

# Analysis of Car Free Day Implementation in General Education Perspective

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**Received:** 20 January 2023

**Accepted:** 15 April 2023

**Citation:** Soro HS, Nurhayati R, Ismail U (2023) Analysis of Car Free Day Implementation in General Education Perspective. *History of Medicine* 9(1): 288–294. <https://doi.org/10.17720/2409-5834.v9.1.2023.034>

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## Abstract

The implementation of car free day activities is one of the government's policies in order to make urban communities aware of the importance of a healthy and friendly environmental climate and reduce air pollution that can threaten human health. Car free day activities directly actualize general educational values that have been instilled in the minds and hearts of humans. This study aims to describe educational values in carrying out car free day activities so as to contribute positively to a healthy and friendly environmental climate. The paradigm used in this study is a qualitative paradigm. Viewed from the domain angle, this research is included in the social and educational domains. The method used is the method of observation and interviews. The sample selection is done by purposive sampling. The research findings show that (1) Car free day activities are a concrete form of the Bandung city government's support in campaigning for a healthy and friendly environment as a result of motorized vehicle air pollution; (2) The car free day activity is also the actualization of educational values possessed by a person so as to create an atmosphere of order and comfort during the car free day event; (3) The car free day activity is a form of positive campaign oriented towards creating a healthy and friendly environment.

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## Keywords

Car Free Day, General Education.

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Car Free Day. Thus, the Indonesian people in particular and the world community generally know this term as a moment to move without using a motorized vehicle. The car free day activity is a form of campaign to make people aware of the importance of a clean and friendly environment for human life.

A car free day that is packed with various physical and mental activities brings its own nuances for city connoisseurs/people. This moment for city people is a valuable opportunity to enjoy fresh air while exercising in the morning. Car free day in Indonesian is translated as "free drive day". This expression

reflects the yearning of city people for space and air, which is increasingly crowded with motorized vehicles. This, if left unchecked, will certainly result in the creation of air pollution which can threaten human health.

Car free day activities have their own charm for city people. They use the main roads as a place to play or exercise with their families, so every car free day activity always looks lively and entertaining. The 20th century marked a shift in the value of human activity on the road. In this century, highways were widened to meet the needs of motorized vehicles, including park areas. The rate of growth in the

use of motorized vehicles continues to increase in Indonesia. This has an impact on the addition of road infrastructure, such as the opening of toll roads and flyovers.

The development of land transportation, especially motorized vehicles with various waivers to get from dealers, encourages people to abandon and distance themselves from cycling and walking when traveling. Motorized vehicles pamper humans to save more time and energy.

In the city of Bandung there are two car free day venues, namely in the Dago area, Jl. Ir.H.Djuanda and in the Batu Fruit area Jl. Stone Fruit. Car free day involves the general public regardless of one's status. The implementation of car free day activities is one of the concrete manifestations of the efforts of the people of Bandung to strive to reduce the rate or domination of motorized vehicle activity. The people of the city of Bandung are aware that an increase in the volume of vehicle use can cause air pollution and threaten the preservation of human life.

At the level of General Education as General Education the order of life and life among others refers to developing the whole human personality in relation to social life and other living environments, with one goal so that: 1) humans have comprehensive insight into all aspects of life, and 2) have complete personality. The terms comprehensive and intact are two terminologies that require content and form that are adapted to the socio-cultural context and beliefs of a nation. (Muliana, 1999; Rasyidin, Lecture October 23, 2005).

The nature of general education aims to make students, besides having high science and technology, but also has a strong personality. Daradjat (Rakhmat and Gandaatmaja, 1993) revealed that if a person's personality is strong, then his attitude will be firm, not easily influenced by inducements and factors that come from outside, and will be responsible for his various words and actions. Conversely, if a person's personality is weak, he will not have self-confidence and will be easily swayed by various factors and influences that come from outside himself. If religious values enter a lot into the formation of a person's personality, then the person's behavior will be directed and controlled by religious values. This is where the

importance of religious experience and education lies in the period of one's growth and development.

The goal to be achieved in general education is to humanize humans. The terms comprehensive and intact are two terminologies that require content and form that are adapted to the socio-cultural context and beliefs of a nation. Sumaatmadja (2002) reveals that the goals to be achieved in General Education are: 1) providing students with as much knowledge as possible, which includes liberal arts, philosophy, languages, mathematics, and natural sciences, 2) equipping students with a cultural background which provides opportunities for humans to have adequate insight into the world of their lives, and 3) develop students to become independent human beings, free from shackles so that they are able to make fair, wise and prudent decisions.

