

# An Empirical Study on Public Parks in Vijayawada City

Sirisha Charugulla

Department of Business Administration, K.B.N College, Vijayawada, India

\*Corresponding Author: [sirishatf@gmail.com](mailto:sirishatf@gmail.com)

Available online at: [www.isroset.org](http://www.isroset.org)

Received: 15/Oct/2019, Accepted: 23/Oct/ 2019, Online: 31/Oct/2019

**Abstract-** Public parks are nothing but open place which we are enjoying the nature. Public parks are most important component of every human life. A park is a natural, semi-natural or planted space set aside for human enjoyment, especially in cities. Now-a-days, most of the people visit the parks and enjoy the nature for fresh air with peace of mind due to their busy work schedule in their life. Even parks also offer some services to the public like it consist of grassy areas, rocks, soil and trees, but may also contain buildings and other artifacts such as fountains, playground, memorials and playing sports, etc., parks are offer some exercises movements for body fitness also. The present study is an attempt to study the overall opinion towards the public parks which provided by the municipal corporation. The data has been collected through structured questionnaire and the sample size of the present study is 250. The current study was conducted in Vijayawada.

**Keywords:** Public Parks, Open Space, Social, Quality of parks, Renovation, etc.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Public parks are open space or garden which is maintained by municipal corporation or public. Generally one's go to park get some fresh air with peace of mind, physical fitness, etc., parks consist grassy areas, rocks, soil and trees, but may also it contains buildings and other artifacts like monuments, fountains, playground, etc., established the parks not only for the public enjoyment but also improvement of city. Children are also likely to attract the parks by greenery, art and cultural activities to spend the time. Many parks offer some fields for playing sports such as soccer, baseball and football, tennis, basketball, etc. and provide space for walking, biking and other activities.

As a city grows, new places are needed where inhabitants can play, relax, meet their neighbours and enjoy the natural environment is called "Public Parks". Parks and open spaces provide personal, social, environment and economic benefits and are important to our quality of life. Parks are only for the public as the main purpose in recreation with certain recreational facilities and service facilities, beautifying the city, etc. some of the large national parks are protected by law and users may have to follows restrictions. Those parks can be huge natural areas of hundreds of thousands of square kilometres with plentiful wildlife and natural features such as mountains, waterfalls, rivers, etc.

### Objectives of the study

- To know the individual overall opinion towards the public parks.

- To identify the factors influencing the individual to go to the parks.
- To offer suggestions based on the findings of the study.

### Scope of the study

- Public parks are very essential for every individual life because now-a-days one's either work life or personal life is very busy.
- It is important for improvement the quality of life and city.
- When an individual feel stress in their life they can recreation of quality of life by public parks.
- It creates the positive environment by providing some services like greenery, space for walking, fountains, etc.

## II. RESEARCH PROBLEM

Public parks are strength to the city. With maintenance of public parks improve the quality of life and city. Present no sufficient parks are not there in Vijayawada city. If the municipal corporation build some parks nearest to the public, they can recreation of quality of life when they feel stress.

### Sampling

**Sampling area:**  
Vijayawada city.

### Sampling technique:

Simple random sampling technique means that every members of the sample is selected from the group of

population in such a manner that the probability of being selected for all members in the study group of populations are the same. The advantages of Simple random sampling techniques are

- It needs only a minimum knowledge of the study group of population in advance.
- It is free from errors in classification.
- The method is simple to use.
- It is completely free of bias and prejudice.
- It takes less time to complete collect the data.
- Less costly.

**III. DATA COLLECTION METHODS**

**Primary Data:** The unpolished data has been collected from the sample respondents through a well structure questionnaire.

**Secondary Data:** The published data has been gathered from the journals, websites, magazines, etc.

**Statistical Tools:** The raw data has been processed and presented in an understandable manner by using appropriate tables and percentages.

**IV. REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Myers (1987) has observed that although quality-of-life is increasingly recognized as an important factor in economic development, the exact nature of its role and appropriate methods for measuring it remain poorly understood. The term “quality-of-life” has been used to embrace many facets of life, but when it is operationally defined, it almost always incorporates recreation, park, and open space opportunities. Since quality-of-life is often cited as a relevant factor in company relocation decisions, then it seems likely that recreation and parks may be important to development efforts in some contexts, despite findings reported to the contrary by Decker and Crompton (1990), Moriarty (1980), and Ciandelle and Lewis (1984).

