

A Review of Public Facilities and Recreation Development for Sports Tourism Literature: Mini-Review Approach

Jassmin Johari, Zaliha Zainuddin, and Jumadil Saputra

Faculty of Business, Economics and Social Development

Universiti Malaysia Terengganu

21030 Kuala Nerus, Terengganu, Malaysia

jassminjohari@gmail.com, zaliha.z@umt.edu.my,

jumadil.saputra@umt.edu.my

Abdul Talib Bon

Department of Production and Operations

Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia

86400 Parit Raja, Johor, Malaysia

talibon@gmail.com

Abstract

Sports tourism has contributed several significant benefits to the destinations that host activities such as economic boosts, both direct and indirect, are chief among these advantages. Direct spending on host facilities, hotels, restaurants, and entertainment venues by sports tourists stimulates the local economy. However, it is important to study the public facilities and recreational development of sports tourism. It aims to ensure the development of public facilities and recreational in this country has implemented in a comprehensive, coordinated, and integrated manner. Thus, this study is written to provide an understanding of public facilities and recreation development for sports tourism. This study designed using a qualitative approach through review literature. Review on public facilities and recreational development was conducted by reading and analysing 30 peer-reviewed journal articles and summarised in two tables, namely article journal and publisher distribution and article category basis of the subject. This study finding is the best management. Safety of equipment and maintenance guidelines creates a more dynamic model and provides benefits to the community and provides the best facilities to local users. In conclusion, although many studies have shown a positive relationship between service quality and consumer satisfaction, further research on this relationship, especially in new concepts related to public facilities and recreation still needs to be continued to strengthen better comfort levels.

Keywords

Public facilities, recreational development, service quality, consumer satisfaction, sports tourism

1. Introduction

Sports tourism is nothing new since immemorial the sports sector tourism has been the lifeblood of several economies countries, including Malaysia. In the current era of globalisation, based on (OA Matthew, C Ede, R Osabohien,2018), many countries are racing, expanding the tourism sports industry for high-value foreign exchange. Many countries also encourage tourism in the country to generate economic growth around destination tourism (R Ohlan,2017). Many areas with natural uniqueness are opened and developed for tourism purposes for growth the industry, either through evolution or open deliberately by certain parties. According to Palma, Tafuri, Ascione, Raiola (2018), a sports tourism destination is developing through an evolutionary process, unless the destination is planned. Generally, the development of a tourism destination goes through four stages: exploration, involvement, development, and saturation. At the level of exploration of the beautiful environment will attract a small number of tourists who arrange their tours.

Their activities do not follow any pattern because there are no facilities for tourists (Higham, J,2018). Thus sports tourism activities at this level do not create any negative impact on the physical and social environment.

Sports tourism is an important element in advanced tourism and has gained worldwide attention, social opportunities, environment and economic growth, and maintaining a growing image (Muiruri Njoroge, J., Atieno, L., & Vieira Do Nascimento, D, 2017). Sports has proven to provide benefits and benefits to society's interests, economic growth, recreational activities and tourism including opening up a lot of employment space, human capital and social and urban development changes, (Clark and Misener, 2015). Public facilities are one of the things provided by local authorities to the community of a city. Public facilities purpose to provide facilities to the community based on the natural environment. In a particular area or who have certain features to meet the community's needs as well as physical and psychological as a place to foster integrity in between races in a city. Also, the availability of this can provide a balance in the development of a city. Based on Yahya, Maruthaveeran, (2012), the value of an activity based on physical, emotional, social, and intellectual and spiritual forms. Thus, the present study aims to provide an understanding of public facilities and recreation development for sports tourism.

2. Materials and Methods

The mini-review on public facilities and recreation development was conducted by reading through and analysing 30 peer-reviewed journal articles. These articles are summarised in the tables below. The first table presents the journal article's information regarding the title, authors, publishers, and publication year. The second table represents the journal articles' contents, including the study's objectives, the findings, and the recommendations.

