PRIME

Public Resource Innovation Management and Excellence November 2024, Volume 1 Number 3, 195-204 Homepage: https://primejournalpublisher.com/index.php/PRIME

Public Space Development Strategy in Bone District

Herman^{1*}, Heri Afian², Muh. Sawir³, Mustigawati⁴, Jumiati⁵
Universitas Cahaya Prima^{1,2,3,4,5}
*e-mail: hermanjurnal@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study aims to answer how public spaces in Bone Regency can develop well without any destruction, this must be implemented considering several things that could happen. In the context of the Theory of Sustainable Development Administration. Airport (airport), is an airfield used for landing and taking off aircraft, boarding and disembarking passengers, and loading and unloading cargo, and is equipped with flight safety facilities. Therefore, aviation is one of the transportation that is in great demand by service users, because it has advantages compared to other means of transportation, especially in terms of time efficiency, because it can reach areas that are far away in a short time. By using aviation, it greatly supports equality, growth and stability as a driver and motivator of national development and strengthens relations between nations. The method in this study is an administrative pattern. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method, with a focus on data collection through in-depth interviews, direct observation, and document analysis. This study aims to examine the construction process of the La Patau Bone Stadium from an administrative perspective and the principles of sustainable development.

Keywords: Administration, Space, Development, Sustainable

INTRODUCTION

The construction of La Patau Bone Stadium is a strategic project initiated by the local government of Bone Regency, South Sulawesi, as an effort to improve sports facilities and support the development of the tourism sector and local economy (Ayub et all, 2020). Along with population growth and urbanization, the existence of adequate sports infrastructure is important to meet the needs of the community for recreation, competition, and athletic development. The construction of this stadium is also expected to be a center for regional and national sports activities, as well as being able to increase regional competitiveness.

In the context of sustainable development administration theory, the project must consider economic, social and environmental dimensions so that the benefits generated can be sustained in the long term. In Bone district, there is a very rapid development. This is marked by the construction of various infrastructures, facilities and infrastructure to meet the needs of the community. The construction of fountains is

a garden accessory used as a decoration to beautify a place such as city parks and yards. It is not uncommon for ordinary fountains to be used as tourist attractions in several places.

This is because the fountain spray looks fresh to the eye and cools the atmosphere. The success of the construction of the fountain in Bone district is the tenacity of the Bone government and community in establishing togetherness to build their region. With good governance and supported by regional conduciveness that also contributes to the success of the development achieved today (Tjiptaningsih, 2018). The construction of this fountain can be a tourist spot that can be visited by local people and people outside Bone. But the fountain in the middle of the city in Bone district is currently no longer operating as it was at the beginning. The construction to repair the current fountain is expected to be able to become a good object for the community.

In the context of the Theory of Sustainable Development Administration. Airport (airport), is an airfield used for landing and taking off aircraft, boarding and disembarking passengers, and loading and unloading cargo, and is equipped with flight safety facilities. Therefore, aviation is one of the transportation that is in great demand by service users, because it has advantages compared to other means of transportation, especially in terms of time efficiency, because it can reach areas that are far away in a short time. By using aviation, it greatly supports equality, growth and stability as a driver and driver of national development and strengthens relations between nations.

Arung Palakka Airport in Bone Regency, South Sulawesi Province is an Airport with a Feeder Hierarchy (Spoke) and is organized by the Airport Operator Unit of the Directorate General of Air Transportation (Permana, 2021). Arung Palakka Bone Airport is an airport that serves air transportation services in Bone Regency, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. It is located in Mappalo Ulaweng Village, Awangpone District, Bone Regency, South Sulawesi or about 10 km from the city center of Watampone, the capital of Bone Regency. This airport has a runway size of 1,200 mx 30 m with an elevation of 3 meters above sea level, and a terminal building of 600 m2. This airport is managed by the Directorate General of Air Transportation, the Arung Palakka Bone UPBU Office, and the Perum LPPNPI AIRNAV Bone branch office.

METHOD

This study uses a descriptive qualitative method, focusing on data collection through in-depth interviews, direct observation, and document analysis (Triadi, 2019). This study aims to examine the construction process of La Patau Bone Stadium from the perspective of administration and sustainable development principles. Arung Palakka Fountain as a tourist attraction in Bone Regency has several environmental factors that need to be considered in the context of sustainable development (Triadi, 2020). Such as the quality of water used in the fountain must be maintained to remain clean and uncontaminated.