## Research Method

This research is a qualitative research with a field event analysis approach. The data in this study is in the form of oral data originating from the car free day procession. In terms of social dominance, this oral data is included in the social and educational domains. The sample or study object under study was selected based on purposive sampling. Researchers took research samples in the city of Bandung, West Java Province. Research activities began in March 2012 to November 2012. Researchers actively participated in car free day events to obtain accurate and valid data.

The research data is in the form of oral data originating from car free day events. The methods used to obtain data are the listening method, the interview method, and a questionnaire with local informants.

Selected samples from the data are used as examples in this study. From these samples, the researcher describes things that can be interpreted according to the title and purpose of this study. It should be explained that the researcher is a resident of the city of Bandung. Thus, the interpretation and processing of the data and its disclosure in this study came from the informants and the authors themselves.

The instruments used were in the form of notes during the observation, a recording device (handycam) to clarify and convince, and to

make it easier for researchers to manage data. Some photos will be included as attachments in this study and the photos will describe the events that are used as the object of study.

To expedite and facilitate data analysis, researchers categorize. In other words, the data obtained through observation, interviews, and questionnaires were then given coding and categorization. Data sourced from car free day implementers, such as jogging are categorized as data reflecting car free day events.

The research location is in Bandung City, West Java Province by taking samples at two places where car free days take place. The two places where the car free day is held are considered to fulfill the need for data. The selection of the research sample was carried out purposively. Samples are individuals selected/taken from the population used by researchers as a source of scientific research data collection (Suharyanto H. Soro, 2023). The existence of similar regulations, namely that motorized vehicles are not allowed to pass through the car free day area, is one of the considerations for choosing a research location. In other words, the implementation of car free days in Jakarta is the same as what happened to car free days in the city of Bandung. Likewise, determining the target informants to be interviewed was also done purposively. These respondents were chosen because they are considered as parties who enjoy car free day processions or activities.

The data used to compile this research came from respondents who were natives of West Java with a percentage of 70% and some residents outside of West Java with a percentage of 30%. They all live in the city of Bandung. Data was collected using observation and interview techniques. Observation in this context is non-participatory observation. In other words, researchers position themselves as observers and are not directly involved or take part in the car free day procession. Observations were made by listening to or observing the narrative and physical activity using tapping techniques (capturing the contents of speech and photographing physical activity), and the follow-up technique, namely the note-taking technique (writing down the speech delivered).

The interview method was carried out by holding a conversation between the researcher

and the respondent, using fishing techniques and the follow-up technique, all-round interview techniques or in-depth interviews. Before the interview begins, the researcher does things such as consider who will be interviewed, where to interview, and when to conduct the interview. This is done in the hope of getting maximum and valid results.

Observations were made when the car free day event started. The tool used to record spoken data from the car free day event is a handycam. This tool can carry out its function, namely as a voice and image recording device from the object of research. All speeches related to the car free day event were recorded using a handycam. Important words that are targeted are recorded/written by hand using a book and ballpoint pen. Respondents were recorded or taken pictures when the car free day event took place. After the event was over, the researcher conducted an interview by first informing the informant and being invited to a separate place (still within the car free day location circle) after which the interview was conducted. The language used in the interviews is Indonesian. Researchers use hand notes for matters that are crucial. This was done with the aim of facilitating the analysis of the data submitted by the informants. The interview begins with open-ended questions, such as "What motivated you to attend the car free day event"? Questions like these are sometimes answered with short answers. Interviews took approximately 15 minutes per person.

Socially and academically, researchers have limited knowledge about car free day events. To avoid bias, the researchers took concrete steps, including: collecting and analyzing data objectively, not prioritizing interpretations based on the researchers' knowledge, and asking local people who had knowledge about car free days to comment on the data analysis conducted by the researchers.

Researcher involved five local residents as checking members to provide feedback on the results of observations and interviews conducted during the car free day. They were invited by the researcher to attend a small meeting in order to confirm and comment on the data collected based on their views and understanding. This is done to increase confidence that the existing data is valid.

The day after the event or car free day event, the researcher invited the informants to talk about car free day activities (debriefing). The talk took 30 minutes. The researcher asked them several questions about the implementation of the car free day. This is done to find out their existence on car free day activities. Creswell (1998) recommends conducting observations and interviews based on the local context, using appropriate and legible recording equipment, such as notes, tape recorders, and cameras that are systematic. This was done to support the validation of findings in the field.