Glaser and Bardo (1991), in a study of 700 chief executive officers, examined ten quality-of-life attributes for their relative importance in the attraction or retention of key personnel. They found that well-developed community spirit and entertainment opportunities were the “greatest lures” for businesses. Similarly, Festervand, et al. (1988) reported that members of the American Economic Development Council perceived recreational opportunities to be relatively important to locating companies, along with cultural and social opportunities. In a study of 226 high-technology firms located in southern California, Galbraith and DeNoble (1988) studied location decisions based on differences among companies with respect to size, industry type, and institutional form. They reported that culture, climate,

density, recreational activities, and schools were the most important “ambiance” elements among high-technology companies. Further, they reported that smaller companies were more concerned with ambiance factors than were larger firms.

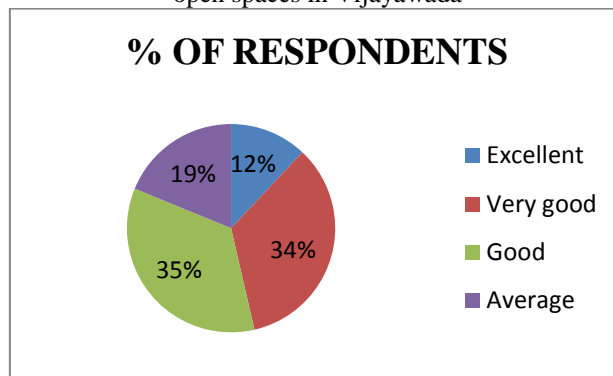
Scalon (1984) discussed open spaces and contact with the natural world in terms of “sensory quality.” He identified sensory quality as essential in the location process. “A community that would attract a growth industry will preserve its visual distinctiveness and open spaces” (p.21). Duvoli (1991) reported that Orange County, New Jersey needed recreational amenities to attract key personnel in executive and management positions. This finding resulted from a 16-member Parks Assessment Task Force that was established in that community.

**V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

**Table 1:** Respondents opinion with the overall parks and open spaces in Vijayawada

S. No.	Opinion	No. of respondents	% of respondents
1	Excellent	30	12
2	Very good	86	34.4
3	Good	87	34.8
4	Average	47	18.8
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100</b>

**Chart 1:** Respondents opinion with the overall parks and open spaces in Vijayawada



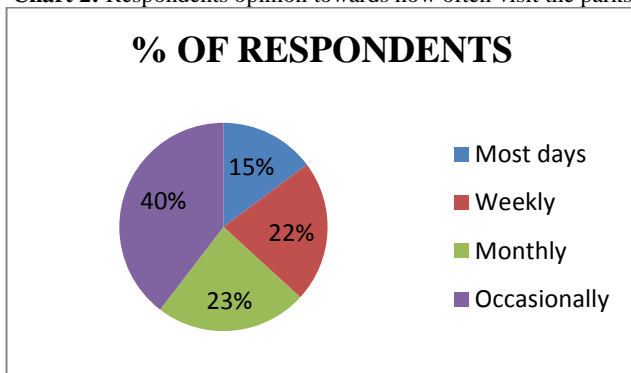
**Interpretation:**

The above table clearly projects that 35% of the sample respondents opined that the overall parks or open space are good in Vijayawada city, 34 % of the respondents said that the parks or open space are very good in Vijayawada city, 19% of the respondents feel average of parks or open space, remaining 12% of the sample respondents feel excellent open space in Vijayawada city. From the above information clear that most of the sample respondents i.e., 35% respondents are feeling good open space or parks in Vijayawada city.