Water pollution can affect the health of visitors and the surrounding ecosystem. Waste and garbage management from visitors must also be given more attention. The use of adequate trash bins and recycling programs can help reduce negative impacts on the environment and educating visitors about the importance of environmental conservation can increase public awareness and participation in maintaining the sustainability of tourist locations.

Arung Palakka Airport in Bone Regency, South Sulawesi has not been operating since January 2024 until now, and the Bone Regency Government ensures that the airport can operate no later than July 2024. However, until the end of September there has been no clarity at all. This has raised the spotlight from the Bone DPRD and has recommended to the Regency Government for attention to Arung Palakka Airport (Triadi et all, 2024). Moreover, the operational agenda of this airport has been delayed for quite a long time since it was planned at the beginning of the year.

RESULT

The Planning and Implementation Process of the La Patau Bone Stadium Development has been planned since 2019 with the aim of improving sports facilities and as part of the Bone Regency regional development strategy. In planning, the local government involved various stakeholders to ensure that this project is in accordance with community needs and can support local economic growth. This stadium is designed to meet national standards, so that it can be used to hold various regional to national scale matches (Cahaya et all, 2022). The funds allocated for the construction of this stadium come from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) and part of the central government grant funds.

Implementation of Sustainable Development Principles Economic Sustainability: The construction of this stadium is projected to be able to provide economic contributions through increasing the number of visitors, both from athletes, spectators, and tourists. This is expected to create a multiplier effect on the local hospitality, transportation, and trade sectors. However, economic sustainability still requires a long-term strategy, especially in terms of stadium management and maintenance after the project is completed.

Social Sustainability: The social impact of the stadium construction lies in the development of local athletes and increasing interest in sports among the community. On the other hand, this construction also presents social challenges, such as the potential marginalization of certain groups due to changes in spatial planning or economic pressures. Therefore, it is important to have policies that ensure social inclusion for all levels of society (Hardiyanti, 2019). Environmental Sustainability: This stadium was built with environmental aspects in mind, such as the use of environmentally friendly materials and green planning around the stadium. However, the felling of trees and changes in the landscape for this development require compensation in the form of reforestation programs and effective waste management. Another challenge is the management of water and energy resources which must be efficient.

Impact and challenges of Development The development of La Patau Bone Stadium has a significant impact, especially in improving sports infrastructure and attracting the public to be more active in sports activities. The economic impact is also felt through the creation of temporary jobs and new business opportunities (Hardianto, 2023). However, the biggest challenges lie in managing environmental impacts, long-term stadium maintenance, and how the government and the community can manage the stadium sustainably.

Condition of La Patau Stadium After construction, La Patau Stadium Bone has become one of the important sports facilities in Bone Regency. Here are some important points related to the actual condition of the stadium. Physical infrastructure, the physical condition of the stadium is generally in good condition, with the field and other supporting facilities having been completed. However, there are several components that still need repair, such as spectator seats and stands. Although it has been built to standards, there have been reports of minor damage due to use or vandalism, which require routine maintenance (Ismoyo, 2024). The drainage system of several parts of the stadium experiences drainage problems during heavy rain, causing waterlogging in certain areas, especially around the field and parking area.

Supporting facilities such as toilets, changing rooms, and medical rooms are available, but some of them have maintenance problems, such as cleanliness and availability of clean water. The management of these facilities requires more attention to ensure the comfort of stadium users, both athletes and spectators. The management and maintenance of this stadium are managed by the local government, but the maintenance system has not been running optimally (Deswimar, 2014). Some of the problems faced are the lack of trained human resources for technical maintenance of the stadium and limited budget to carry out routine maintenance.

This has an impact on the gradual decline in the quality of the facilities. Aspects that are not running well even though the construction of the La Patau Bone Stadium has been completed and the facilities are operational, there are several problems that have not run according to expectations, financial management and operational financial management systems for the stadium have not been maximized (Mukaddas, 2021). Revenue from the use of the stadium, both for sports matches and other events, has not been able to cover operational and maintenance costs. This indicates that the business model for stadium management needs to be improved, for example by exploring more sources of income from various sports events or programs.