### Findings and Discussion

The mention of the phrase car free day for urban residents is not something strange, because this activity has been implemented in many European countries. In Indonesia, the implementation of car free days is still limited to certain cities, one of which is Bandung. City people with high mobility are aware of and apply this term as a form of campaign in order to fight against the growth rate of the motorized vehicle population which can naturally cause air pollution and threaten human health.

Car free day in Indonesian is called or translated Car Free Day. Car free day is still relatively new. This activity arose due to the large number of motorized vehicles so that the roads for pedestrians switched to motorized vehicle lanes. In addition, the level of effectiveness (effort and time), social status, and comfort in driving encourage people to compete in buying/owning motorized vehicles. The implementation of the car free day concept by the government needs to be supported by all parties. This event brings various models of activities, one of which is sports activities packaged in the form of entertainment. People came from various places to enjoy the Sunday morning atmosphere on the highway. This car free day activity is a concrete form of integration between the local government policy and its citizens. This needs to be studied or analyzed from an academic point of view so that the findings in the study can be applied by policy makers.

Analyzing the existence of motorized vehicles in human life certainly has logical consequences. Motor vehicles contribute to air pollution which can threaten human health. On the other hand, motorized vehicles help the local government to open new jobs, such as parking attendants.

The increase in the production volume of motorized vehicles has also brought its own fortune for the government as the manager of the State. Every owner of a motorized vehicle is required to pay tax to the government once a year with payment fees varying depending on the type of vehicle and the year of the vehicle. In the city of Bandung, there are 1.2 million motorized vehicles, with details of 400 thousand four-wheeled vehicles, and the rest are two-wheeled vehicles (Republika, December 29, 2011). Reading the lift of 1.2 million units of vehicles in the city of Bandung, it is normal for traffic jams to occur. On the highway, not only vehicles with D plates are used as users, but also other vehicles originating from outside the city of Bandung. Their presence adds to the volume of vehicles operating on a daily basis so that the ideal distance for a five-meter vehicle is 30 cm.

Car free day activities start in the morning or after finishing the morning prayer for Muslims. Every citizen or person has the right to follow and join in this activity. In other words, there are no restrictions for everyone who wants to enjoy a free day of driving. With rules like this, car free day activities are always lively and entertaining.

Based on observations in the field, it was found that various activities were carried out by car free day participants, namely exercising (gymnastics and jogging). This type of sport has quite a lot of fans and if there are people who want to join, it is not prohibited, provided that it must be orderly and safe. From an educational perspective, the value of this activity is a concrete form of actualizing educational values that are embedded in the cognitive and affective domains. The values of togetherness and joy are shown and displayed in the car free day activity.

One of the objectives of implementing a car free day is to create a healthy and friendly environmental climate so that it contributes positively to human health.

Car free day for now is appropriate because air pollution due to the large number of vehicles, both four-wheeled and two-wheeled, is getting worse. Once a week starting in the morning until 12 noon is quite good enough to blow fresh air through car free day activities.

The data above shows that car free day directly raises awareness to people about the importance of fresh and healthy air for human survival. The car free day activity is a form of value education that is applied in real terms, namely to make people aware of the importance of shared values in creating a healthy and friendly environment. Car free day participants are not only of a certain age but apply to all ages and genders. Here one can find interactions between children, adolescents, adults and the elderly. They share roles in the form of exemplary behavior or behavior shown by the elderly to young people with educational values, namely mutual respect so as to create an atmosphere of comfort and joy.

## Conclusion

Car free day is a form of activity carried out consciously by the community as a form of campaign in creating a clean and fresh environmental climate without air pollution caused by motorized vehicles. Car free day is a healthy and fun activity. Many educational values are applied in this activity, one of which is the attitude of togetherness in creating a healthy and friendly environment. All the activities shown on the car free day are positively charged and are expected to provide their own value in the life of urban communities.

Value education can be found in car free day activities, namely the awareness of a person or group of people to always provide time and place for others to carry out various events on car free day moments. This can be proven that there were no protests or demonstrations carried out by road users, namely those driving vehicles through the car free day lane. If car free day activities are carried out, the access road leading to the area/place is closed.

Car free day is needed in order to reduce air pollution caused by motor vehicles (two and four wheelers). Car free day activities

contribute positively in the perspective of values education. Everyone is welcome to join and enjoy the atmosphere of the road without motorized vehicles. Car free day teaches people about the importance of fresh air as one of the breaths of a healthy life. A healthy environment, God willing, humans will also be healthy.

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