

The Development of Regional Sports Policy to Support National Sports Achievements

Andi Nova^{1*}, Soegiyanto Soegiyanto¹, Bambang Budi Raharjo¹, Irwan Budiono¹,
Andrew Rinaldi Sinulingga²

¹Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia

²Universitas Riau, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author: andinova@unsam.ac.id

Abstract. National sports development ought to integrate regional and central government policies in order to implement the policies. Sports development policies lead to sports for everyone, talent scouting, and sports coaching sustainably. Every region in Indonesia has regional autonomy to implement sports development policies as stated in the Law of National Sports System (SKN 2005). Regional sports development policies improve national sports by focusing on introducing and involving society massively, talent scouting, and sports coaching, then each region can be summed up as its domain sports. Improving and developing national sports achievements as a result of regional sports policies would create a new competitive generation so that they can encourage national sports achievements at the international level.

Key words: policy; development; sports achievements.

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INTRODUCTION

The development of national sports in Indonesia cannot be separated from the government's role in implementing national sports policies, as stated in the National Sports System Law Number 3 of 2005 article 3, namely "National sports are aimed at developing physical fitness, spiritual and forming a dignified national personality" [1]. The implementation of the 2005 SKN Law should be used as a guideline for developing national sports through the empowerment of regional autonomy, so that each region has the policy to establish particular sports [2]. Sports development policies in the countryside will have a significant social influence on the participation of the community participating in developing particular sports that competed in the sport event [3]. Regional development planning, that ultimate goal is to support national sports, has a vital role following the Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Youth and Sports, where national sports development is an issue strategy that given to local authority in making policies for sports development [4].

Indonesia is a unitary state that has a variety of cultures originating from various regions throughout Indonesia. Indonesia's cultural diversity can be used as a reinforcement to develop a national sport. Sports development with a broad reach can be mapped using the Sports Development Index (SDI) [5] and vital

planning in a new era such as Sport for Development and Peace (SDP) which is an essential issue of development planning through peace, namely sport as a unifying indicator of the Indonesian nation that has many cultural characteristics [6].

The rapid changes in the global era have made competition stronger, not only in technology, economy, and cultural change but several sports that utilize technology to support achievement. The Tokyo 2020 Olympics have just ended, where Indonesia has won 5 medals in the most prestigious multi-event in the world. Indonesia's medal dominance was obtained from badminton and weightlifting. However, The best rank belongs to the United States and China, followed by Japan as the host [7]. The achievement of Americaduring the Olympics is succeed to implement a policy by placing the curriculum in the schools with sophisticated facilities so that students in schools will dominate their talents [8]. Furthermore, China is preparing itself for the 2008 Beijing Olympics by building a training camp with enormous funds [9] to become a country that is always successful in holding the Olympics.

The implementation of national sports policies by national sports laws should create regional sports policies so that each region can contribute athletes to the national level who will participate at the international level [10]. According to [11]

there are three levels of sports success that are consist of the macro level: social and cultural, the mesolevel: sports policy and politics, and the micro level: the individual athlete and the environment. These three levels are closely related to Indonesia has, where sport policy is strongly influenced by social, cultural, political, and environmental. The typology approach also plays a role in establish a sports culture with ontological, epistemological, and methodological foundations that can be identified the level of suitability to be implemented [12].

Regional sports development through sports policy cannot be carried by being centralized in one area only, but there must be equality so that competition is evenly distributed between all regions during competition [13]. In Indonesia, still observing a policy regard to the National Sports Event (PON), which is currently held every four years, then in the future will be held every two years by combining two provinces as the host [14]. This policy plan is part of how to create equitable infrastructure in each region. The problem is how to maintenance the infrastructure in pre-and post-event as good as possible or not, such as [9] which is practiced by the Chinese government on how to manage sustainable infrastructure pre and post 2008 Beijing Olympics sustainably to encourage the progress of sports achievements in the country.

Some countries in Europe make sport a culture that becomes a lifestyle [15], as result the community participation rate through sports reaches 80%. Stadiums in Europe have become fitness centers that are a gathering place to carry out sports activities in order to strengthen sports culture [16]. Sports culture in Europe has other motives for participants, It can be recreation, community, organization, and others that aim to meet and carry out sports activities together [17]. Sports policy does not meet from the government, and the sports federation's policy who provide a reform of how exercise becomes a mass sport [18].

LITERATURE REVIEW

The following is some policy literature in several countries taken by the government as a step to develop a sports culture to support performance in sports.

