

Watampone; From Administrative City to Regency (1991-2003)

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to find out the condition of Watampone Administrative City into Bone Regency with temporal limitations from 1991 to 2003. This research uses historical research methods consisting of four stages, namely heuristics, source criticism, interpretation and historiography (writing). The method of data collection is done by conducting library research and field research. The results of the study showed that the change in the status of Watampone Administrative City returned to the Regency Government which came into force since the issuance of Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 33 of 2003 concerning the elimination of the status of Watampone Administrative City with all government service affairs under the control of the district government.

Keywords: Watampone, Bone Country

1. INTRODUCTION

The arrangement of a State as a construction of living buildings together requires the tools of statehood as organs of State equipment which is the scope of office or complex of positions that each have a function [1] [2]. The city urgently needs to be arranged, especially the spatial arrangement, to see the development and also how the city space is produced and reproduced over time. Cities can be clearly seen and analyzed from continuous space and activity. One of the most important things both theoretically and historiographically from the development of urban history writing is the inclusion of "space" elements in the analysis of the change or even transformation of a society. Theoretically, the discussion of the history of the city will make us realize that space in this case urban space is not something natural that exists by chance or that is governed by impartial invisible hands [3].

Indonesia first had a spatial arrangement law, namely Law No. 24 of 1992, then replaced with Law No. 26 of 2007 on Spatial Arrangement. In accordance with Law No. 26 of 2007 on Spatial Arrangement which contains about: (1) space is a container that includes land space, marine space and air space, including space in the earth as a unitary territory, where humans and other creatures live, carry out activities and maintain their survival, (2) spatial is the form of space structure and space patterns, (3) Space structure is the

arrangement of settlement centers and infrastructure and facilities network systems that serve as supporters of socio-economic activities of communities that hierarchically have functional relationships, (4) spatial arrangement is a system of spatial planning process, space utilization and control of space utilization [4] [5].

The development of a city is a process that will not be separated from the discretion of the government that regulates the provisions of urban development. The city has space specifically restricted and the use of space in it that is deliberately regulated. One example of ordinary spaces found in the city such as factories, offices, housing, red light areas, terminals, and so on. Every area from time to time will always experience development, both in a short period of time and in a long period of time. As is the case with Watampone which is known from the past until now as the center of bone regency government. Watampone as the Capital of Bone Regency grew and developed as Watampone was once one of the administrative cities and also has a past history as the center of the Bone Kingdom [6] [7] [8].

2. METHOD

The method of writing used is the historical method which is a special method used in historical writing through several stages. There are four stages in historical writing: heuristics, criticism, interpretation, and historiography. In addition, several other opinions related to the research steps were put forward by experts,

according to Grigg: (1) identification; (2) Analysis; and (3) synthesis [9] [10]. Historical methods of the process of analyzing relics of the past, which can be imaginatively reconstructed based on the data obtained.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Historically, before it became a kingdom, the region consisted of 7 wanua, namely Wanua Ujung, Tibojong, Ta", Tanete ri Attang, Tanete ri Awang, Ponceng and Macege [11] [12] [13]. Watampone before becoming a Level II Area that was level with the Regency was once a large kingdom. Bone is one of the three major former kingdoms in South Sulawesi located on the Gulf of Bone Coast in the Eastern Edge of the West Java of South Sulawesi [14] [15]. This area was the first Capital of the Bone Kingdom. The name of the Royal Capital was later Lalebbata and eventually became Watampone [16]. The construction of Watampone over time had an influence on the structure and layout of the settlement. This is influenced by the increasing population. Urban life will always grow and develop through a process of change. Urban societies, for example, by following the thoughts of Horton and Hunt, are understood to be a group of relatively independent people living together for quite a long time inhabiting a region and having the same culture and doing most of their activities in that group [17].

An administrative city is an administrative region in Indonesia led by an Administrative Mayor. The existence of this Administrative City is directly regulated by the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 1974 on The Principals of Local Government. Autonomous regions formed in the framework of the implementation of decentralized principle are composed of Level I and Level II Regions. While the Administrative Region is held based on the principle of deconcentration consisting of the province and capital of the state [18].

Article 72 of the State Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 1974, the province is divided into regencies or municipalities and regencies or municipalities are further divided into sub-districts, and if deemed necessary in accordance with their growth and development in the district area can be formed administrative cities whose arrangements are stipulated by government regulations. The Head of the Administrative City is appointed a Mayor with the title of Administrative Mayor who is responsible to the Regent of the parent district. In accordance with government regulation No. 53 of 1991, Watampone City was designated as an Administrative City. Watampone City which is the capital of Bone Level II Regional District which in 1986 the management of the city is still under the government of Level II Regional.

In 1991, Watampone was named administrative city. However, since the issuance of Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 33 of 2003

regarding the elimination of Administrative Cities, there are 8 cities that are abolished from the status of Administrative Cities, namely Kota Kisaran, Rantau Prapat City, Batu Raja City, Cilacap City, Purwokerto City, Klaten City, Jember City and Watampone City. Of the 8 cities that were abolished administrative status, the city of Watampone was one of them because it did not meet the provisions of development and progress of development. Considering the consideration of the establishment of an administrative city, namely due to the development and progress in development in the region and it is considered necessary to organize the implementation of the region specifically to ensure the fulfillment of development demands in accordance with the aspirations of the community.