Limited public participation even though the stadium has been completed, public participation in using this facility is still limited. Local sports programs that can utilize the stadium have not been running optimally, especially in terms of organizing tournaments, routine training for local athletes, and sports community activities (Endah,

2020). Maintenance Issues: The stadium has several maintenance issues, as mentioned above (minor damage to facilities, imperfect drainage system, and cleanliness). This is due to the lack of budget allocation for routine repairs and the lack of experienced workers in sports facility management.

Low utilization The frequency of stadium use is still low, and the facility is often empty when there are no major events. This indicates a lack of a clear strategy for sustainable stadium use, both for sports events and other entertainment activities (Satar, 2021). Aspects that are running well and supporting sustainability even though there are some problems that need to be overcome, there are several elements of the construction and management of the La Patau Bone Stadium that are running well and supporting the sustainability of the project role in increasing sports activities the stadium has succeeded in attracting the interest of various groups to participate in sports activities, especially football (Irmawati, 2020). The stadium is a venue for regional football matches and several other sporting events, which have begun to encourage the revival of sports in Bone Regency. The stadium is also a place for coaching local athletes, which is expected to continue to grow.

Positive economic impact Although the full economic impact has yet to be realized, some local economic sectors are beginning to benefit from the stadium's construction. For example, small traders around the stadium experience increased income during events, and the local transportation sector also benefits from the presence of spectators and visitors to the stadium. Stakeholder Engagement Although still needs to be improved, there has been some progress in the engagement of stakeholders such as local government, local business people, and the sports community (Haris, 2014). The stadium is beginning to be seen as an important asset by the community, and there is an awareness that this facility can be maximized to enhance sports and entertainment activities.

Potential for multi-purpose events Although the current use of the stadium is more focused on sports, there is great potential to make the stadium a venue for other events, such as music concerts or exhibitions. With good management, this can increase the stadium's income and strengthen its financial sustainability. The surrounding community feels an increase in social interaction with the presence of this tourist attraction. There is an increased awareness of the importance of preserving culture and the environment.

The Arung Palakka Fountain has become a symbol of local culture that raises public awareness of the importance of preserving culture and history. This encourages community efforts to care for and preserve their cultural heritage. Economic Impact Arung Palakka Fountain contributes to increasing local community income through the tourism sector. The opening of small businesses, such as food stalls and souvenir shops, increases along with the arrival of visitors. The development of tourist attractions creates new business opportunities for the community, such as food stalls, souvenir shops, and tour guide services. This has a positive impact on household income.

The construction of supporting facilities has the potential to disrupt the local ecosystem if not managed properly. Conservation efforts and environmental education need to be increased to maintain environmental sustainability (Lizard, 2017). The development of tourist attractions can increase community participation in the decision-making process, especially regarding environmental and tourism management. This gives residents more say in managing the potential of their area.

The fountain serves as the main attraction and has an attractive design. In general, the fountain system operates well, but requires regular maintenance to maintain its performance and cleanliness. Pedestrian areas The condition of the pedestrian paths surrounding the park is generally in good condition, allowing visitors to walk comfortably. However, there are some points that may need repair to avoid damage or danger to visitors (Bhinadi, 2017). The park is equipped with various adequate seating, such as benches and rest areas. The condition of the seating is generally good, although some may need repair or repainting.

The diversity of plants is surrounded by various types of plants that provide a natural atmosphere. Plant maintenance needs to be considered to prevent wild growth and maintain beauty four waste and cleanliness of waste management (Chaerudin, 2020). Trash bins are available at several strategic points, but visitor awareness of cleanliness still needs to be improved. Better waste management will improve the cleanliness of the area. Toilet facilities must be considered in terms of cleanliness and availability. If not maintained, it can be a problem for visitors. Information boards are available that provide directions and information about tourist attractions, but need to be updated to remain relevant and informative. Accessibility Transportation access to the park location is generally good, with adequate roads (Nadir, 2013). However, the addition of more and more regular parking facilities can help overcome congestion during peak season.