**Table 2:** Respondents opinion towards how often visit the parks

S. No.	Opinion	No. of respondents	% of respondents
1	Most days	37	14.8
2	Weekly	55	22
3	Monthly	59	23.6
4	Occasionally	99	39.6
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100</b>

**Chart 2:** Respondents opinion towards how often visit the parks



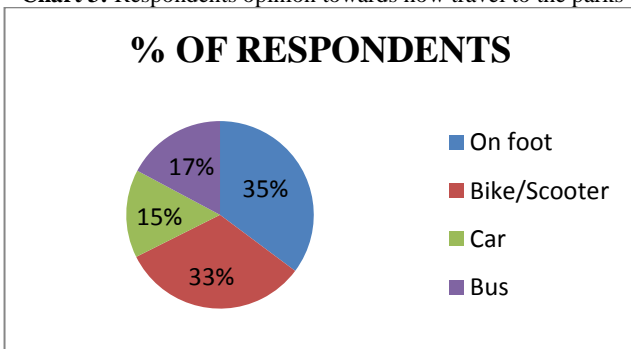
**Interpretation**

The above chart indicates that the 40% of the sample respondents said that they visit the parks occasionally, 23% of the respondents opined that they visit the parks monthly once, 22% of sample respondents said they visit the parks weekly and the remaining 15% of the respondents opined that they visit the parks most days. From the above information clearly indicates that the most of the sample respondents i.e., 40% of respondents said that they visit the parks occasionally.

**Table 3:** Respondents opinion towards how travel to the parks

S. No.	Opinion	No. of respondents	% of respondents
1	On foot	88	35.2
2	Bike/Scooter	81	32.4
3	Car	38	15.2
4	Bus	43	17.2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100</b>

**Chart 3:** Respondents opinion towards how travel to the parks



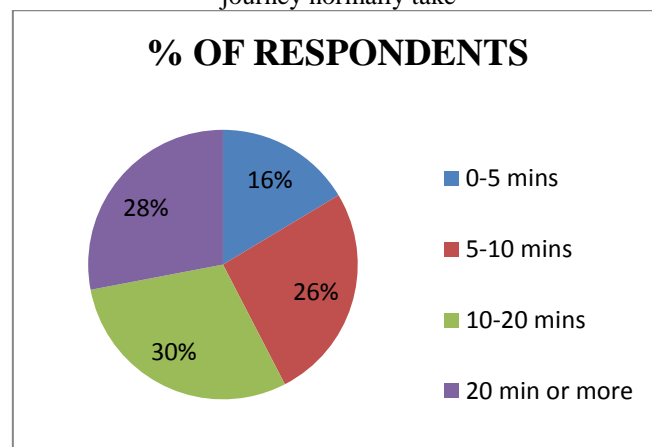
**Interpretation:**

From the above chart projects that 35% of the respondents said that they travel to the parks on foot, 33% of the sample respondents opined that they travel to the parks by Bike or Scooter, 17% of the sample respondents said that they travel to the parks by bus and the rest of respondents i.e., 15% of sample respondents opined that they travel to the parks by car. From the above information indicates that the most of the respondents i.e., 35% of the sample respondents said that they travel to the parks on foot.

**Table 4:** Respondents opinion towards how long does the journey normally take

S. No.	Opinion	No. of respondents	% of respondents
1	0-5 mins	41	16.4
2	5-10 mins	65	26
3	10-20 mins	74	29.6
4	20 min or more	70	28
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100</b>

**Chart 4:** Respondents opinion towards how long does the journey normally take



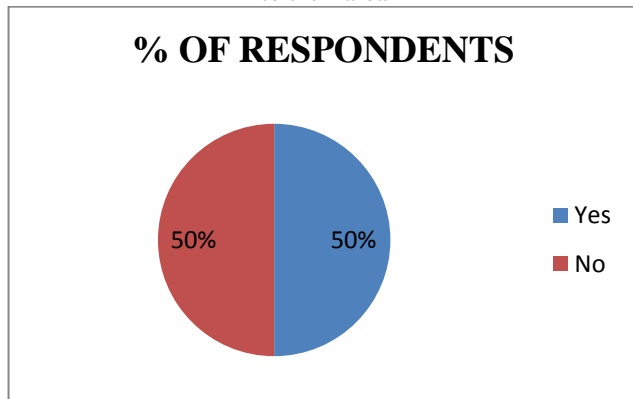
**Interpretation:**

The above chart clearly indicates that 30% of the sample respondents opined that the journey normally takes for 10-20 mins, 28% of the respondents said that the journey normally takes for 20 min or more, 26% of the sample respondents opined that the journey normally takes for 5-10 mins and the remaining respondents i.e., 16% of the sample respondents said that the journey normally takes only 0-5 mins. From the above information clearly projects that the most the respondents i.e., 30% of the sample respondents said that the journey normally takes for 10-20 mins.

