

# Rethinking on Implementation of Sport Policy in West Java, Indonesia : A Scoping Study Systematic Literature

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**Abstract** - Sport policy in West Java is currently based on Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2015 concerning the Implementation of Sports which is a derivative of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2005 concerning the National Sports System. In these regulations, in general, sports are divided into three scopes, namely educational sports, recreational sports, and elite sports. Until now, studies related to the implementation of the Regional Regulation have not been carried out scientifically. Therefore, researchers are interested in studying further, given the importance of West Java Regional Regulation No. 1 2015 became the operational basis for the implementation of sports policy in West Java. The method used in this research is a systematic literature review, which is a scientific study related to relevant research articles and documents related to the implementation of sports policy in West Java. The results of the study show that there is still an imbalance between the implementation of sports policies in the scope of elite sports and two other sports, namely educational sports and recreational sports. The results of this study are expected to be input for the West Java Provincial Government so that they can implement sports implementation policies evenly in the entire scope of sports.

**Keywords** - *Sports Policy, Policy Implementation, imbalance.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Policy is a series of concepts and principles that serve as guidelines and the basis for plans in the implementation of a job, leadership, and ways of acting [1]. It can also be interpreted that policy is a product of leadership that is used as a guide in implementing work programs [2]. Thus it can be said that the quality of leaders can be seen from the quality of policies, as well as the quality of work programs can be seen from the existing policies. In this regard, as one of the strategies to regulate the development and implementation of sports, the Indonesian government has issued a policy in the form of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2005 concerning the National Sports System, in which there are three sports scopes in it, namely education sports, recreational sports and elite sports [3]. As a further elaboration of the law, at the provincial level, West Java has its own sports policy, namely the West Java Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2015 concerning the Implementation of Sports, in which there are five scopes of sports, namely educational sports, elite sports, recreational sports, disability sports and state civil service sports [4]. Regarding the two additional sports scopes listed in the West Java Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2015 aims to give more emphasis to the subject or the sports actors themselves, where persons with disabilities and state civil servants get more attention related to their rights in the field of

sports in the scope of educational sports, elite sports, and recreational sports.

West Java Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2015 concerning the implementation of sports is the legal basis for making sports an important aspect in the context of national development, especially in West Java, if it can be implemented properly in accordance with its scope, it will have a direct impact on improving the quality of life of the community, in addition to the achievement of the sport itself. Adequate public health, both physically, spiritually, and socially can be formed through adequate and sustainable programmed exercise habits. The success of development in the field of sports will eventually come into contact with an increase in the Human Development Index (HDI), namely the dimensions of longevity and healthy life as measured by life expectancy at birth [5]. Thus the achievement of the goal of sports development becomes one of the important aspects in the national development of a country [6], although when viewed from the policy level, it is still found that sports policies often have two focuses of participation, namely the achievements of elite sportsmen or athletes and the level of participation of the general public. [7].

A State policy will be effective if it is implemented and has a positive impact on community members [8], and sports policies should reflect progress in standardization, implementation, expansion of activities and development [9]. In addition, policy evaluation is also needed to provide a warning if the policy cannot be implemented properly to the public [10]. Based on this, to take a closer look at how the implementation of sports policy in Indonesia, especially in West Java Province, further study is needed, to see to what extent the policies made have been able to solve the problems faced by the community and achieve the desired impact based on the measures or criteria that become benchmarks or assessments. as far as the author knows, the study of the evaluation of the implementation of the West Java Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2015 concerning the Implementation of Sports so far has not existed, therefore the author is very interested in studying further about the implementation of the West Java Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2015 concerning the Implementation of Sports.

## II. METHODS

The method used by the author is to use a systematic literature review, namely by identifying, assessing, and interpreting various reliable data, sources and references that can provide information on the implementation of West Java Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2015 concerning the Implementation of Sports.

### A. Procedure

The procedure for conducting a systematic literature review in this study is as follows :

1. Step 1 : Planning
  - Develop review questions; plan method/protocol
2. Step 2 : Data Collection
  - Comprehensive search: search strings, title/abstract screening, filtering & assessment of suitable documents and papers
  - Data extraction
3. Step 3 : Analysis
  - Descriptive and thematic analysis
4. Step 4 : Synthesis
  - Discussion.