Table 1. Journal and Publisher Distribution

No	Article Name	Author(s)	Journal	Publisher	Year
1	An Investigation into the Product Attachment between Athletes and Their Sports Equipment	Bryce Dyer	International Journal for All Aspects of Design	Taylor & Francis	2020
2	Multimodal accessibility-based equity assessment of urban public facilities distribution	Behnam Tahmasbia, Mohammad Hadi Mansourianfara, Hossein Haghshenas, Inhi Kimd	Sustainable Cities and Society	Elsevier	2019
3	Public Facilities Management: Moving Toward Crisis	Rebecca Smith	Muma College of Business	Muma Business Review	2017
4	A review of facilities management performance measurement	Daniel Amos, Zairul Nisham Musa, Cheong Peng Au-Yong	Property Management	Emerald Insight	2019
5	Safety in construction in the field of investment in urban infrastructure	Elena Lyapunsova, Iulia Belozeroval, Ilona Drozdova, Oleg Korol	Implementing investment projects	EDP Sciences	2019
6	Determinant Factors of Satisfaction with Public Services in Spain	Roxana Aleman, Ramon Gutierrez-Sanchez, Francisco Liebana-Cabanillas	Public Administration	Research and Evaluation	2017
7	Challenges on Use of Recreational Parks in Kuala Lumpur	Mazlina Mansor, Khalilah Zakariya, Nor Zalina Harun	Construction in Developing Countries	USM	2019
8	Guidance to improve the effectiveness of process safety management systems in operating facilities	Stewart W. Behie, S. Zohra Halim, Bill Efaw, T. Michael O'Connor, Noor Quddus	Loss Prevention in the Process Industries	Elsevier	2020
9	Tourism Infrastructure, Recreational Facilities and Tourism Development	Ante Mandić Željko Mrnjavac Lana Kordić	Tourism and Hospitality Management	Original scientific paper	2018

10	Safety Strategy and Update of the TREAT Facility Safety Basis	Douglas Gerstner, James Parry, David Broussard, Brandon Moon, Anthony LaPorta, Charles Forshee, Lawrence Harrison & Monty Conley	Nuclear Technology	Taylor & Francis	2019
11	Public management of sports facilities in times of austerity	Evald Bundgaard Iversen	Sport Policy and Politics	Taylor & Francis	2018
12	Landscape, facilities and visitors: An integrated model of recreational ecosystem services	Sylwia Kulczyk, Edyta Wozniak, Marta Derek	Ecosystem Services	Elsevier	2018
13	Assessment and valuation of recreational ecosystem services of landscapes	Johannes Hermes, Derek Van Berkel, Benjamin Burkhard, Tobias Plieninger, Nora Fagerholm, Christina von Haaren, Christian Albert	Ecosystem Services	Elsevier	2018
14	A study on the determination of the natural park's sustainable tourism potential	Mehmet Cetin & Ilknur Zeren & Hakan Sevik & Cansel Cakir & Huseyin Akpınar	Environ Monit Assess	Springer	2018
15	Examining the relationship between place attachment and behavioral loyalty in an urban park setting	Daniel Plunketta, Keith Fulthorpb , Cody Morris Paris	Outdoor Recreation and Tourism	Elsevier	2018
16	Visitor safety in recreational protected areas: Exploring responsibility-sharing from a management perspective	Anna Maria Gstaettnera, Diane Leea ,Betty Weilerb, Kate Rodgerc	Tourism Management	Elsevier	2019
17	Safety evaluation methodology of urban public parks by multi-criteria decision making	Edmundas Kazimieras Zavadskasa, Romualdas Bausysb , Ingrida Mazonaviciute	Landscape and Urban Planning	Elsevier	2019
18	An overall assessment of sports tourism articles	Muammer Mesci, Yeliz Pekers, Zeynep Mesci	Hospitality and Tourism	Emerald Insight	2020
19	Outdoor Fitness Equipment Usage Behaviors in Natural Settings	Hsueh-wen Chow, Dai-Rong Wu	Environmental Research & Public Health	MDPI	2019
20	Facilities Management Supply Chain: Functions, Flows and Relationships	FN Abdeen & YG Sandanayake	ScienceDirect	Elsevier	2018
21	Strategy of urban settlement planning through a model of public service facilities	S Hariyani, F Usman and E B Kurniawan	Earth and Environmental Science	IOP Publishing	2018
22	Non profit spending and government provision of public services: Testing theories of government–non profit relationships	Yuan (Daniel) Cheng	Public Administration Research And Theory	Oxford	2018

