

EDUCATION, COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION, AND SATISFACTION: AN OVERVIEW OF PAKUI SAYANG PARK AS AN OPEN SPORTS SPACE

Arifuddin Usman¹, Saharullah², Dewi Hapipa Rusli³, Muh. Adnan Hudain⁴,
Sahabuddin⁵

^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5} Pendidikan Jasmani dan Olahraga, Universitas Negeri Makassar, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed to (1) assess the community's involvement in the availability of Pakui Sayang Park as a sports open space in Makassar and (2) gauge the public's satisfaction with the park's status as a sports open space in Makassar. The samples in this study were students, the community, and employees in Pakui Sayang Park. employees at Pakui Sayang Park Makassar City totaling 30 people, sampling techniques. people, sampling method using purposive sampling. We conducted this survey-based research, employing a descriptive design and a percentage-based data analysis, using the SPSS Version 26.0 program and Microsoft Excel 2019. The results of this study indicate that: (1) community participation in the availability of pakui sayang park as a sports open space in Makassar is in the excellent category at the level of 70%, and (2) community satisfaction with the availability of pakui sayang park as a sports open space in Makassar is in a good category or 83%. This study also identified four primary areas of satisfaction: quality and service, price, emotional factors, and convenience. However, further research is necessary. However, we must conduct additional research to understand the factors influencing community participation and satisfaction with physical activity in Pakui Sayang Park.

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Corresponding Author:

Arifuddin Usman,
Pendidikan Jasmani dan Olahraga, Universitas Negeri Makassar, Indonesia.
Email: arifuddin.usman@unm.ac.id

1. INTRODUCTION

Exercise is an activity that involves moving a person's body to achieve a goal, namely physical fitness (Cardinal, 2020). The types of sports themselves have quite broad classifications, including educational sports, community sports, and achievement sports. From definition to implementation, Law No. 11 of 2022 explains sports, education, society, and achievements. If you look at the coaching pyramid, community sports and educational sports are the most basic elements in sports development, while achievement sports are at their peak. Even so, many people, including the government, are unaware of this, as evidenced by the fact that sport itself has not yet become a culture

or a necessity (Manoli et al., 2020). In fact, sports modeling is a fundamental aspect of sports coaching. One could argue that the family and the surrounding environment provide the earliest opportunities for sports development.

Community sports themselves, as described in Law No. 11 of 2022, mean sports carried out by the community with a passion and ability that grows and develops by the conditions and cultural values of the local community for health, fitness, and joy (Amiruddin et al., 2023). According to the definition, community sports refer to athletic activities that the community engages in, and they represent the foundational aspect of the sports development pyramid, specifically sports marketing (Agung et al., 2022). Based on this understanding, community sports need infrastructure that can accommodate them. Therefore, open sports space is a concept that can meet the community's sports needs (Edwards, 2015; Dharmawan et al., 2018).

When discussing community needs, it's important to keep in mind the policies set by the government. The Central Government and Regional Governments have the right to direct, guide, assist, and supervise the implementation of sports following statutory regulations, as stated in Article 11, paragraph 2, of Law No. They also must provide services and facilities, ensuring that sports activities are implemented for every citizen without discrimination. In Makassar City itself, there are several open sports venues that the general public can enjoy. The prerequisite for action in sports development is open space for participation, which can include educational, recreational, and achievement sports (Schulenkorf, 2012; Bácsné-Bába et al., 2021). Meanwhile, the expected result is excellent physical fitness. Providing sufficient open sports space fosters and upholds collective community values through sport cultivation (Gurgis & Kerr, 2021; Mastromartino et al., 2022).

We can identify the open space or public space in question in several forms, such as fields, buildings or sports halls, swimming pools, special paths for pedestrians or jogging, and special paths for cyclists, among others (Bajuri et al., 2018). In essence, public/sports open space refers to any designated area that the general public can use for social interaction, including sports activities (Xinze et al., 2023). Green open spaces in urban areas in Makassar City include public cemeteries, city forests, city parks, fields, and stadiums. In this instance, parks and open spaces in cities belong to the category of sports open spaces, as they frequently host sports activities apart from stadiums. The author then conducted preliminary observations at that location. The observation results reveal that the community uses open spaces and city parks for social interaction and sports activities, particularly in the morning and afternoon.

The author's participatory observations revealed that middle-aged adults and the elderly primarily use open spaces and city parks for exercise in the morning and evening. One user, who works as a sports teacher at a school in Makassar, stated that he regularly goes to open spaces and Makassar city parks to exercise, walk, or jog. In addition to its proximity to home, people complain about the stadium's overcrowding and dusty conditions during the dry season. The athletic track, which uses broken bricks/tiles, is to blame for this.

