carmona, in The Dimensions of Urban Design, identifies various dimensions of urban design that can be used to analyze and design public spaces. These dimensions include morphological, perceptual, social, and functional dimensions.

The following is a discussion of the public area at Universitas Internasional Indonesia Depok based on this framework:

1. Morphological Dimension

This dimension includes the physical elements of public spaces, such as layout, building structure, and open space patterns. Layout and Structure Public areas at Universitas Internasional

Indonesia (UII) Depok are designed with the principle of connectedness between academic buildings, student facilities, and green open spaces. This design creates a compact spatial pattern, with pedestrians as the main priority. Wide pedestrian paths connect each main building, reflecting a sustainability-oriented spatial pattern.

The presence of green open spaces, such as parks and plazas, is an important element in UII Depok's public areas. This design not only serves for aesthetics, but also supports environmental sustainability by strengthening local vegetation.

The morphological dimension of the layout and structure of public areas at Universitas Internasional Indonesia (UII) Depok can cover several important aspects related to how the physical elements of the campus are designed and organized to create an environment that supports academic and social activities. These morphological dimensions relate to the form, space, and relationships between elements in the physical environment of the campus.

The following are some of the components that can be discussed in the context of qualitative morphological dimensions in the layout and structure of public areas at UII Depok:

1. Open Space
    a) Open Space Design: The arrangement of open spaces on campus is essential to provide space for social activities, recreation, and interaction between students and visitors. The layout of these open spaces can encourage an inclusive atmosphere and strengthen the campus identity. This could include well-designed parks, courts, or gathering areas to facilitate various activities.
    b) Space Connectivity: Open spaces should be connected to other spaces on campus, such as faculty areas, administration buildings, and classrooms, to facilitate mobility and accessibility. This arrangement also supports a sense of openness and inclusiveness.
2. Circulation and Accessibility
    a) Pedestrian Walkways and Access Routes: The organization of pedestrian pathways in public areas of the campus is critical to ensure smooth and safe movement. Clear and accessible routes will help create a comfortable campus experience for students, staff, and visitors.
    b) Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities: The design of public spaces also needs to consider accessibility for people with disabilities, by ensuring that key pathways are accessible to everyone without physical barriers. Facilities such as accessible ramps and elevators will improve the quality of the campus environment for all individuals.
3. Building Structure and Integration with Open Space
    a) Building Arrangement: Buildings in the public areas of the campus need to be placed with consideration of the harmony between the building form and the surrounding open space. Building structures that are integrated with outdoor spaces can create more functional and comfortable spaces for users.
    b) Visuals and Aesthetics: The visual and aesthetic qualities of buildings and other elements (such as lighting, plants, and decorative elements) can reinforce the character and identity

of the campus. Buildings designed with aesthetic factors in mind will enhance the user experience in public spaces.

4. Space Functionality
   a) Placement of Public Spaces: Effective layout of public spaces such as halls, meeting rooms, and canteens should take into account functionality and ease of access. Properly placed public spaces will support campus activities and create better interactions between individuals within the campus community.
   b) Zoning: In designing public spaces on campus, it is important to consider zoning that separates quieter areas (such as study spaces) from more dynamic areas (such as the cafeteria and grounds). Proper zoning will help create a balance between social and academic activities.
5. Natural and Environmental Factors
   a) Integration of Nature with Campus Space: The use of natural elements such as trees, gardens, and water can enrich the experience of public spaces on campus. Integrating nature with outdoor spaces can improve quality of life and have a positive effect on the well-being of students and staff.
   b) Sustainability: Designs that take into account sustainability principles, such as the use of eco-friendly materials and rainwater management systems, will be increasingly relevant for modern campuses. Elements that support sustainability will create a healthier and greener environment.
6. Material Use and Construction Details.Building Materials: The selection of building materials appropriate to the local climate and campus aesthetics can enhance the visual appeal and functionality of public spaces. Materials such as stone, concrete and glass can be used to create a modern and robust design. b. Construction Details: Architectural details such as facade design, lighting, and decorative elements are also important in giving character to campus public spaces. The use of elements that support the beauty and comfort of users will be very influential.
7. Social Interaction and Connectedness
   a) Student and Visitor Interaction: The layout design of public spaces should facilitate social interaction between students and visitors. Open areas, with comfortable seating and a relaxed atmosphere, will encourage the exchange of ideas and collaboration between individuals.
   b) Flexibility of Space: Public spaces should be flexible enough to be used for a wide range of activities, from formal meetings to informal activities. This diversity of space functions can enrich the campus experience.