1) Sports Policy

Sports policy is related to the context of implementing policies carried out by the

government [19], Designing public policies can be carried out with various instruments that consisting of data collection and analysis documents as the key to the policy formation process [20]. The formulation of sports policy can be included in the exposure of education to get the relevance of the curriculum, which will make its implementation related to physical education [21]. Sports policy is not concerned with achievement sports only, but it also must touch educational policies into sports achievements [22]. Sports policy influenced by politics will produce empirical and democratic principles such as sports policy that occurred in England [13]. Policies through laws will provide rationalist values that impact determining sports facilities as collaboration between the central and local governments [23]. A great programs by policy results will produce excellent athletes [24]. The various policy analyzes carried out will contribute significantly to the competitiveness of national sports in Indonesia, so that there will be relevance between the policies made and the results achieved.

2) Sports Development

Sports development does not about building facilities and infrastructure only, but educating people with a mindset that can increase participation in sports also [25]. Sports development can be done with case studies, analysis, and questionnaires of sports development [26] This method can be the appropriate target for sports development because it leads to the correct object. Logically, the scope of sport development is quite large and potentially complex. In addition, it is possible to identify at least five themes that can be used to categorize sports development research [27]. So the existence plenty of studies will have a positive impact on the development of sports.

3) Sports Culture

The sports culture is related to politics, which direction of sports policy with political interference will affect to the implementation of the policies applied [9]. Sports culture has considerable funding, can determine who become the policymaker [12]. The main factors except culture are socioeconomic that influence how sport develops [28]. In Indonesia, the government has launched a sports culture through somewhat policies, such as a presidential instruction calling for "sport for all" [3]. The development of national sports that adopts the House of Sports,

which is cultivating sports from an early age, culture and involving society in sports event, is how people in countryside and urban area from

various levels economy have the same participation in sport activity.

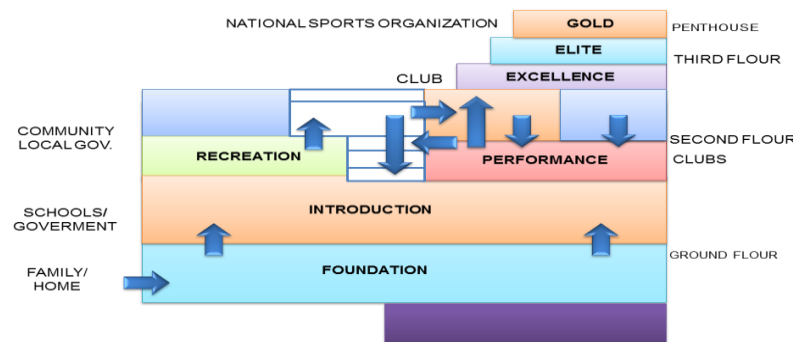


Figure 1. House of Sports UU-SKN Indonesia No. 3, 2005, Cooke, Geoff (1996) and [4].

Systematic sports culture will improve the predominant sports that can enhance competitiveness [29]. Cultivating sports not only makes people aware of the need for sports but also changes the mindset of people that instilling nationalism can be done through sports, like what the Japanese and Chinese governments have done, how to change the mindset of the people

who are willing to live in training camps and do not expect bonuses from the results of the match. The WHO recommendation about sports culture with the Healthy Living Community (GERMAS) is an international campaign, due to sports culture can reduce crime rates. The figure below shows how the stages of sports culture stages.



Figure 2. Sports Culture as a Seed for Sports Achievements [10]

4) Policy Implications, Development, and Sports Culture

National and regional sports policy targets have the integrity to determine the objectives of policy implementation. The object of sport policy is developing a complete sport that involves

social, cultural, and political factors. In general, the implications of the linkage of sports policy, sport development, and sports culture can produce the goals of sports in performance, namely sports for everyone, talent scouting, and the ultimate goal is an achievement.



Figure 3. Athlete Breeding Stage Pyramid [30]

CONCLUSION

Government policy in order to obtain sports achievements in Indonesia is a strategic step to integrate regional sports development to support national sports achievements. All regions in Indonesia have the autonomy to develop particular sports through local regulations by Law of National Sports System (SKN 2005) and Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Youth and Sports. Currently, all regions have not regional regulations in developing sports achievements that able to guarantee for sports participants. The underway of revision of the 2005 SKN Law will give different purpose toward up development of national sports, and then this step will become a new issue for the progress of national sports because the revision involves national sports experts and practitioners from the various studies, analyzes, and literature which will produce a policy sports laws is better than previous one. Expectation of a new national sports policy that forms the fundamental for each region to develop particular sports is the final of national sporting achievements in the international level.

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