Although the majority of users of open spaces, urban parks, and gardens are pedestrians, there are also some light joggers. Some individuals also cycle around the city park. In addition, elderly cyclists gather in open spaces and city parks before touring the city. Group exercise also takes place at certain times, depending on the presence of an event. Group exercise also takes place at certain times, depending on the presence of an event.

Open spaces and city parks consistently host physical activity throughout the week. According to a cyclist who frequently visits open spaces and city parks, people exercise during the weekday morning hours. Then, on Sundays, more people, especially cyclists, deliberately use open spaces and city parks as gathering places. He states that weekends are the busiest days. This is particularly true on Sundays, as the car-free day takes place every Sunday on the main road in front of the open space and city park (Maulana et al., 2020). Car-free days expand the reach of open sports spaces by utilizing designated roads every Sunday (Zain et al., 2020). According to Wahyudin et al. (2021), the car-free day is one of the government's initiatives aimed at increasing sports open spaces. It emphasizes creative efforts to utilize "limited land" by increasing functions for public activities.

However, on the one hand, the suitability of existing facilities in open spaces and city parks also needs to be considered, especially regarding cleanliness. The presence of fallen leaves and improperly disposed residual rubbish in open spaces and city parks contributes to this issue. Despite the management's provision of designated trash receptacles, traders and buyers appear to dominate the afternoon and evening crowds, continuing to litter until dawn. Apart from that, the grass in the middle of open fields and city parks also looks uneven. During the dry season, when cleaning crews sweep up fallen leaves, they create dust, which tends to disturb users of open spaces and city parks in the morning. Apart from that, researchers also saw that several floors on the outside/edge of open spaces and city parks were starting to become damaged.

The government has implemented a ban on selling on sidewalks, green lanes/parks, and roads adjacent to open spaces and city parks. However, reality and one user's confession reveal that from afternoon to evening, open spaces and city parks are bustling with traders. The management's prohibitions on open spaces and city parks contradict this reality. Therefore, researchers feel the need to cross-check this policy in more depth. Against this backdrop, the researchers explored the extent to which local governments, acting as policymakers, comprehend the provisions of the Sports Law, particularly in terms of establishing public sports areas for the community. The researchers further narrowed their focus by determining that only open spaces in Makassar City qualified as open sports spaces. In addition, the researchers conducted direct field research on community participation and satisfaction with the presence of open sports spaces in Pakui Sayang Park, Makassar City.

2. METHOD

This research method involves conducting surveys using a descriptive design. The main goal of descriptive research is to create an objective picture or description of a

situation (Elliott & Timulak, 2021). We conducted this research at Pakui Sayang Park in Makassar City, South Sulawesi. We selected students, the public, and 30 employees for this research using a purposive sampling technique. This research focuses on community participation and satisfaction in using open sports facilities at Pakui Sayang Park, Makassar.

This research utilizes the following instruments: The instruments for this research include: a) needs, which include sub-indicators of health, recreation, and achievement; b) benefits, which include sub-indicators of friendship/togetherness and satisfaction; and c) attitudes, which include sub-indicators of sports club involvement, involvement in sports matches or competitions, and participation habits; The second set of indicators for community satisfaction includes: a) tangibles, which include sub-indicators of tools and facilities and perceived results; b) reliability, which includes submarine-indicators of consistency and performance; c) empathy, which includes submarine-indicators of ease and communication; d) responsiveness, which includes submarine-indicators of service response and employee professionalism; and e) assurance, which includes submarine-indicators of security and safety guarantees; We used SPSS Version 26.0 and Microsoft Excel 2019 to analyze the data.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The descriptive analysis of the research data aims to provide a general picture of the distribution of participation data and community satisfaction with Pakui Sayang Park's availability as an open sports space in Makassar. We achieve this by measuring the location of the frequency distribution. We present the following values after processing the raw data using descriptive statistics: the average value, standard deviation (standard deviation), range, minimum, maximum, and total number.

Results of analysis of community participation in Pakui Sayang Park as an open sports space in Makassar

The researcher analyzed the questions according to the question items, based on the results of descriptive calculations related to "community participation in Pakui Sayang Park as an open sports space in Makassar." We conducted a descriptive frequency analysis to gauge the community's satisfaction with Pakui Sayang Park as an open sports space in Makassar. Based on the research data analysis, Table 1 categorizes community participation in Pakui Sayang Park, an open sports space in Makassar, using indicators of needs, benefits, and attitudes.