**Table 5:** Respondents opinion towards are the parks nearest to their area

S. No.	Attributes	No. of respondents	% of respondents
1	Yes	125	50
2	No	125	50
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100</b>

**Chart 5:** Respondents opinion towards are the parks nearest to their area



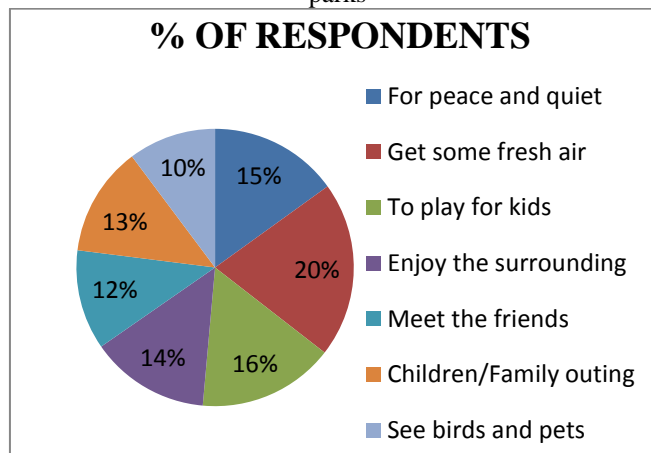
**Interpretation:**

From the above chart shows that the 50% of the sample respondents said that the parks are nearest to their area and the remaining 50% of the respondents opined that the parks are not nearest to their area. From the above information evidently shows that the 50% of the respondents said YES towards the parks are nearest to their area and rest of respondents i.e., 50% of the respondents also said that NO towards the parks are nearest to their area.

**Table 6:** Respondents opinion regarding why they visit the parks

S. No.	Attributes	No. of respondents	% of respondents
1	For peace and quiet	53	15.05
2	Get some fresh air	72	20.45
3	To play for kids	56	15.91
4	Enjoy the surrounding	49	13.92
5	Meet the friends	41	11.65
6	Children/Family outing	45	12.78
7	See birds and pets	36	10.24
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>352*</b>	<b>100</b>

**Chart 6:** Respondents opinion regarding why they visit the parks



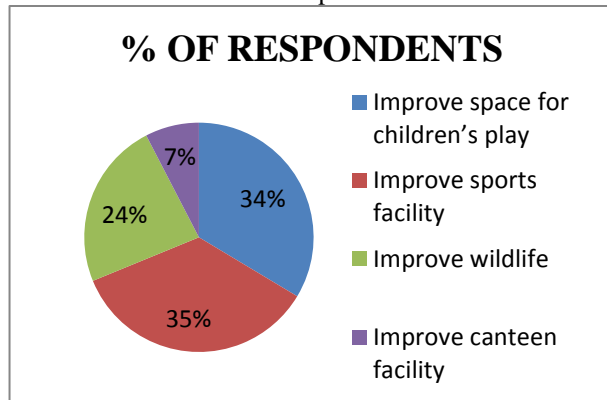
**Interpretation:**

From the above table clearly projects that most of the respondents i.e., 20% of the sample respondents said that get some fresh air to visit the parks, 16% of the respondents opined that to play for kids to visit the parks, 15% of the respondents thought that for peace and quiet to visit the parks, 14% of the sample respondents have given priority to the surroundings to visit the parks, 13% of the respondents speak out that children/family outing to visit the parks, 12% of the sample respondents said that meet the friends to visit the parks and remaining 10% of the respondents have given the priority to see the birds and pets. From the above information most the respondents i.e., 20% of the sample respondents have given priority to the get some fresh air.