### B. Data Analysis

In accordance with the procedures presented in the previous section, the data analysis used in this study is descriptive analysis, namely analyzing related documents such as the performance report of the West Java Province Youth and Sports Office and the Ministry of Youth and Sports, and the results of previous studies.

## III. RESULT

### A. Educational Sports Scope

Educational sports are physical education and sports that are carried out as part of a regular and continuous educational process to acquire knowledge, personality, skills, health, and physical fitness [3], [4]. When viewed from the point of view of the four key elements in physical education and school sport in the UK according to [11], that is: 1. Lifelong activities or sports become part of everyday life (lifelong activity) through the physical education curriculum (PE Curriculum), The fact that is currently happening is that it is known that the physical education curriculum in Indonesia and West Java in particular, has not shown that students will be involved in a lifelong physical activity or become part of everyday life. This can be seen in the very limited number of hours of physical education lessons each week, even as we all know that currently, physical education lessons have been abolished for grade 3 students of Vocational High Schools (SMK). 2. Out of school hour activity it is the same as extracurricular activities that provide opportunities for students to actively exercise at school outside of study hours in the context of forming active participation in lifelong sports (lifelong participation), Currently, there are several sports extracurriculars available in every school depending on the school [12], However, the level of student participation in extracurricular sports in schools in West Java is quite varied, and when viewed from the efforts made by the school to increase student interest in joining sports extracurriculars, such as providing or recruiting

special coaches who have competence in a sport, it can be said that it is still not optimum, because most of the extracurricular sports coaches are still sports teachers.

3. (Talent development) through sports classes, coaching and training centers, as well as sports schools in order to develop talent, and organizing student sports competitions that are scheduled throughout the year in a structured, systematic and sustainable manner (competitive school sport). As we know in West Java, the existence of sports classes in schools at every level is still limited, student sports coaching and training centers or what is often called PPLP do exist but not all districts and cities in West Java have them, and for sports schools Until now it has not been found in West Java, but it is still in the process of forming which is planned to be established in Kuningan districts, meanwhile for the implementation of scheduled student sports competitions which are held throughout the year in West Java, there is still very little or no existence.

4. Club links it is the same as a sports activity unit that has a network with sports associations in the community (outside school) as an effort to develop sports (sport development). Currently, the pattern of cooperation between schools in West Java and sports clubs outside of school is also still rare, even if there are still limited to certain sports such as Basketball, Badminton and Softball/Baseball, it is only available in certain schools.

#### *B. Recreational Sports Scope*

In measuring the implementation of sports policies and development in the scope of recreational sports, in Indonesia there is an instrument known as the Sport Development Index (SDI). SDI is a composite index that reflects the success of sports development based on four basic dimensions, namely open space, human resources, community participation, and degree of physical fitness. [13]. Although the implementation of the measurement may not be completely ideal, this instrument is often used as a benchmark for the success of sports development. In 2017, the results of the SDI measurement by the Ministry of Youth and Sports showed a result of 30 % consisting of the participation dimension of 32 %, the dimension of open space 31 %, the fitness dimension of 21 % and the dimension of human resources for Sport 37 %, while in West Java Province the measurement results were obtained SDI of 39 % consisting of the participation dimension of 31 %, the dimension of open space 53 %, the dimension of fitness 26 %, and the dimensions of human resources for sports 45 % [14].

In relation to the participation dimension, to measure the extent to which the implementation of sports policies in West Java in particular, several measurements of the Community Participation Rate in Sports (APMO) have been carried out. Since the issuance of the West Java Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2015 concerning the implementation of sports,

APMO measurements have been carried out several times, in 2015 it reached 28.17 %, in 2016 32.04 %, in 2017 32.07 %, in 2018 a trial measurement was carried out using the APMO new method, and in 2019 the results were 52 % [15], and in 2020 it decreased to 47.3 % due to being affected by the Covid-19 pandemic situation which is still ongoing today. From this data, according to the author's view, West Java SDI can still be said to be low because it has not reached the half value (50%) as well as West Java's APMO which is still fluctuating, which means that this achievement really needs to be evaluated and of course improved.