23	Social infrastructure and the public life of cities: Studying urban sociality and public spaces	Alan Latham, Jack Layton	Economic and Social	John Wiley & Sons Ltd	2019
24	Supporting social sustainability in resource-based communities through leisure and recreation	Trina Lamanes, Leith Deacon	Social sustainability	The Canadian Geographer	2018
25	Understanding access and use of municipal parks and recreation through an intersectionality perspective	Samantha L. Powers, KangJae Jerry Lee, Nicholas A. Pitas, Alan R. Graefe & Andrew J. Mowen	Leisure Research	Taylor & Francis	2019
26	Perceived personal safety in built environment facilities: A Nigerian case study of urban recreation sites	Bashir Odufuwaa , Adewumi I. Badioraa, Daniel O. Olaleyeb , Peter A. Akinlotanc , Temitope M. Adebarab	Outdoor Recreation and Tourism	Elsevier	2019
27	Whither recreation and parks? Understanding change in public institutions through a theory of adaptive publicness	Craig A. Talmage, Derrick M. Anderson, Mark S. Searle	Public Management and Governance	Oxford	2017
28	Spatial Patterns of Constraints to Park Visitation among Urban Populations	Jaelyn R. Rushing, Ashley D'Antonio & Mark D. Needham	Leisure Sciences	Taylor & Francis	2019
29	Values, Ideologies, Attitudes, and Preferences for Relative Allocations to Park and Recreation Services	Nick A. Pitas, Andrew Mowen, B. Derrick Taff, Benjamin Hickerson & Alan Graefe	Leisure Sciences	Taylor & Francis	2019
30	Exploring the Role of Nonprofits in Public Service Provision: Moving from Coproduction to Cogovernance	Yuan (Daniel) Cheng	Public Administration Review,	Society for Public Admin	2018

Besides, after listing the journal and publisher distribution, we report the summary of the article category on the basis of the subject, as seen in Table 2 below:

Table 2. Articles Category Based on the Subject

No	Article Name	Objectives	Findings	Recommendations
1	An Investigation into the Product Attachment between Athletes and Their Sports Equipment	To investigate the product/ user relationship between a sample of 186 athletes and their racing bicycles.	There is achieved generally supportive responses for all five determinants of the product/user attachment. The data, therefore, supported that a positive product attachment can exist between athletes and their performance equipment despite the	Acknowledging that a product attachment can exist even in the performance orientated biases of a competitive sport offers the possibility of a new potential form of design-based ergogenic that warrants further exploration in the future.

			potential restrictions and biases of a competitive sport.	
2	Multimodal accessibility-based equity assessment of urban public facilities distribution	To provide a framework to assess accessibility-based horizontal and vertical equity (regarding income) of public facilities.	Show that under the current conditions, low-income population and pedestrians are less advantaged compared to other groups, and the future development plan will exacerbate this concern.	This would assist policy-makers in evaluating the location of urban facilities in terms of spatial equity and give insights into how much the target groups will be affected by future developments.
3	Public Facilities Management: Moving Toward Crisis	To study the dim subject of facilities management and maintenance in hopes that more emphasis is placed on properly maintaining assets with efficiency, mand achieving the effective results for which we are paying.	The past and current industry data, individual themes have emerged that are common contributors to significant obstacles that challenge the success of facilities management.	The issue of a failed facilities management program is overwhelming, and out-paces the opportunity for rehabilitation. The sum of the problem must be broken into its parts, and a strategic plan needs to be established in order to affect change. With a strategic plan, the opportunity to create a more efficient and effective facilities management and maintenance program exists.
4	A review of facilities management performance measurement	To review of facilities management (FM) performance measurement (PM) research within the past two decades to understand existing gaps in FM PM literature.	Depicts a slow pace of FM PM research characterised by diverse and fragmented performance measures, whereas the existing PM frameworks are at the nascent stage.	Set propositions for future research which is of utility and relevance to FM researchers more especially on the existing conceptual frameworks.
5	Safety in construction in the field of investment in urban infrastructure	To review the theoretical foundations and practical examples of investor assessment with an integrated approach to the development	There is a relationship between the risk tolerance of the project and the complexity of the approach to its implementation, and as a result, the amount of investment.	In order to reduce the risks from investment activities in the construction and reconstruction of social infrastructure of cities, it is necessary to take into account several factors: the complexity of the

		of urban infrastructure.		approach to the implementation of the project the scale of the project, determined by the level of its impact on the social situation; the focus of project activities, which is determined by the goals of its participants and the variety of indicators of the project's effectiveness.
6	Determinant Factors of Satisfaction with Public Services in Spain	To study the conceptual and methodological review of the main contributions made by marketing to the public sector, measuring variables and related concepts that determine public satisfaction with public services.	The components or factors containing the main drivers of opinion were found to be, on the one hand, commitment to efficient service, and on the other, user convenience.	Highlighted the importance of sociodemographic variables in the satisfaction obtained from public services, and therefore future studies could be considered to determine which sociodemographic variables are the most important in this respect.
7	Challenges on Use of Recreational Parks in Kuala Lumpur	To investigate challenges pertaining to city residents' use and needs of recreational parks in Kuala Lumpur	The findings imply that similar challenges are prominent in many research papers in the last 15 years. In other words, the specific challenges identified in this study need more attention, should be evaluated closely and be solved for future improvement on the conditions of city's recreational parks.	In planning and management aspects, parks in a city need to be improved in various aspects, particularly in terms of facilities, good location, design, maintenance, safety, transportation network and transit.
8	Guidance to improve the effectiveness of process safety management systems in operating facilities	To describe the factors and the path forward is proposed to improve the effectiveness of PSM programs.	Property, people and environment, the impact of incidents has far greater impact, affecting reputation of the companies and industries, generating overall mistrust of industry in the eyes of the general public and leading to legal action. Due to the social media and other web-based outlets people	Most of the factors are intertwined with multiple PSM elements and it requires a holistic approach to address them.

