

# Motives and Issues: Diyatha Uyana Urban Park Visitors in Sri Lanka

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**Abstract-** Urban parks are focused attention in recent years. Today urban parks promote recreation activities and they are emerging as the most important spaces in urban fabric. Previous researchers studied environmental benefits of urban green spaces but primarily, researchers investigate the physical and emotional motivation of park areas and prevailing problems of unlimited visitation. In this study the researchers have found out the issue of the visitors of their visitation. Researchers have collected responses from the general public in this survey of urban residents in Diyatha Uyana urban park. Through the observation researchers have identified nine existing issues. They are (1) Noisy environment (2) Expansion of population (3) disturbance to the person engage in daily exercises (4) Distraction to take 3D photos (5) Lack of resources (6) Effective of strike rules and regulation of the organization (7) Lack of park space (8) Lack of Signing board (9) Lack of Safety. Researchers used one way anova analysis to identify the most effective problem which exist. Results suggest that visitation frequency to physical and emotional motivate factors, to relaxation is the most physical motive factor and freedom is the most emotional factor. Based on the findings, the researchers conclude that the most visitors' effective problem was noisy environment. That problems signifies the level of 0.012. point of view, it would help planners, Park designers and city councilors in Sri Lanka, as well as the general public, to get to know and expand their knowledge of noisy Environmental in urban parks.

**Index Terms-** Urban Park, Recreation Activities, Motivation factors

## I. INTRODUCTION

Recreation is an act or experience, selected by the individual during his leisure time, to meet a personal want or desire primarily for his own satisfaction (Yukic, 1970). Recreation consists of activities or experiences carried on within leisure. Recreation is four typed, such as Formal, Informal/ Active, Passive/ organized, unorganized/ Indoor, Outdoor. Outdoor recreation is a recreation activity participated in outside. It is depended on natural resources. Natural areas are attractive outdoor leisure destinations and offer good opportunities for recreational activities. As populations become more urbanized, many individuals are seeking to regain a connection with the natural environment (S.Bell, 1997). This growing interest results in a constantly increasing intensity of the use of many natural recreational areas. Since the nineteenth century, the provision of

parks has been a major focus in promoting places of most cities and towns. (R.Kraus, 1978).

Today urban parks are emerging as one of the most important space in the urban fabric. They are multi- purpose public spaces in the city that offer Social, Economic and Environmental benefits (Plannetizen, 2000- 2015). They help to enhance the image of city, and improve the quality of urban life. Most cities have urban parks, and these have become important and valuable urban space. The urban park is an asset to cities and city dwellers. It provides space for leisure and passive and active recreation. History show that the uses of urban parks have changed to match the needs of their societies and cities. For example a change in life style might increase concern for health and Fitness meaning more people come to urban parks for recreation, social gathering and passive enjoyment. The motives of people to visit urban park mirror their needs and expectations (cheesura, 2004) and are associated with their attachment to these place (Kyle G.T.Moven, 2004). Understanding motives for visiting is of great importance ascertaining why people patronized Urban Park in the way they do as well as in understanding the consequences of urban park visits (Yuen, 1996). Studies conducted in different parks show that people hold multiple motives associated with urban parks. For example Singaporean residents typically harbor social interaction, enjoyment of nature, relaxation, and exercise as their main motives (Yuen, 1996). According to Anna Chiesura there are several multiple motives. Such as to sport, to meet others, to play with children, to listen and observe Nature, to meditation, to get inspiration (Chiesura A. , The role of urban Parks for sustainable city., 2003)

Numerous sites worldwide already face diverse problems related to high visitation levels, such as disturbance of fragile habitats (Boyle and Samson, 1985; Gill et al., 1996; Gosling and Sutherland, 1999), progressing trail erosion (Hammit & Cole, 1998), increased level of noise (Newman et al., 2008), dissatisfaction of visitors caused by perceived crowding (A.Amberger & W, 2005), and the challenges for risk management (Skawiński and Chlipała, 2008), and many others. Hence, the fundamental focus of this study is to investigate the physical and emotional motivation of park areas and prevail problems of unlimited visitation. The issues of visitation in urban parks has been grossly under researched. The purpose of this research is to identify and understand the visitation issues of the visitors.