**Table 7:** Respondents opinion towards improvement priority of the parks

S. No.	Attributes	No. of respondents	% of respondents
1	Improve space for children's play	84	33.6
2	Improve sports facility	88	35.2
3	Improve wildlife	59	23.6
4	Improve canteen facility	19	7.6
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100</b>

**Chart 7:** Respondents opinion towards improvement priority of the parks



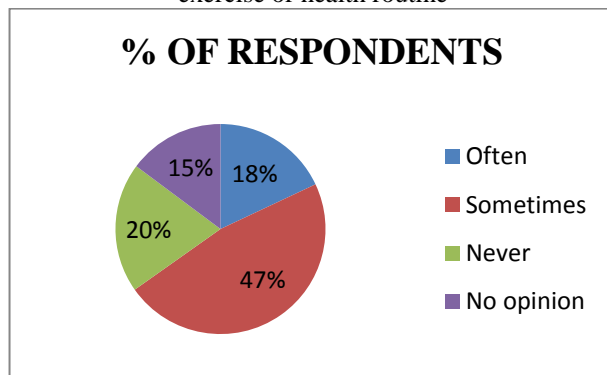
**Interpretation:**

From the above chart evidently indicates that 35% of the sample respondents have given first priority to the improve sports facility in the parks, 34% of the respondents have given next priority to<sup>1</sup> the improve space for children's play, 24% of the respondents said that improve wildlife in the parks and rest of 7% of the respondents have given least priority to the improve canteen facility in the parks. From the above information clearly projects that the most of the respondents i.e., 35% of the sample respondents have given first priority to the improve sports facility in the parks.

**Table 8:** Respondents opinion towards visit the parks for exercise or health routine

S. No.	Opinion	No. of respondents	% of respondents
1	Often	45	18
2	Sometimes	118	47.2
3	Never	50	20
4	No opinion	37	14.8
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100</b>

**Chart 8:** Respondents opinion towards visit the parks for exercise or health routine



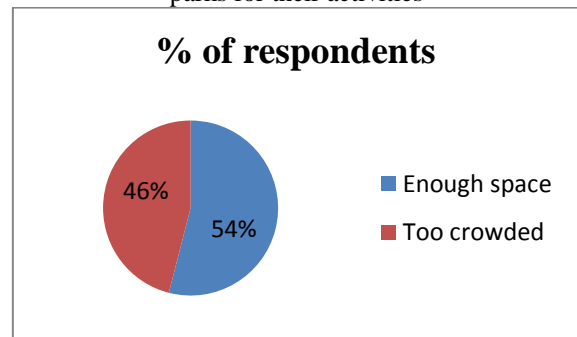
**Interpretation:**

From the above table clearly indicates that most of the respondents i.e., 47% of the respondents said that they visit the parks only some times for their exercise or health activities, 20% of the sample respondents speak out that they never visit the parks for their exercise or health activities, 18% of the respondents thought that they often visit the parks for their exercise or health routine and remaining respondents i.e., 15% of the sample respondents are feeling no opinion towards visit the parks for exercise or health routine activities. From the above information it is clearly indicates that most of the respondents i.e., 47% of the sample respondents said that they visit the parks only some times for their exercise or health activities.

**Table 9:** Respondents opinion regarding enough space in the parks for their activities

S. No.	Opinion	No. of respondents	% of respondents
1	Enough Space	135	54
2	Too crowded	115	46
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100</b>

**Chart 9:** Respondents opinion regarding enough space in the parks for their activities



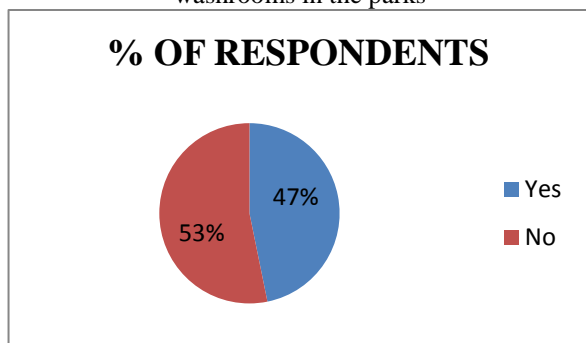
**Interpretation:**

From the above chart evidently indicates that 54% of the sample respondents are feeling too crowded space for doing their activities in the parks and remaining 46% of the sample respondents are feeling enough space for doing their activities in the parks. From the above information clearly indicates that most of the respondents i.e., 54% of the sample respondents are feeling too crowded space for doing their activities in the parks.