			have a lot more information than twenty years ago, which makes public more aware of the impact of plant upsets on their surrounding communities.	
9	Tourism Infrastructure, Recreational Facilities and Tourism Development	To explore the interconnectedness between tourism infrastructure, recreational facilities and tourism development.	There is a significant correlation between TALC and number of arrivals, overnights, the current state of the infrastructure and facilities.	As a continuous process, tourism development must be driven and directed. In that process tourist boards, are not and should not be alone. It is possible to expect their stronger reliance on the private sector in the context of the provision of those services that were before exclusively public sector responsibility, management of tourism infrastructure and recreational facilities.
10	Safety Strategy and Update of the TREAT Facility Safety Basis	To investigate the support resumption of transient testing operations, a complete modernisation and a significant rewrite of the TREAT safety-basis documents.	TREAT design, safety analysis, and operations ensure that the facility is operated safely; and providing an analysis that supports future experiment operations.	Each experiment is required to have an experiment specific safety analysis independently reviewed and approved prior to experiment insertion in TREAT. The ESA must demonstrate that the proposed experiment can be conducted in the TREAT reactor within the approved envelope and that all safety concerns are adequately accounted for the design and safety analysis criteria.
11	Public management of sports facilities in times of austerity	To analyse the strategic behaviour of the board, management and Voluntary Sports Organisations (VSOs).	The austerity measures seem to cast a shadow on attempts of increasing collaboration via NPG in times of austerity.	Management and the board primarily form a strategic behaviour which focuses on mainly interacting with the local actors already involved in the PNP sports hall – which is almost solely the VSOs. However, even though the management and the board invite the VSOs into taking part the process, it is in few cases that the VSOs contribute

				to the SMP and help the PNP sports halls in achieving the goals set forth in the SMP.
12	Landscape, facilities and visitors: An integrated model of recreational ecosystem services	To propose RES model responds to this need. It makes it possible to map RES delivery, and the factors that influence it.	Show that RES delivery is conditioned by supply, understood as both potential and recreational facilities and by demand, understood as recreational use. All of the elements influence the final results of assessment. Describing and mapping RES delivery as a three-dimensional phenomenon, which results in the spatial delimitation of different types of RES, can help to significantly improve spatial planning and management.	The model proposes new methods to map landscape potential, recreational facilities, recreational use, RES as such, and its monetary value. It is not, however, limited to the methods used in this paper. The general framework offered by the model may be useful for the further development of methods to map recreation as an ES.
13	Assessment and valuation of recreational ecosystem services of landscapes	To identify advancements in mapping and valuation, provide evidence for the contributions of biodiversity and landscapes to the generation of RES and human well-being, and shed light on distributional effects across different beneficiaries.	The results of this work and that of others lack comparability yet, common classification, framework, terminology, and methodological standards could increase comparability of the results of these different applications for planners and decision makers. Such comparability would support the planning of broader scale projects which cross national borders such as biosphere reserves, but also the smaller recreational landscapes.	Towards harmonising datasets and methods to enhance comparability without compromising the need for context-specific adaptations. Finally, more research is needed on options for integrating RES information in decision making, planning and management in order to enhance actual uptake in public and private decisions.
14	A study on the determination of the natural park's sustainable tourism potential	To determine that the natural park's existing potential will not harm the natural or cultural environment and aims to gain ground by advising	As a result, Yesilyuva Nature Park's natural and cultural properties have been determined to be suitable for sustainable tourism activities using geographic information systems (GIS).	Need for sustainable tourism planning. Natural areas are in line with the objectives of sustainable development.