In addition, it is able to increase government organizing activities successfully and effectively and is a strong driving element for efforts to increase the pace of development. Therefore, after the elimination of the status of Watampone Administrative City, it is necessary to realign the arrangement of functions, institutions, finances, and infrastructure that have been handled by the Administrative City will then be handled further by the District Government so that services to the community, especially urban communities, do not experience a decline in quality. Watampone which was then used as part of an urban area with all government service centers located in this region. Watampone has 3 sub-districts namely Tanete Riattang District, Tanete Riattang Timur District and West Riattang District and 24 villages each district has 8 villages/ villages. After the change in the status of Watampone Administrtraif City to the district government, it was considered necessary to realign in various development structures in Watampone.

Given the purpose of the establishment of an Administrative City that is in addition to smoothing the government, also in order to increase the pace of development and as a prerequisite for the improvement of its status in the future, therefore its development efforts should not be separated from the purpose of its formation and must be given clearly the rights or authority devolved from the superior local government, so that the Administrative City can also develop itself and potentially as a driver. h and the driver of community participation [19]. The city of Watampone which was under the supervision and control of the Bone Level II Regional government, in its development to go to the Administrative City was inseparable from the city development planning activities that were at that time held by Bappeda.

In the development of its development to go to the Administrative City, the Regional Government of Level II Bone conducted wisdoms ranging from the expansion of the city. One of the wisdoms carried out was the expansion of the city, by looking at the increasing population growth that was affected by birth rates, urbanization and migration with the aim of finding work and continuing education so that Watampone

experienced expansion. Physically, the existing expansion can be seen with the emergence of a new environment in the form of office offices, industries, educational facilities, worship facilities and also various new settlements. Aside from the expansion of cities, various other policies carried out by Level II Local governments in urban areas are urban wisdom in the approach of regional development, population policy, economic policy, transportation system policy, and spatial wisdom. The steps and policies of urban layout implemented for the achievement of long-term city development goals to optimize the utilization of Watampone's physical space internally and externally can be seen with the following points:

1. Establish a regional transportation center area that serves to serve relations between cities or regions. In this area equipped with regional terminals with elements such as parking lots, warehouses and others, where this area requires an area of ±40,000 M² located in the blue village of Tanete Riattang District. While the marine transportation area requires elements such as offices, trade, parking lots, loading and unloading terminals, which require 27 ha of space located in BajoE Village of Tanete Riattang Timur District.
2. Forming an industrial and trade area east of the city, namely BajoE Village, Tanete Riattang Timur District, Cellu Village and Tanete Riattang District Blue Village.
3. Forming a government area around Macege village and part of Watampone village with an area of 20 ha consisting of autonomous office offices and other agency offices, while Camat offices and lurah offices or other offices serving urban areas can be spread in accordance with administrative limits with an area of 4 Ha.
4. Establish a trading area located in the city center where the components consist of a shopping market, corporate offices, banks, small industries with an area of 4 Ha.
5. Areas that have developed are maintained especially in centers and sub-centers and enhanced their role to be able to serve their spheres of influence to be able to fulfill this role in an integrated manner set the policy of developing existing transportation system systems through the construction of new road networks and improving the old road network

Consideration of the establishment of an Administrative City is due to the development and progress of development in the region to ensure the fulfillment of the demands of progress and development in accordance with the aspirations of the community and to increase government implementation activities successfully and effectively and is a strong driving element for efforts to increase the pace of development. However, Watampone Administrative City is one of the cities that cannot meet the provisions that have been set,

so it must be removed from the status of the district government.

After the removal of the status of the Administrative City, it is considered necessary to make a realignment. Everything related to government services during the administrative city is handled by Walikota then handled further by the district government in this case the Regent of Bone Regency, so that services to urban communities do not experience a decrease in quality. After the change in the status of Watampone Administrative City, it is considered necessary to reorganize development in the Bone Regency area, especially in the Watampone Urban Area as the Capital of Bone Regency.

4. CONCLUSION

The change in the status of Watampone Administrative City came into effect after the issuance of Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 33 of 2003 concerning the elimination of Watampone Administrative City, because it could not meet the stipulated provisions, so it must be removed its status and all government service affairs are under the control of the district government (Regent of Bone Regency). After the change in cotif status, it is considered necessary to reorganize its development, both from the government service sector, infrastructure development, housing and settlements, facilities and infrastructure, offices, tourist attractions, hospitality and others according to needs.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

- 1) Bahri as the head of the research implementer is responsible for coordination and research ideas
- 2) Ahmadin as a member I, acted as the initial problem analysis at the research site and helping data analysis and finalizing article manuscripts
- 3) La Malihu as member II acts as a data collector in the field
- 4) Nursida Azis as member III plays a role in analyzing data

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Thank you to the Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences and Law, Makassar State University who has financed this research. We also thank Khairun University for conducting the IJCST international seminar in 2021.

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