**Table 10:** Respondents opinion towards usage of washrooms in the parks

S. No.	Opinion	No. of respondents	% of respondents
1	Yes	117	46.8
2	No	133	53.2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100</b>

**Chart 10:** Respondents opinion towards usage of washrooms in the parks



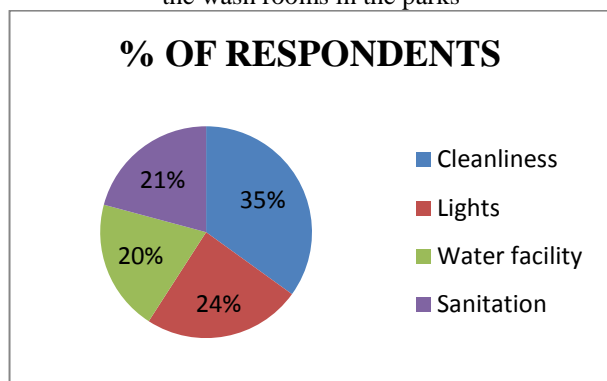
**Interpretation:**

From the above table clearly projects that 53% of the sample respondents said that they do not use the washrooms in the parks, remaining 47% of respondents opined that they use the washroom in the parks. From the above information evidently indicates that most of the sample respondents i.e., 53% of the respondents said NO towards usage of washrooms in the parks.

**Table 11:** Respondents opinion regarding any addition for the wash rooms in the parks

S. No.	Opinion	No. of respondents	% of respondents
1	Cleanliness	94	34.94
2	Lights	65	24.16
3	Water facility	54	20.08
4	Sanitation	56	20.82
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>269 *</b>	<b>100</b>

**Chart 11:** Respondents opinion regarding any addition for the wash rooms in the parks



**Interpretation:**

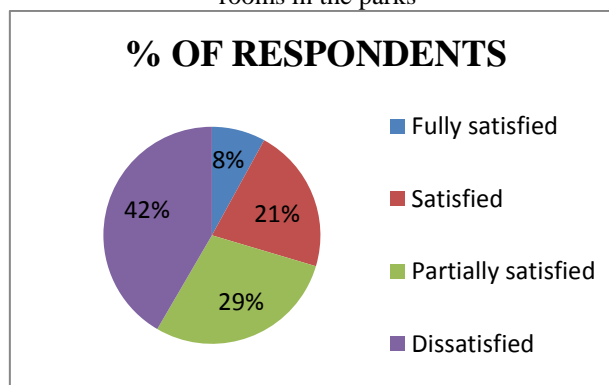
From the above figure clearly indicates that 35% of the respondents are feeling improve the cleanliness in the parks, 24% of the sample respondents are feeling improve the lights in the parks, 25% of the sample respondents are feeling happy if the municipal corporation provide more water

facility in the parks and the remaining 20% of the sample respondents are feeling provide better sanitation in the parks. From the above information projects that most of the respondents i.e., 35% of the sample respondents are feeling improve the cleanliness in the parks.

**Table 12:** Respondents overall opinion towards the wash rooms in the parks

S. No.	Opinion	No. of respondents	% of respondents
1	Fully satisfied	20	8
2	Satisfied	54	21.6
3	Partially satisfied	72	28.8
4	Dissatisfied	104	41.6
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100</b>

**Chart 12:** Respondents overall opinion towards the wash rooms in the parks



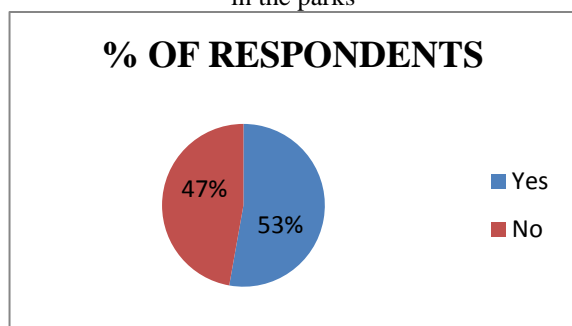
**Interpretation:**

From the above chart projects that 42% of the sample respondents opined that dissatisfied towards the wash rooms in the parks, 29% of the respondents speak out that partially satisfied, 21% of the sample respondents said that satisfied and the rest of 8% of the respondents opined that fully satisfied towards the wash rooms in the parks. From the above information clearly indicates that most of the respondents i.e., 42% of the sample respondents opined that dissatisfied towards the wash rooms in the parks.