		the tourism sector on alternative products that could offer economic benefits.		
15	Examining the relationship between place attachment and behavioral loyalty in an urban park setting	To study the existing literature by examining the relationship between place attachment and behavior loyalty within an urban park setting.	Indicate that for an urban park setting, frequent use of specific parks contributes to stronger place attachment.	Future research in an urban park setting with the inclusion of a separate attitudinal loyalty construct may be needed to see how the model is influenced. Also could examine the relationship between behavioral loyalty, place attachment, and these outcomes to better understand how the relationship between place attachment and loyalty influences these outcomes.
16	Visitor safety in recreational protected areas: Exploring responsibility-sharing from a management perspective	To explore responsibility from the perspective of protected area managers within an Australian context.	The results of this study offer conceptual guidance for managing agencies to systematically establish higher-order responsibility parameters in order to plan visitor risk management interventions.	Assessments using these conceptual dimensions may be used to inform planning and policy decisions, giving considerations to the various stakeholders involved as well as the influencing factors of responsibility-sharing across a variety of visitation contexts.
17	Safety evaluation methodology of urban public parks by multi-criteria decision making	To propose a novel Safety Evaluation Methodology of Urban Public Parks (SEMUPP) which includes a multi-criteria solution to rank a set of urban public parks according to their safety level.	The results of the SEMUPP framework applied to calculate security the level of urban public park located in Vilnius (Lithuania) is shown to be the highest level representing UPP with the highest level of security, and the lowest level includes the green space that has the most security issue.	Characteristics like park size and geographical position effect UPP safety, we recommend to apply the proposed methodology separately for small and for big urban public parks.

18	An overall assessment of sports tourism articles	To examine sports tourism through a conceptual lens.	It was been determined that the research articles in the field of sports tourism contributed significantly to the sports tourism literature and to the cumulative progress of the field.	Sports tourism research can be further focused on specific areas of sport tourism, such as sports tourism's relationship to health tourism. Recommendation future research should continue to explore the relationship between sustainable sports tourism activities.
19	Outdoor Fitness Equipment Usage Behaviors in Natural Settings	To provide empirical evidence indicating the existence of potential safety risks due to inappropriate usage behaviors that might lead to accidents and injuries while using OFE.	The results revealed various usage behaviors for the same OFE types. In addition, to observed that a significant portion of user behaviors did not follow manufacturers' instructions, which might pose potential risks or actually cause injuries. Children are especially prone to act improperly.	Need to explore more other types of OFE and other user behaviors and determine whether different OFE designs lead to different patterns of use.
20	Facilities Management Supply Chain: Functions, Flows and Relationships	To investigate the nature of FM supply chain with its activities, flow and parties involved in major FM functions such as maintenance, repair and refurbishment, energy and water management, building services and operations, health safety and hygiene and housekeeping.	The findings would help the Facilities Managers and the stakeholders especially in apparel factories to identify the broader scope of the FM supply chain and manage them accordingly to add value to the organisation and acquire competitive edge.	The parties engaged in carrying out the upstream and downstream activities could be identified as internal and external suppliers and customers. The information, finance and service/ product flows of FM supply chain is bidirectional in which FM department plays an intermediary role.

21	Strategy of urban settlement planning through a model of public service facilities	To develop strategies for urban settlement through a model of public facilities	Result of the research were the services of public service facilities in urban areas were quite good based on the current population.	Strategies that could be applied were created a plan that fits the threshold, spreading the growth centres of the city to other areas such as Kedungkandang district in Malang City, therefore the growth of the city could be more evenly, and the growth of the area guided by building intensity regulations such as Building Coefficient and Floor Building Coefficient.
22	Non profit spending and government provision of public services: Testing theories of government–non profit relationships	To study how nonprofit organisations can influence government spending and using unique panel data sets containing nonprofits and local ones government spending on parks	Indicate that spending by park-supporting charities spending has a decreasing effect on the level of public operational spending on parks, which supports the supplementary model there is a net gain in total community support for parks and recreation services.	Suggests that government–non profit relationships are not identical when funding sources for public service provision differ in subsectors. A two-way understanding is essential for the theory building and testing in government non profit relationships.
23	Social infrastructure and the public life of cities: Studying urban sociality and public spaces	To propose these kinds of spaces as social infrastructure highlights a range of often underappreciated and overlooked spaces not often thought of as public but which nonetheless have distinct public dimensions.	An infrastructural approach to the topic of public space presents geographers with some productive tools for understanding the public life of cities.	Social infrastructure helps in recognising the public dimensions of often overlooked and undervalued spaces. It draws attention to the breadth, depth, and textures of sociality that can be afforded by different urban environments. In developing the concept of social infrastructure, this article pulls together four related strands of social scientific inquiry work on infrastructure, publicness and public space, sociality