#### *C. Elite Sports Scope*

When viewed from the achievement of elite sports of West Java Province at the national level, in general it can be said very good, it is known that at the XIX National Sports Event (PON) 2016, West Java won the title of first rank [16], and at the last three National Student Sports Event (POPNAS) in 2015, 2017, and 2019, West Java also won the title of first rank in a row [15], [17], [18].

Seeing the description above, in the scope of elite sports, where West Java managed to become the overall champion in PON XIX 2016 and the last three POPNAS events, in reality this fact is not directly proportional to the achievements in the scope of recreational sports, which is reflected in the West Java sports development index by 39% and APMO which is still volatile, as well as the scope of educational sports which is still minimally achieved in its supporting aspects. Based on this description, it can be concluded that there is still an imbalance between the implementation of sports management policies in West Java in the scope of elite sports and two other sports, namely educational sports and recreational sports.

- Variables that Support the Success of Policy Implementation

Furthermore, According to [19] Policy implementation will be successful if there are four critical dimensions or supporting variables which include communication, resources, disposition or attitude and bureaucratic structure. Communication shows an important role as a reference so that policy implementers know exactly what they will do, communication can also be stated with orders from superiors to policy implementers so that policy implementation does not go out of the desired target. The issuance of West Java Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2015 concerning the implementation of sports and West Java Governor Regulation No. 45 of 2016 concerning the Position and Organizational Structure of the West Java Province Regional Apparatus is a form of communication as well as attention and orders from Regional Leaders towards implementing policies or in this case the West Java Provincial Youth and

Sports service as a regional apparatus that technically has the main task of carrying out government affairs in youth and sports [20].

Regarding the resource aspect, Edward III mentions that it does not only cover the number of human resources / apparatus, but also includes the ability of human resources to support the implementation of the policy. This can explain that adequate and qualified resources will result in the implementation of appropriate and effective policies. In this regard, only 24% of the human resources or apparatus currently serving in the West Java Provincial Youth and Sports Office, especially those occupying structural positions, have a sports education background qualification (<http://dispورا.jabarprov.go.id>), so it can be said that it is still not optimal. This is feared to be one of the causes of the less than optimal implementation of West Java Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2015 concerning the implementation of sports.

Furthermore, regarding the aspect of disposition or attitude, Edward III defines disposition or attitude as a desire or agreement among implementers to implement policies, if the implementation of policies is to be carried out effectively, implementers must not only know what they have to do, but they must also have the ability to implement it and they must also have the will to implement it. Up to now, there is no measure regarding this matter, so it is not yet known what the wishes or agreements of the implementers of sports policy in West Java are.

Regarding the bureaucratic structure, Edward III explained that it is the last variable that affects the effectiveness of policy implementation. Policy implementation involves many parties, so coordination and cooperation from each party is important. In this connection, every party involved in policy implementation needs to develop a standard implementation procedure . [21] explained that there are four main characteristics in an ideal bureaucracy, including the existence of a hierarchical structure that involves the delegation of authority from top to bottom in the organization, the existence of positions or positions each of which has strict duties and responsibilities, the existence of rules, regulations and norms governing the operation of the organization and the conduct of its members, the presence of technically qualified personnel, employed on a career basis, with promotions based on qualifications and appearance. Regarding the four main characteristics of this ideal bureaucracy, judging from its organizational structure, the West Java Provincial Youth and Sports Office has fulfilled three of them, namely a hierarchical structure that involves delegation of authority from top to bottom, positions that each have strict duties and responsibilities [22], as well as the existence of rules, regulations and standard norms that govern the work of the organization and the behavior of its employees

[20], [23]. Meanwhile, regarding technically qualified personnel, who are employed on a career basis, with promotions based on qualifications and appearance, it is still not optimal, because as previously stated, employees of the West Java Province Youth and Sports service, especially those occupying structural positions, are only 24 % who have qualifications and technically have a sports education background.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study shows that there is still an imbalance between the implementation of sports policies in West Java in the scope of elite sports and two other sports, namely educational sports and recreational sports. Another finding in this study regarding the conditions of the four critical dimensions or variables supporting the successful implementation of sports implementation policies in West Java, namely the communication variable is available, the resource variable is still not optimum, the Disposition/Attitude variable is unknown, and the Bureaucratic structure variable is available but in the aspect of personnel is still not optimum.

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