By paying attention to all these aspects, the layout and structure of public spaces at UII Depok can create a campus that not only supports academic activities, but also improves the quality of social interaction and supports a comfortable and conducive learning atmosphere. This discussion

will provide insight into how the physical design of a campus can create a harmonious and functional environment.

This perception dimension assesses how public spaces are perceived by their users in terms of aesthetics, comfort, and safety. Aesthetics The architecture and landscape at UII Depok combine modern elements with local wisdom. The use of natural materials such as stone and wood, as well as tropical design elements, creates a harmonious and visually appealing atmosphere.

A qualitative discussion of the perceptual dimensions of public spaces as perceived by their users, particularly in terms of aesthetics and comfort, can explore the various factors that influence how these spaces are perceived by the individuals who use them. In the context of public space, the perceptual dimension is particularly important as it encompasses users' direct experience of the space which can influence their comfort and emotional connection with the surrounding environment. The perceptual dimension in public space, in terms of aesthetics and comfort, shows that these two factors are closely related in creating a positive experience of the space. Good spatial aesthetics can increase visual satisfaction, while comfort provides a sense of physical and psychological safety and well-being. A public space designed with these two dimensions in mind will create an environment that supports well-being and positive interactions between its users.

a. Aesthetic Dimension in Public Space Perception

The aesthetics of public spaces relate to the visual quality and atmosphere created by the physical design elements. For users, aesthetics is not just a matter of visual beauty, but also how the elements of the space support each other to create a harmonious, pleasant impression, and in accordance with the function of the space.

1. Visual and Form Beauty: The use of elements such as building architecture, interior design, gardens, sculptures, or attractive ornaments can provide a high aesthetic value to public spaces. Dynamic or symbolic forms can give users a different impression, evoking a sense of awe or tranquility. For example, open spaces decorated with green gardens or fountains can create a fresh and natural atmosphere, which increases visual comfort.
2. Color and Texture: The choice of color and texture in the elements of a public space (furniture, walls, floors) plays a major role in creating a sense of purpose. Bright and warm colors can increase energy and engagement, while neutral or natural colors can give a peaceful and calming impression. Surface textures also play a role in providing visual and physical comfort, such as the use of wood or natural stone materials that provide a sense of naturalness and connectedness to nature.
3. Integration of Design Elements: Good aesthetics are created when all elements in a public space from buildings to landscapes are well integrated. Incongruities in design, such as overly dominant or unbalanced elements, can reduce the aesthetic quality and damage users' perception of the space. A harmoniously designed space will create a pleasant impression and make users feel more connected to the space.

b. Dimensions of Comfort in Public Space Perception

Comfort is one of the important elements in the perception of public space. This comfort covers various aspects, ranging from physical comfort to psychological comfort experienced by space users. A comfortable public space will create a positive experience that encourages visitors to linger and do various activities.

1. Physical Comfort: Physical comfort in public spaces relates to how the design of the space can provide ease of access, safety, and comfort for users. This includes factors such as cool air temperature, good ventilation, sufficient lighting, as well as the provision of comfortable furniture or seating. For example, the provision of ergonomic benches scattered in strategic places can make people feel comfortable to sit and relax. In addition, a design that pays attention to air circulation and natural lighting will also increase the physical comfort of the space.
2. Social and Psychological Comfort: Psychological comfort in public spaces is greatly influenced by the sense of safety and acceptance by individuals in the space. Public spaces that are designed with social comfort in mind can create a sense of inclusiveness and give users the freedom to interact with others without feeling disturbed. This aspect includes considering privacy, spatial organization for natural social interactions, as well as tranquility for those who need space to contemplate or work.
3. Safety and Protection: Comfort is also related to the sense of security felt by users of public spaces. Adequate lighting, proper surveillance, and space design that pays attention to visibility can increase this sense. A space that feels safe will encourage users to be more comfortable interacting with and spending time in it. Safety is not only physical but also related to the emotional comfort that arises when users feel unthreatened or undisturbed in the space.
4. Order and Cleanliness: The cleanliness and orderliness of the space also greatly influence comfort. A clean, neat, and organized space will increase user comfort. Conversely, a dirty or unkempt space will create a negative perception of the space's quality and make users feel uncomfortable.

c. The Interaction Between Aesthetics and Comfort

Aesthetics and comfort in public spaces interact and cannot be separated. An aesthetically pleasing space can provide visual and emotional comfort, while physical and psychological comfort makes users feel more at home and valued in the space. When aesthetic elements (such as colors, shapes, and materials) are designed with user comfort in mind, public spaces will feel more pleasant and effective in supporting user activities.