				and encounter, and the politics of provision.
24	Supporting social sustainability in resource-based communities through leisure and recreation	To examine the contribution of leisure and recreation to social connections in an RBC as a means of improving citizen satisfaction and resident retention.	The findings suggest a deeper spatial relationship exists between leisure and social health, which must consider how residents engage not only physically, but socially.	There is a need to develop a contextually relevant, adaptable approach to the provision of recreation and leisure within resource-based communities.
25	Understanding access and use of municipal parks and recreation through an intersectionality perspective	To examine how municipal park access and recreation and recreation vary based on current gender, race, ethnic, age, income, place of residence, and education.	Findings demonstrated that as membership in multiple marginalised groups increases, individuals are generally less likely to visit parks and perceive they have a park within walking distance from home.	Park and recreation agencies should acknowledge the compounding effect of multiple disadvantaged statuses and ensure that their planning and public input reaches out to individuals with not just one disadvantaged profile, but multiple.
26	Perceived personal safety in built environment facilities: A Nigerian case study of urban recreation sites	To built environment safety, by particularly focusing on patrons' perceived safety in recreational centre environments.	The findings highlight that socio-demographic data on perceived safety are important to understand recreation behavior, use patterns and acceptance of urban recreation centres.	It is fundamental that recreational centres are properly designed to promote the effective use of the environment and contribute to the safety of those visiting and working in the premises. Planning for a safe recreation environment is part of creating an entertaining leisure experience. In order to do that, it is suggested that recreational centres should know their visitors better.
27	Whither recreation and parks? Understanding change in public institutions through a theory of adaptive publicness	To propose a theory of adaptive publicness to explain change in political and economic influence over an institution or set of institutions over time.	The parks and recreation services have traditionally been viewed as primarily public services, important changes have taken place, which cannot be fully understood through a purely political lens.	Future research within the parks and recreation field can utilise the adaptive publicness approach to better understand the success and failures of the decisions made in that field private enterprises have begun to force changes in public institutions by attacking

				those institutions from within.
28	Spatial Patterns of Constraints to Park Visitation among Urban Populations	To examined constraints to visiting urban parks and natural areas in the Portland, Oregon (USA) metropolitan region, as well as spatial attributes of these constraints.	Results inform agency objectives associated with reaching and engaging various populations, including minorities. Findings also contribute to the literature by applying GIS analysis of survey data to understand spatial aspects of constraints.	Suggests that managers should improve marketing of parks in this community given that some of its residents are currently unaware there is a Metro park in their neighbourhood.
29	Values, Ideologies, Attitudes, and Preferences for Relative Allocations to Park and Recreation Services	To examines the relationship between attitudes toward privatisation, and preferences for allocating tax-based funding to park and recreation services.	Results indicate that a more positive perception of privatisation was related to the allocation of less tax funding to park and recreation services.	Must also continue to examine the direct and indirect role of values in the area of alternative funding strategies.
30	Exploring the Role of Non profits in Public Service Provision: Moving from Coproduction to Co governance	To investigate the determinants of non profits' involvement in co governance, or the planning and design of public services, using a unique data set of park-supporting non profit organisations in large U.S. cities.	The results indicate that non profits are more likely to get involved in co governance when they are younger, larger, and operate in communities that are more resourceful and stable.	Suggests that co governance is a distinct type of non profit support for public services, and we need to develop a better understanding of its processes and outcomes.

3.Result and Discussion

Using the literature synthesis, we identified that the public facilities and recreation activities consist of supply sources and consumers, thus stressing the need to recognise the parties involved in facilitating facilities (Humphreys, B. R, 2019). This study identifies under the category of internal and external suppliers and clients' parties involved in facility management. Other metrics are substituting indoor and outdoor performance indicators, functional indexes, and quality indicators (Abdeen, F. N., & Sandanayake, Y. G., 2018). There are simple metrics that can be determined to provide scientific clues on the facilities' maintenance conditions. A relationship between the internal activities that trigger it and external actions such as its consequences is the foundation of facility management (Fried, G., & Kastel, M.,2020). There appears to be a scarcity of knowledge of the causes and consequences of indicators. It given that the performance of maintenance management is affected by many variables, such as the type of maintenance technique used, the occupancy rate relative to the expected occupancy, the age of construction, the building environment, the management resources expended and the energy resources for the implementation of maintenance (Juszczyk, M., Leśniak, A., & Zima, K,2018). Learning social infrastructure, however, is also about studying how it is practised. Does finding and understanding the spaces and facilities that make sense of how the spaces and facilities function and

exploring the social surplus that may be contained in them to promote sociality and social interaction? The importance of encounter will include matters that can be found in social infrastructure. Still, in many cases, it is also about being able to go out, as free people, use facilities and get on (Klinenberg, 2018). They may also discuss planning and planning disputes. Social infrastructure provision investigates how conflicting social infrastructure arguments unfold and are resolved (Latham & Layton, 2019a).