**Table 13:** Respondents opinion regarding safe and security in the parks

S. No.	Opinion	No. of respondents	% of respondents
1	Yes	132	52.8
2	No	118	47.2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100</b>

**Chart 13:** Respondents opinion regarding safe and security in the parks



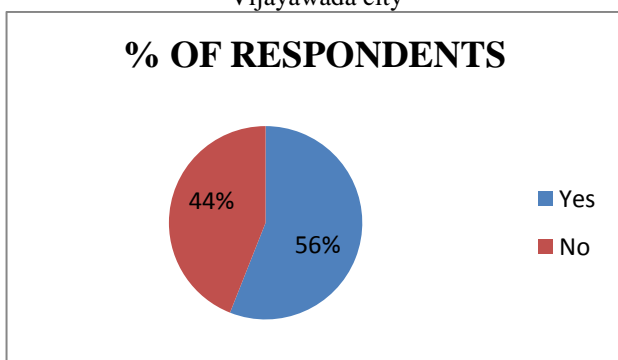
**Interpretation:**

From the above table clearly projects that 53% of the sample respondents are feeling happy regarding safe and security in the parks and the remaining 47% of the respondents are not feeling happy regarding safe and security in the parks. From the above information indicates that most of the respondents i.e., 53% of the sample respondents opined that YES regarding safe and security in the parks.

**Table 14:** Respondents opinion towards parks is adequate in Vijayawada city

S. No.	Opinion	No. of respondents	% of respondents
1	Yes	140	56
2	No	110	44
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100</b>

**Chart 14:** Respondents opinion towards parks is adequate in Vijayawada city



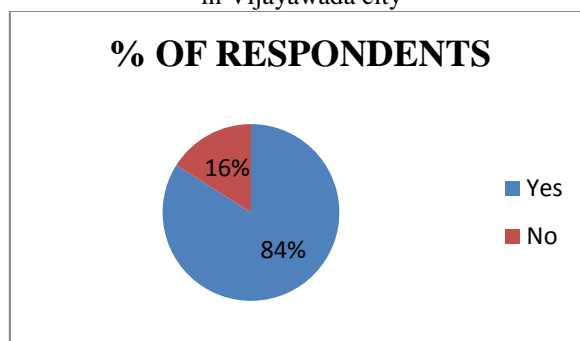
**Interpretation:**

From the above chart evidently indicates that 56% of the sample respondents are feeling happy towards parks are adequate in Vijayawada city and the rest of 44% of the respondents are not feeling happy towards parks are adequate in Vijayawada city. From the above information clearly projects that some of the respondents i.e., 44% of the respondents said NO towards parks are adequate in Vijayawada city.

**Table 15:** Respondents opinion towards increase the parks in Vijayawada city

S. No.	Opinion	No. of respondents	% of respondents
1	Yes	210	84
2	No	40	16
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100</b>

**Chart 15:** Respondents opinion towards increase the parks in Vijayawada city



**Interpretation:**

From the above chart clearly projects that most of the respondents i.e., 84% of the sample respondents want increase the parks in Vijayawada city and the rest of sample respondents i.e., only 16% of the respondents are happy with present parks what are the parks are placed in Vijayawada city. From the above information clearly indicates that most of the sample respondents i.e., 84% of the respondents want increase the parks in Vijayawada city.