The interaction between aesthetics and comfort in the master plan of Universitas Islam Internasional Indonesia (UIII) is crucial in creating a campus environment that is not only functional, but also attractive and supportive of the well-being of its users. These two dimensions-aesthetics and comfort-work synergistically to produce spaces that are not only pleasing to the eye but also comfortable to use in various academic and social activities.

Here are some points that reveal how aesthetics and comfort interact with each other in the UIII master plan design:

1. Natural Aesthetics: The open space design in the UIII master plan can integrate natural elements such as parks, ponds, and green areas that enrich the aesthetics of the campus. These elements not only provide visual beauty but also create a calming atmosphere and support users' psychological comfort. The green gardens can be a place to relax, interact, and engage in social activities, providing a much-needed sense of tranquility in the campus environment.
2. Interaction with Nature: Well-designed green open spaces integrated with walking paths or study spaces provide physical and psychological comfort. The use of shady trees to create shade in open areas not only enhances the appearance of the campus but also increases the comfort of users by protecting them from direct sunlight.
3. User-friendly Circulation and Accessibility; a) Aesthetics of Circulation Paths: The arrangement of circulation paths in the UIII master plan, such as pedestrian streets decorated with plants, can create a pleasant and refreshing atmosphere. Main roads and access points decorated with aesthetic elements, such as attractive paving blocks or small sculptures, create an interesting visual experience for users. b) Comfort in Mobility: In addition to the aesthetics of the circulation path, it is important to ensure user comfort by providing smooth and barrier-free access. Providing wide sidewalks, comfortable pedestrian areas, and resting points such as benches along the way will provide comfort for students, staff, and visitors moving from one area to another.
4. Integration of Buildings with the Surrounding Environment; a) Aesthetic Building Design: Buildings at UIII, such as classrooms, libraries, and mosques, should be designed with aesthetics that enrich the campus environment. The use of beautiful and locally appropriate building materials, such as natural stone or natural materials, can strengthen the aesthetic impression of the campus. Elegant and modern architecture will create a campus image that is not only representative of the educational institution, but also provides a positive visual experience for its users. b) Space Comfort in Buildings: The aesthetics of the building should be matched by the comfort of the spaces within. The use of natural lighting, good ventilation and optimized acoustics will enhance the comfort of the spaces within the building. A classroom or meeting room that is bright, has a comfortable temperature, and is ergonomically designed will support the physical and psychological comfort of its users.
5. Consistency of Design and Space Experience; a)Integrated and Harmonious Design: Consistent aesthetics in the design of the UIII master plan, from buildings to open spaces, create a pleasing visual cohesiveness. The use of harmonious design elements, in terms of color, material, and form, will result in a well-rounded spatial experience. Campus users will feel comfortable in their movement as there is no drastic difference between the outdoor and indoor spaces that may disturb their concentration or sense of comfort. b) Flexibility and Openness: An open and flexible space design will facilitate different types of activities and social interactions, creating a sense of connectedness between different elements of the campus. For example, public spaces such as plazas or well-designed open areas can create

visually appealing spaces but also provide comfort with ergonomic furniture and enough space to move around.

6. Effect of Aesthetics on Psychological Comfort: a) Soothing Atmosphere: Good aesthetic design can affect the psychological comfort of campus users. For example, spaces designed with natural elements, such as shady trees, or water features such as ponds or fountains, can lower stress levels and create a more relaxed atmosphere. A comfortable and aesthetically pleasing space arrangement provides a calming effect to its users, facilitates concentration, and improves mental well-being. b)Spaces that Invite Interaction: The design of public spaces that invite social interaction, such as open plazas with comfortable facilities (seating, gardens, etc.), can create spaces for students to interact in a relaxed manner. This adds to psychological comfort as students feel accepted and encouraged to form communities.
7. Community Involvement in Design; a) Participatory Design: Inviting students and the campus community to participate in planning or providing feedback on the design of the UIII master plan can improve their perception of the aesthetics and comfort of the space. When users feel that the space is designed to meet their needs, their social and emotional comfort will be higher.
8. Sustainability Principles in Aesthetics and Comfort; a) Sustainable Design: The use of sustainable design principles, such as the use of eco-friendly materials, the utilization of renewable energy, and rainwater management, not only enhances physical and psychological comfort but also provides deep aesthetic value. Campuses designed with sustainability in mind create comfortable and healthy spaces for their users, while creating a positive image for the environment.