Table 1. Categories of questions about community needs

No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Strongly agree	8	26%
2	Agree	21	70%
3	Netral	1	4%
4	Don't agree	0	0%
5	Strongly Disagree	0	0%
	Total	30	100%

Table 1 reveals that the community's satisfaction with Pakui Sayang Park, an open sports space in Makassar, aligns with the need indicator, which includes sub-indicators of health, recreation, and achievement. The respondents agree at a frequency of 21 or 70%, strongly agree at 8 or 26%, disagree at 1 or 4%, and strongly disagree at 0 or 0%. The diagram below portrays community participation in Pakui Sayang Park as an open sports space in Makassar, with indicators of needs, benefits, and attitudes. Figure 1 shows a diagram of respondents' community participation.

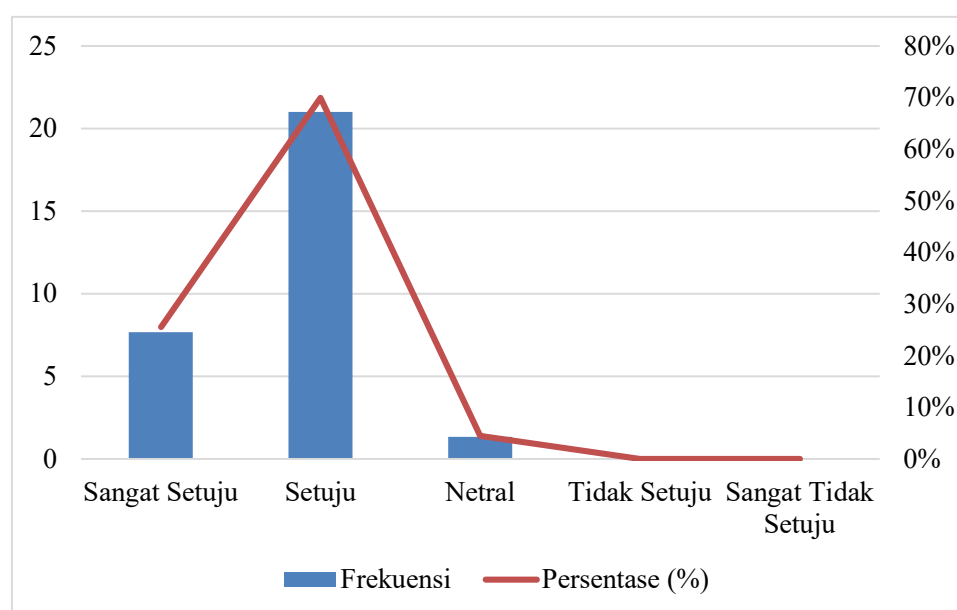


Figure 1. Diagram of respondents regarding community participation

Results of analysis of community satisfaction with Pakui Sayang Park as an open sports space in Makassar

The researcher then analyzed the questions based on their items, using the results of descriptive calculations related to "community satisfaction with Pakui Sayang Park as an open sports space in Makassar." We conducted a descriptive frequency analysis to gauge the community's satisfaction with Pakui Sayang Park as an open sports space in Makassar. Based on the research data analysis results, Table 2 categorizes community satisfaction with Pakui Sayang Park as an open sports space in Makassar using indicators such as tangibility, reliability, empathy, responsiveness, and assurance.

Table 2. Categories of questions about community needs

No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Strongly agree	4	14%
2	Agree	25	83%
3	Netral	1	3%
4	Don't agree	0	0%
5	Strongly Disagree	0	0%
	Total	30	100%

Table 2 reveals that respondents' responses to questions about community needs indicate that the community is satisfied or in the excellent category when it comes to community participation in Pakui Sayang Park, an open sports space in Makassar. These indicators include tangibility, reliability, empathy, responsiveness, and assurance, with a frequency of 25 or 83% in agreement, 4 or 14% in strong agreement, 1 or 4% in disagreement, and 0 or 0% in disagreement and strong disagreement. Figure 2 depicts community participation in Pakui Sayang Park as an open sports space in Makassar with indicators of tangibility, reliability, empathy, responsiveness, and assurance.