**Findings**

- The above information clear that most of the sample respondents i.e., 35% respondents are feeling good open space or parks in Vijayawada city.
- The above information clearly indicates that the most of the sample respondents i.e., 40% of respondents said that they visit the parks occasionally.
- The above information indicates that the most of the respondents i.e., 35% of the sample respondents said that they travel to the parks on foot.
- The above information clearly projects that the most the respondents i.e., 30% of the sample respondents said that the journey normally takes for 10-20 mins.
- The above information evidently shows that the 50% of the respondents said YES towards the parks are nearest to their area and rest of respondents i.e., 50% of the respondents also said that NO towards the parks are nearest to their area.
- The above information most the respondents i.e., 20% of the sample respondents have given priority to the get some fresh air.
- The above information clearly projects that the most of the respondents i.e., 35% of the sample respondents

have given first priority to the improve sports facility in the parks.

- The above information it is clearly indicates that most of the respondents i.e., 47% of the sample respondents said that they visit the parks only some times for their exercise or health activities.
- The above information clearly indicates that most of the respondents i.e., 54% of the sample respondents are feeling too crowded space for doing their activities in the parks.
- The above information evidently indicates that most of the sample respondents i.e., 53% of the respondents said NO towards usage of washrooms in the parks.
- The above information projects that most of the respondents i.e., 35% of the sample respondents are feeling improve the cleanliness in the parks.
- The above information clearly indicates that most of the respondents i.e., 42% of the sample respondents opined that dissatisfied towards the wash rooms in the parks.
- The above information indicates that most of the respondents i.e., 53% of the sample respondents opined that YES regarding safe and security in the parks.
- The above information clearly projects that some of the respondents i.e., 44% of the respondents said NO towards parks are adequate in Vijayawada city.
- The above information clearly indicates that most of the respondents i.e., 84% of the respondents want increase the parks in Vijayawada city.

## VI. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The study exposés most of the respondents are feeling happy to visit the parks to get some fresh air, peaceful mind to avoid stress from their professional life. Some of the respondents want increase public parks or open spaces nearby their homes. As well they require more space for doing their activities like exercises, playing space for kids, etc. some significant respondents require wild life to attract the kids to spend more time in the parks. Most significant

respondents require cleanness washrooms along with water facility, lights better sanitation from Municipal Corporation. Some important respondents require more fields to playing for their children like more space for play cricket, basketball, baseball, football, tennis, etc.

## REFERENCES

- [1]. Myers, D. (1987). Internal monitoring of quality-of-life for economic development. *Economic Development Quarterly*, 1(3), 268-278.
- [2]. Decker, J.M., & Crompton, J.L. (1990). Business location decisions: Importance of quality-of-life, and recreation, park, and cultural amenities. *Journal of Park and Recreation Administration*, 8(2), 26-43.
- [3]. Moriarty, B.M. (1980). *Industrial location and community development*. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press.
- [4]. Ciandella, D., & Lewis, M. (1984, November). Company meets community: Long courtship, happy marriage, *Nation's Business*, pp. 52A-52I.
- [5]. Decker, J.M., & Crompton, J.L. (1993). Attracting footloose companies: An investigation of the business location process. *Journal of Professional Services Marketing*, 9(1), 69-94.
- [6]. Glaser, M.A., & Bardo, J.W. (1991). The impact of quality-of-life on recruitment and retention of key personnel. *American Review of Public Administration*, 21(1), 57-63.
- [7]. Festervand, T.A., Lumpkin, J.R., & Tosh, D.S. (1988), "Quality-of-life" in the industrial site location decision. *Journal of Real Estate Development*, 4(1), 19-27.
- [8]. Galbraith, C., & DeNoble, A.F. (1988). Location decisions by high technology firms: A comparison of firm size, industry type and institutional form. *Entrepreneurship; Theory & Practice*, 13(2), 31-47.
- [9]. Scanlon, J.R (1984). Site selection and design for the growth industries. *Industrial Development*, 153(2), 26-29.
- [10]. Duvoli, J. (1991). Recreation important in luring more Fortune 500 companies. *Hudson Valley Business Journal*, May, 21.
- [11]. John L. Crompton, Lisa L. Love and Thomas A. More published a paper on "An Empirical Study of the Role of Recreation, Parks and Open Space in Companies' (Re)Location Decisions", in *Journal of Park and Recreation Administration* Spring 1997, Volume 15, Number 1, pp.37-58.