Although the well-built fountain park was initially running well, it is now not operating and running as expected. Seen now, the beauty of the Arung Palakka fountain is no longer found, because the water in the pool is dirty and mossy, even tree leaves, plastic waste are in the pool, and the garbage around the pool is very messy as if there are no more cleaners to clean it. Some aspects that may not be running well in the Arung Palakka fountain park can be lack of maintenance if routine maintenance is not carried out, the condition of the fountain and the surrounding area can decline, causing damage or decreased function.

Poor cleanliness, unmanaged trash and dirt can damage the aesthetics and reduce the attractiveness of the park to visitors. Lack of facilities such as toilets, seating, or parking areas can make visitors uncomfortable (Suaib, 2015). Lack of Activities or Events If there are no regular activities or interesting events, visitors may feel the park is less lively and attractive. Low environmental awareness Lack of education about the importance of maintaining cleanliness and the environment can make visitors irresponsible. Inadequate transportation facilities Poor accessibility to and from the park can reduce the number of visitors. Lack of security If there are security problems, both in terms of crime and safety, visitors will feel uncomfortable coming.

CONCLUSION

In the development of Arung Palakka Fountain Park, it is important to integrate environmental aspects with long-term planning. Water management, green space, and local ecosystem conservation should be a priority to ensure the sustainability of the park and the continuity of its ecological functions. Local communities should also be involved in the planning and management process of the park to ensure long-term sustainability. Their participation can increase their sense of ownership and responsibility for the maintenance of the park. This park has the potential to become a tourist destination that can increase regional income and provide jobs for the surrounding community. However, it needs to be balanced with wise tourism management so as not to damage the surrounding environment.

Arung Palakka Airport, precisely in Bone Regency, South Sulawesi, has not been operating for the past 8 months. Starting from early January 2024 until now there has been no clarity at all. This is because the ATR72 type aircraft was reported to have difficulty entering due to airlines that had contracts elsewhere. The Bone Regency Government previously ensured that airport operations could run no later than July 2024, but it did not produce results until the end of September. This is certainly not in line with and not in accordance with the theory of Accountability because this theory refers to principles and practices that emphasize the importance of accountability in managing resources and carrying out tasks. Where this theory is actually contrary to what is happening at Arung Palakka Airport at this time.

BIBILOGRAPHY

Ayub, Z., Rianti, M., Awaluddin, M., & Triadi, F. (2020). Community Participation in Village Fund Management Within Palakka District, Bone Regency of South Sulawesi, Indonesia. GNOSI: An Interdisciplinary Journal of Human Theory Retrieved 38-48. from *(3)*. Https://Gnosijournal.Com/Index.Php/Gnosi/Article/View/70.

Bhinadi, A. (2017). Penanggulangan Kemiskinan dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat. Deepublish.