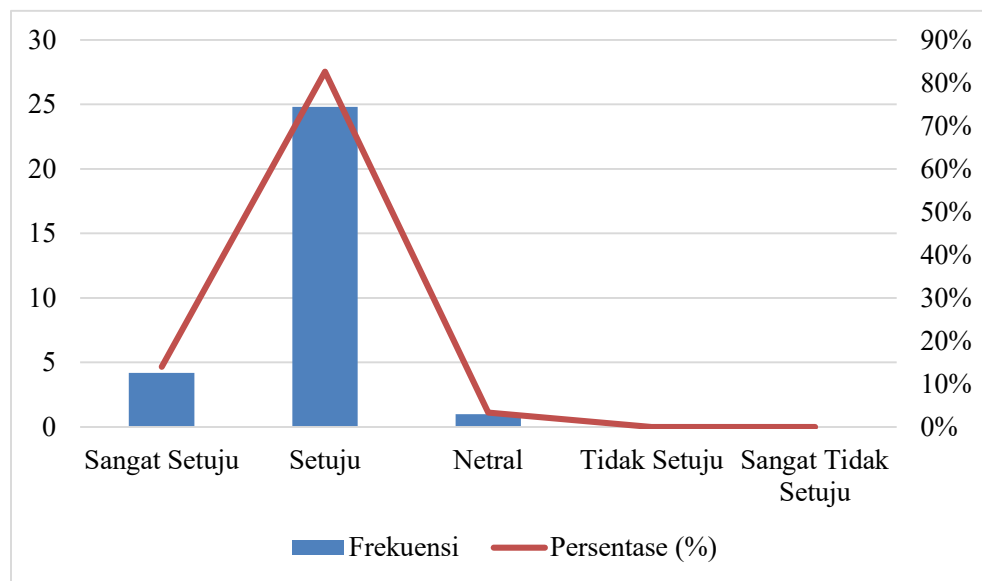


Figure 2. Respondent diagram regarding community satisfaction

Discussion

The study's findings on community participation and satisfaction at Pakui Sayang Park as an open sports space in Makassar are in the favorable category. This research is both quantitative and qualitative in nature, producing data in the form of numbers and then explaining it through descriptions of the actual conditions in the field. We then analyzed the data using Microsoft Excel software. We conducted this research in April 2024 and obtained a sample of 30 respondents. The questionnaire in this study used a 1–5 Likert scale questionnaire. The questionnaire includes 30 questions to gauge participation and 37 questions to gauge community satisfaction during activities at Pakui Sayang Park, an open sports space in Makassar.

The Makassar respondent community responded to the participation by reporting that 70% of them felt satisfied with the activities they carried out, compared to 83% who were not satisfied. During the research, the community was very enthusiastic about carrying out activities in Pakui Park. According to the results of interviews conducted by researchers on April 12, 2024, respondents stated that the management provided excellent service, and the facilities used by the community were also very adequate. There were also respondents who stated that the management only provided a single service and consistently replicated the surrounding circumstances. There were also

respondents who stated that the management only provided a single service and consistently replicated the surrounding circumstances.

In addition to being an active community, the management demonstrates loyalty by providing guidance and understanding regarding the facilities at Pakui Park. Suci's research confirms these findings. The research findings indicate that participation in sports is beneficial. The outcomes of Suci's research validate these findings. I start and finish. Sport participation is an important aspect of sports activities. You can choose not to participate in sports activities. Participation in sports activities is crucial (Kim et al., 2021; Wu & Ke, 2022). Then participation is the process of individuals or groups in a particular activity. Participation as the process or act of involving individuals or groups in a specific activity or process (Eime et al., 2020; Westerbeek & Eime, 2021; Jamil et al., 2024). Furthermore, exercise plays a crucial role in maintaining the body's health and fitness (Stevanović et al., 2020; Kramer, 2020; Da Silva et al., 2021).

Then the results of research on community satisfaction in participating in the Sembilan tourism development area fall into the positive category (Sadik & Wijanarko, 2022). Essentially, the impact of this lifestyle change is not only physical but also extends to the psychological aspects of society (Hermawan et al., 2021). Reduced participation in recreational sports can contribute to increased stress levels, mental fatigue, and a decrease in overall psychological well-being (Abidin, 2024). Therefore, a comprehensive study involving historical, social, and psychological elements is necessary to fully understand this shift (Azzaki & Suwandono, 2013). We can then develop the most appropriate approach to address the problem. The involvement of various stakeholders, including government, community institutions, and the private sector, is important in facing these complex changes. We must strengthen joint efforts to develop policies and programs that encourage community participation and satisfaction, leveraging Pakui Park as an open sports venue. Working together, we can overcome challenges and revitalize Pakui Sayang Park's role as an open sports space in Makassar, which is an important part of modern society's balance of life and well-being. Therefore, although we must acknowledge the difficulties faced, we can look forward with optimism and commit to ensuring that open sports spaces continue to be an important part of society's social construction and mental wellbeing.

4. CONCLUSION

The data analysis results, and the presented discussion conclude that: (1) Community participation in Pakui Sayang Park's availability as an open sports space in Makassar falls into the favorable category; and (2) Community satisfaction with Pakui Sayang Park's availability as an open sports space in Makassar also falls into the favorable category. These results are based on: (1) community participation in the availability of Pakui Sayang Park, which is 70%; and (2) community satisfaction with the availability of Pakui Sayang Park is 83%. In addition, this research identified four primary areas of satisfaction: quality and service, price, emotional factors, and comfort.

As a suggestion, these results require further research. However, additional research is necessary to identify the factors that impact participation and satisfaction. The community

actively participates and finds satisfaction in engaging in physical activities at Pakui Sayang Park.

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