The interplay between aesthetics and comfort in the master plan of Universitas Islam Internasional Indonesia (UIII) is critical to creating a campus that is functional, attractive, and supports the quality of life of students and staff. Aesthetically pleasing and comfortable space design not only enriches the visual experience but also enhances physical and psychological comfort, creating an atmosphere conducive to learning, interacting and resting. In designing a campus, it is important to maintain a balance between these two dimensions so that the space created is not only attractive but also able to fulfill the functional and emotional needs of its users.

Comfort Public facilities, such as seating, canopies, and adequate lighting, are designed to create a comfortable space for students and visitors. The presence of water elements, such as reflecting pools or fountains, provides coolness in a tropical climate. Security Night lighting and pedestrian paths separated from motorized vehicles ensure visitor safety. The placement of security posts at strategic points also enhances the sense of security.

d. Social Dimension

This dimension covers how public spaces support social interaction and community activities. Spaces for Interaction at UII Depok are designed to be gathering places for students, lecturers, and the general public. The main plaza and open amphitheater are often used for cultural

events, seminars, and student activities. Inclusivity The design of public spaces takes into account accessibility for all, including people with disabilities. Ramps, elevators, and disability-friendly signs ensure that these spaces are inclusive.

The social dimension of public space design that supports social interaction and community activities is critical to creating an inclusive, comfortable and conducive environment for its users. The social dimension in public space design focuses on how the space can facilitate relationships between individuals, create a sense of community, and support social activities and diverse communities (Goffman & Manning, 2017).

Here are some important aspects that illustrate how the social dimension in public space design can support social interaction and community activities:

1. Accessibility and Connectivity between Spaces; a) Connected Spaces: One of the key principles in public space design is to create connectivity between spaces that make it easy for users to move from one area to another. Accessible and well-connected spaces will facilitate social interaction between individuals. For example, a plaza or park that is directly connected to lecture buildings or public facilities can be a natural meeting point for students, staff, or visitors to socialize. b) Pedestrian Walkways and Access: The provision of comfortable and safe pedestrian paths will facilitate interaction between users of public spaces. In addition, attractive path designs, such as sidewalks with seating or green open spaces along them, will encourage people to stop and interact. Ease of access for everyone, including people with disabilities, is essential to ensure public spaces can be used by different groups of people.
2. Design that Facilitates Social Activities; a) Facilities and Infrastructure: The design of public spaces that support community activities may include elements such as gathering areas, seating, tables, and open spaces for different types of activities. For example, open spaces such as urban parks equipped with benches, tables, and play areas can encourage people to gather, rest, or interact with each other. These spaces can also be used for various community activities, such as cultural events, festivals, or open discussions. b) Zoning and Flexibility: Structuring public spaces with different activity zones-such as quiet zones, interactive zones, and community zones-helps to create flexible spaces that can be used for a variety of purposes. Flexible spaces support a variety of social activities, from informal gatherings to large events involving many people. The availability of these different types of spaces can increase community participation in various social activities.
3. Participatory Design and User Involvement; a) Inclusiveness in Design: The design of public spaces should take into account the needs and desires of different user groups, such as students, staff, families, and people with disabilities. Involving the community in the design planning process will create spaces that are more relevant and appropriate to their social needs. For example, spaces designed with attention to diversity of activities (different types of chairs, tables, areas for discussion, spaces for exercise) will be more inclusive and support various groups in carrying out their activities. b) Activities that Encourage Participation: Public spaces that support active community participation, such as areas for art performances

or local markets, allow users to not only be spectators but also contribute to the activities taking place. This creates a sense of belonging and community, strengthening social bonds between individuals in the community.