- Cahaya, A., Awaluddin, M., Triadi, F., Santos, H., & Siraj, L. (2022). Empowerment of Coastal Communities in Improving Welfare. *Journal of Positive Psychology and Wellbeing*, 6 (1), 3221-3228.
- Chaerudin, A., Setiadi, B., & Munawir, A. (2020). Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Masyarakat Berbasis Ekonomi Kreatif di Desa Citaman Kecamatan Ciomas Kabupaten Serang Banten. *Jurnal Abdimas Bina Bangsa*, *1* (1), 26–37.
- Deswimar, D. (2014). Peran Program Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa dalam Pembangunan Pedesaan. *Jurnal El-Riyasah*, *5*(1), 41–52.
- Endah, K. (2020). Pemberdayaan Masyarakat: Menggali Potensi Lokal Desa. *Moderat: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pemerintahan*, 6 (1), Article 1. https://doi.org/10.25157/moderat.v6i1.3319
- Hardiyanti, M., & Aminah, A. (2019). Tinjauan Yuridis Terhadap Prinsip Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Dan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan dalam Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Hutan di Pulau Jawa. *Bina Hukum Lingkungan*, 4(1), 135–152.
- Haris, A. (2014). Memahami Pendekatan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat. *JUPITER*, *13*(2), Article 2. https://journal.unhas.ac.id/index.php/jupiter/article/view/1647
- Hardianto, T., Mustafa, T., & Triadi, F. (2023). Patterns and Business Scale of Milkfish Growing in East Tanete Riattang District, Bone Regency. *Jurnal Administrare: Jurnal Pemikiran Ilmiah Dan Pendidikan Administrasi Perkantoran,* 10 (1), 267-276.
- Irmawati, I., Rahmah, S., Awaluddin, M., Dos Santos, H. A., & Triadi, F. (2020). The Role of Compensation in Improving Work Performance of Mattampa Bulu Village Officials, Lamuru District, Bone Regency. *Jurnal Administrare: Jurnal Pemikiran Ilmiah Dan Pendidikan Administrasi Perkantoran*, 7 (2), 225-239.
- Ismoyo, P. J., Muslimin, M., A, M. A., Triadi, F., & Asdar, M. (2024). Service Quality Evaluation Public at Office Head of Awangpone Village. *Jurnal Office: Jurnal Pemikiran Ilmiah Dan Pendidikan Administrasi Perkantoran*, 11 (2), 144–153. Diambil Dari Https://Journal.Unm.Ac.Id/Index.Php/Jo/Article/View/4154.
- Lizard, R. S., Kimbal, M., & Lapian, M. (2017). Efektivitas Program Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Miskin Di Kelurahan Paal Dua Kecamatan Paal Dua Kota Manado. *Jurnal Eksekutif*, 2(2), Article 2. https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/v3/index.php/jurnaleksekutif/article/view/17434
- Mukaddas, J., Handa, I., & Hasddin, H. (2021). Efektivitas Program Dana Desa Dalam Pengentasan Kemiskinan Masyarakat Daerah 3T Di Kecamatan Wangi-Wangi

- Kabupaten Wakatobi. Sang Pencerah: Jurnal Ilmiah Universitas Article Muhammadiyah Buton, 7(2), 2. https://doi.org/10.35326/pencerah.v7i2.1113
- Nadir, S. (2013). Otonomi Daerah Dan Desentralisasi Desa: Menuju Pemberdayaan Jurnal Masyarakat Desa. Politik Profetik, I(1),Article 1. https://doi.org/10.24252/profetik.v1i1a7
- Permana, A. F. (2021). Konseptualisasi Strategi Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Masyarakat J-EBI: Jurnal Ekonomi Bisnis Islam, Article Desa. I(1),https://ejournal.stais.ac.id/index.php/j-ebi/article/view/44
- Satar, A. L., & Al Farigi, B. (2021). Efektivitas Bumdes dalam Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Masyarakat Desa. Jurnal Paradigma Madani, 8(2), 15–21.
- Suaib, S., Nawawi, J., Tahmir, S., & Agustang, A. (2015). Accountability Of Policy And Program Of Bureaucracy At Ministry Of Transportation For Public Services In Terminal Station Of Petta Ponggawae Bone Regency, Indonesia. International Journal of Academic Research, 7.
- Tjiptaningsih, W. (2018). Pemberdayaan Perempuan Dalam Upaya Peningkatan Ekonomi Keluarga (Studi Kasus Pada Kelompok Usaha Perempuan di Desa Sindangkempeng Kecamatan Greged Kabupaten Cirebon). *2*(1). https://doi.org/10.33603/reformasi.v2i1.145
- Triadi, F. (2019). Bissu and Toboto Domain; Lanskap, Islam, Dan Negosiasi. ETNOSIA: Jurnal Etnografi Indonesia, 4 (1), 73-90.
- Triadi, F., & Ismoyo, P. J. (2022). Sulapa Eppa: Bissu, Kosmologi Bugis, Dan Politik Ekologi Queer Sulapa Eppa: Bissu, Bugis Cosmology, And Queer Political Ecology. Jurnal Perempuan, 27 (3), 215-225
- Triadi, F., Bonewati, Y. I., Rezky, M., Faidzaturrahmah, N., Ashshiddiqy, H., & Irfandinata, I. (2024). Pemberdayaan Perempuan Kelompok Ternak Guna Mengintegrasikan Sampah Rumahan Dengan Maggot Bsf Memaksimalkan Pakan Alternatif. RESONA: Jurnal Ilmiah Pengabdian Masyarakat, 8(2), 289-296.

| PRIME (Public Resource Innovation Management and Excellence) Volume 1 Number 3, November 2024. Pages 195-204