4. Conclusion

In the long run, the tourism has been becoming essential options for visitors. All focused on the sustainability of natural resources. The use of public facilities and natural recreation will illustrate the potential for ecotourism in this context. This study highlights the natural values and culture of natural parks, clearly showing their environmental, recreational and tourist potential. Furthermore, it stresses the need for sustainable tourism preparation. Natural habitats, following the goals of sustainable development. This study finding is the best management. Safety of equipment and maintenance guidelines creates a more dynamic model and provides benefits to the community and provides the best facilities to local users. In conclusion, although many studies have shown a positive relationship between service quality and consumer satisfaction, further research on this relationship, especially in new concepts related to public facilities and recreation still needs to be continued to strengthen better comfort levels.

References

- Matthew, O. A., Ede, C., Osabohien, R., Ejemeyovwi, J., Ayanda, T., & Okunbor, J. (2018). Interaction effect of tourism and foreign exchange earnings on economic growth in Nigeria. *Global Business Review*, 0972150918812985.
- Ohlan, R. (2017). The relationship between tourism, financial development and economic growth in India. *Future Business Journal*, 3(1), 9-22.
- Di Palma, D., Tafuri, D., Ascione, A., & Raiola, G. (2018). Social, tourism and educational development through sport. *Journal of Physical Education and Sport*, 18, 473-478.
- Higham, J. (2018). *Sport tourism development*. Channel view publications.
- Muiruri Njoroge, J., Atieno, L., & Vieira Do Nascimento, D. (2017). Sports tourism and perceived socio-economic impact in Kenya: The case of Machakos County. *Tourism and hospitality management*, 23(2), 195-217.
- Clark, R., & Misener, L. (2015). Understanding urban development through a sport events portfolio: A case study of London, Ontario. *Journal of Sport Management*, 29(1), 11-26.
- Yahya, N. A., & Maruthaveeran, S. (2012). Recreation within a forest ambience-Forest Research Institute Malaysia. *Australasian Parks and Leisure*, 15(2), 30.
- Humphreys, B. R. (2019). Should the construction of new professional sports facilities be subsidised. *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, 38(1), 264-270.
- Abdeen, F. N., & Sandanayake, Y. G. (2018). Facilities Management Supply Chain: Functions, Flows and Relationships. *Procedia Manufacturing*, 17, 1104-1111.
- Fried, G., & Kastel, M. (2020). *Managing sport facilities*. Human Kinetics.
- Juszczak, M., Leśniak, A., & Zima, K. (2018). ANN based approach for estimation of construction costs of sports fields. *Complexity*, 2018.
- Latham, A., & Layton, J. (2019). Social infrastructure and the public life of cities: Studying urban sociality and public spaces. *Geography Compass*, 13(7), e12444.
- Klinenberg, E. (2018). *Palaces for the people: How social infrastructure can help fight inequality, polarisation, and the decline of civic life*. Crown.
- Dyer, B. (2020). An Investigation into the Product Attachment between Athletes and Their Sports Equipment. *The Design Journal*, 1-14.
- Smith, R. (2017). Public facilities management: Moving toward crisis. *Muma Business Review*, 1, 171-188.
- Amos, D., Musa, Z. N., & Au-Yong, C. P. (2019). A review of facilities management performance measurement. *Property Management*.
- Lyapuntsova, E., Belozerova, I., Drozdova, I., & Korol, O. (2019). Safety in construction in the field of investment in urban infrastructure. In *E3S Web of Conferences* (Vol. 97, p. 06034). EDP Sciences.
- Alemán, R., Gutiérrez-Sánchez, R., & Liébana-Cabanillas, F. (2018). Determinant Factors of Satisfaction with Public Services in Spain. *Australian Journal of Public Administration*, 77(1), 102-113.