4. Social Facilities and Gathering Spaces; a) Attractive Social Facilities: Providing spaces that support various social activities can enrich the user experience. Facilities such as cafes, restaurants, or communal dining areas in public spaces not only provide a place to eat, but also become natural gathering points for people from different backgrounds. These places are often the venue for discussions, sharing ideas, or simply having a conversation, strengthening the social bonds between users. b) Social Interaction Areas: The design of public spaces that support social interaction can include open areas with comfortable furniture, such as benches or large tables that can be used to sit together. Providing spaces that allow people to sit in groups or hold informal discussions will enrich social interaction and collaboration between visitors.
5. Social Safety and Comfort; a) Neighborhood Safety: Security is a very important factor in creating public spaces that support social interaction. Users need to feel safe to be able to interact freely and comfortably. Therefore, the design of public spaces should pay attention to sufficient lighting, adequate surveillance, and separation between private and public spaces to create a sense of security. A safe environment makes people feel comfortable to move and interact without worry. b) Design that Ensures Social Comfort: Social comfort in public spaces also includes designs that provide privacy and comfort for individuals. For example, areas that offer comfortable seating and space to rest, or spaces that are not overcrowded, provide space for users to socialize without feeling pressured or disturbed.
6. Atmosphere that Encourages Interaction; a) Inviting Atmosphere: A pleasant public space atmosphere, in terms of aesthetics, lighting, and design, will encourage people to come and interact. The use of elements such as greenery, fountains, or public art not only enhances aesthetics but also creates a pleasant and inviting atmosphere. A comfortable and pleasant atmosphere tends to make people more likely to interact and spend longer in the space. b) Community Activities: Public spaces designed to support community activities, such as community events or public art, provide opportunities for users to participate in activities that can strengthen social relationships. Events such as art exhibitions, small concerts, or community markets can be important gathering points, creating spaces for collaboration and strengthening social relationships.
7. Provision of Space for Diverse Social Activities: a) Diverse Social Activities: A good public space will provide space for different types of social activities, from more casual activities to formal events. For example, a plaza or park that has areas for small gatherings, comfortable seating, and space for large events (e.g., music performances or art markets) will cater to the various social needs of its users. This diversity allows for more different types of social interactions, from casual conversations to activities that involve many people.

The social dimension in public space design plays a very important role in supporting social interaction and community activities. Spaces designed with comfort, accessibility and flexibility in

mind will create an environment that supports social connections between individuals, allowing them to interact, cooperate and celebrate togetherness. With good design, public spaces are not only a place for activities, but also a place to strengthen relationships between community members, create mutual respect, and build strong social bonds.

Educational and Recreational Functions In addition to supporting academic functions, these public spaces are also designed to support recreational activities, such as jogging tracks around green spaces and open sports zones.

e. Functional Dimension

This dimension assesses the extent to which public spaces support various activities and fulfill the needs of their users. Connectivity The public area at UII Depok serves as a link between various campus facilities, such as the library, cafeteria, laboratories, and student dormitories. Strategic pedestrian paths allow for efficient mobility. Space Flexibility Public spaces at UII Depok are designed to be multifunctional. For example, open spaces can be used for formal activities such as exhibitions or ceremonies, as well as informal activities such as group discussions or breaks.

Sustainability functional elements that support sustainability, such as waste management, rainwater harvesting, and the use of renewable energy, are integrated into the design of public spaces. Based on the dimensions of urban design by Matthew Carmona, the public area at Universitas International Indonesia Depok shows a comprehensive design. The focus on connectivity, aesthetics, comfort, and sustainability makes the university's public spaces not only serve as places for physical activity, but also as social and cultural spaces that support the interaction of the academic community and the wider community. This discussion illustrates how urban design principles are applied in the context of modern higher education institutions in Indonesia.

Conclusion

Applying *Carmona and Eliade's* philosophy to analyze the shortcomings of public areas at Universitas Islam Indonesia (UII) requires assumptions about the specific public areas in question (e.g., green open space, library, canteen, hall, etc.). However, we can discuss potential shortcomings based on Wright's design principles. The discussion on the functional dimension of *public* area connectivity at Universitas Islam Indonesia (UII) Depok focuses on how the existing public spaces on campus can effectively function as links between various campus facilities, support the movement of their users, and enhance the overall experience of students, staff, and visitors. In this context, connectivity includes aspects of physical mobility and how the space facilitates various social, academic, and administrative activities and needs in the campus environment.

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