- Mansor, M., Zakariya, K., & Harun, N. Z. (2019). Challenges on use of recreational parks in Kuala Lumpur. *Journal of Construction in Developing Countries*, 24(1), 141-162.
- Behie, S. W., Halim, S. Z., Efav, B., O'Connor, T. M., & Quddus, N. (2020). Guidance to improve the effectiveness of process safety management systems in operating facilities. *Journal of loss prevention in the process industries*, 68, 104257.
- Mandić, A., Mrnjavac, Ž., & Kordić, L. (2018). Tourism infrastructure, recreational facilities and tourism development. *Tourism and hospitality management*, 24(1), 41-62.
- Kulczyk, S., Woźniak, E., & Derek, M. (2018). Landscape, facilities and visitors: An integrated model of recreational ecosystem services. *Ecosystem services*, 31, 491-501.
- Hermes, J., Van Berkel, D., Burkhard, B., Plieninger, T., Fagerholm, N., von Haaren, C., & Albert, C. (2018). Assessment and valuation of recreational ecosystem services of landscapes.
- Cetin, M., Zeren, I., Sevik, H., Cakir, C., & Akpinar, H. (2018). A study on the determination of the natural park's sustainable tourism potential. *Environmental monitoring and assessment*, 190(3), 1-8.
- Mesci, M., Pekerşen, Y., & Mesci, Z. (2020). An overall assessment of sports tourism articles. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Insights*.
- Zavadskas, E. K., Bausys, R., & Mazonavičiute, I. (2019). Safety evaluation methodology of urban public parks by multi-criteria decision making. *Landscape and urban planning*, 189, 372-381.
- Chow, H. W., & Wu, D. R. (2019). Outdoor fitness equipment usage behaviors in natural settings. *International journal of environmental research and public health*, 16(3), 391.
- Abdeen, F. N., & Sandanayake, Y. G. (2018). Facilities Management Supply Chain: Functions, Flows and Relationships. *Procedia Manufacturing*, 17, 1104-1111.
- Hariyani, S., Usman, F., & Kurniawan, E. B. (2018, November). Strategy of urban settlement planning through a model of public service facilities. In *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science* (Vol. 202, No. 1, p. 012011). IOP Publishing.
- Cheng, Y. (2019). Nonprofit spending and government provision of public services: Testing theories of government–nonprofit relationships. *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory*, 29(2), 238-254.
- Latham, A., & Layton, J. (2019). Social infrastructure and the public life of cities: Studying urban sociality and public spaces. *Geography Compass*, 13(7), e12444.
- Lamanes, T., & Deacon, L. (2019). Supporting social sustainability in resource-based communities through leisure and recreation. *The Canadian Geographer/Le Géographe canadien*, 63(1), 145-158.

Biographies

Jassmin Johari is a PhD student at Faculty of Business, Economics, and Social Development Universiti Malaysia Terengganu. His research areas are marketing management, sports tourism and tourism management.

Zaliha Zainuddin is a PhD holder and works as a Senior Lecturer and as the Head of Tourism Department, Faculty of Business, Economics, and Social Development Universiti Malaysia Terengganu. Currently, she supervises 1 Master Student from China and 1 PhD local student and both role as the main supervisor. Has 30-year working experience in the Tourism Industry especially with the Malaysia Tourism Promotion Board and taken care of North and East Asia for a decade and have been posted for 4 years in Hong Kong, Shenzhen & Macau. Since joining UMT in April 2019, managed two industry matching grant from Hotel and Resort. As a lecturer, she has been invited as a speaker in numerous universities and institutions, especially on Mesra Malaysia Campaign, Homestay Community-Based, internal and external examiner, and International Association of Coaching Terengganu Chapter. An active member of Tourism Educator Association of Malaysia (TEAM) since 2019. Have published more than 10 articles of Scopus/WOS indexed. Research areas are Destination Competitiveness, Green Hotel and Sustainable Tourism.

Jumadil Saputra is a PhD holder and works as a senior lecturer in the Department of Economics, Faculty of Business, Economics and Social Development, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu, Malaysia. He has published 125 articles Scopus/ WoS indexed. As a lecturer, he has invited as a speaker in numerous universities, the examiner (internal and external), the reviewer for article journal and proceeding, the conference committee, journal editorial board, and others. He is a professional member of the International Business Information Management Association (IBIMA), Ocean Expert: A Directory of Marine and Freshwater Professional, and Academy for Global Business Advancement (AGBA). His research areas are Quantitative Economics (Microeconomics, Macroeconomics, and Economic

Development), Econometrics (Theory, Analysis, and Applied), Islamic Banking and Finance, Risk and Insurance, Takaful, i.e., financial economics (Islamic), mathematics and modelling of finance (Actuarial). His full profile can be accessed from <https://jumadilsaputra.wordpress.com/home-2/>.

Abdul Talib Bon is a professor of Production and Operations Management in the Faculty of Technology Management and Business at the Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia since 1999. He has a PhD in Computer Science, which he obtained from the Universite de La Rochelle, France in 2008. His doctoral thesis was on topic Process Quality Improvement on Beltline Moulding Manufacturing. He studied Business Administration in the Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia for which he was awarded the MBA in the year 1998. He's Bachelor degree and diploma in Mechanical Engineering which his obtained from the Universiti Teknologi Malaysia. He received his postgraduate certificate in Mechatronics and Robotics from Carlisle, United Kingdom in 1997. He had published more 150 International Proceedings and International Journals and 8 books. He is a member of MSORSM, IIF, IEOM, IIE, INFORMS, TAM and MIM.