



## Policy Analysis for the Development and Development of Achievement Sports: Perspective of Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2017 concerning Organizing Sports

Anshori Nuzul<sup>1\*</sup>, Yudha Munajat Saputra<sup>2</sup>, Amung Ma'mun<sup>3</sup>, Rd. Boyke Mulyana<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1,2,3,4</sup> Sports Education Study Program, Graduate School, Indonesian University of Education, West Java, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author's E-mail: [2002128@upi.edu](mailto:2002128@upi.edu)

<i>Article History</i>	<i>Abstract</i>
<p>Received: 06 June 2023 Revised: 05 Sept 2023 Accepted: 17 Nov 2023</p> <p><b>CC License</b> CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0</p>	<p><i>Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2017 concerning Organizing Sports is the key to the development of sports, especially Achievement sports. This Regional Regulation places sport as a very important instrument for regional development. However, at this time, sports are still positioned only as the development of the sport itself. So, it is not in accordance with what is stated in Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2017. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to find out the Policy for Development and Development of Achievement Sports from the Perspective of Regional Regulations. The method used in this research is to use a descriptive qualitative approach. Then by making observations, documentation studies, and interviews as a tool for collecting data and for analyzing the data. The results of this study found that the Policies for the Development and Development of Achievement Sports from the Perspective of Regional Regulations are in accordance with Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2017 concerning Organizing Sports. However, there are still deficiencies and inequalities in several aspects such as facilities and infrastructure, coaching and the availability of tiered and sustainable competition.</i></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> <i>Achievement Sports 1; Development and Development 2; Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2017.</i></p>

### 1. Introduction

Sports is one of several sectors that are considered in its development. In many countries, sport is a central point of development because it influences the quality of life of its people and enhances the image of the country itself. For example hosting international sporting events is seen by many governments as an opportunity to promote various issues and agendas such as instilling a sense of pride among the citizens of the host city and country, promoting development or conveying a positive image of the host to the wider community (Trotier, 2017).

Of course, in every effort there will always be problems that hinder the achievement of developing sports. The most crucial issues related to the development of sports are the development system which is directly related to all matters relating to athletes, coaches, training venues and facilities, the application of science and technology, respectively. each requires specific explanation in order to be clearly understood (Ma'mun, 2015).

The amount of government attention to advancing the development and development of sports is currently showing a very significant increase, this is evidenced by the launch of presidential regulation NO 86 of 2021 which regulates the Grand Design of national sports where in article four DBON reads article 1 paragraphs three and four that 'National sports are sports based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which are rooted in sports values, Indonesian national culture, and are responsive to the demands of sports development. Sport is all systematic activities to encourage, foster and develop physical, spiritual and social potential. And it is also explained about educational sports, recreational sports and achievement sports in paragraphs eight to ten "Educational sports are physical education and sports carried out as part of an orderly and ongoing educational process to acquire knowledge, personality, skills, health and physical fitness. Recreational Sports are sports carried

out by the community with interests and abilities that grow and develop according to the conditions and cultural values of the local community for health, fitness and joy.

Achievement Sport is a sport that fosters and develops athletes in a planned, tiered and sustainable manner through competition to achieve achievements with the support of sports science and technology. The purpose of DBON is stated in article 2 paragraph one which states 'improving the sports culture in society; increase the capacity, synergy, and productivity of national Achievement Sports; and advancing the sports-based national economy (Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia, 2021)."

Judging from the achievements of the Riau province in the XX PON activities in Papua, it is in 8th place, showing good things. However, when viewed from the two previous PON holding periods, this indicates a downgrade (West Java XIX PON ranks 7th; Pekanbaru XVIII PON ranks 6th). In this case, it becomes a point of view of refusal to study for policy makers in the world of sports in Riau, so that they can find a solution, it is feared that in the implementation of the next PON, there will be a decline again. In line with that Saputra, Y. M (2021) states 'There is a gap between expectations (das sein) and reality (das sollen) in the implementation of supervision."

Policies are prepared through careful planning and are based on existing problems, both those that have occurred and predictions of future challenges (Nugroho, 2017). With the planning, the policies implemented will be guided by the planning. Planning that is at the wheel of government in the form of a Long Term Development Plan (RPJP) for a period of 20 years at the overall Government level (government cabinet), a Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM) for a period of 5 years at the overall Government level (government cabinet) , and a Strategic Plan (Renstra) for a period of 5 years at a certain unit level (Ministry/Dinas).

Referring to the 2019-2024 RPJMD Program Targets and Indicators. Will the medium-term vision and mission of the last 5 years of the 2005-2025 RPJPD be able to achieve Riau's long-term vision of 2025? Of course, this must be studied holistically by the Bappeda of Riau Province together with the Regency/City Bappeda of Riau Province. What indicators must be achieved to state that Riau has succeeded in achieving its Long-Term Vision in 2025, namely as an Economic Center, a Malay Cultural Center, in a Religious, Prosperous and Spiritual Society, in Southeast Asia? In the Regional Regulation of Riau Province No. 12 of 2017 several macro indicators for achieving the long-term vision of 2025 have been established, namely: (1) The operation of an industrial area that is integrated with the center of economic activity and regional infrastructure in 3 locations, namely Dumai, Tanjung Buton and Kuala Enok; (2) Development of a competitive economic structure, as indicated by the dominant contribution from the non-oil and gas sector; (3) Economic growth: 3%-4%; (4) Inflation: 4%-5%; (5) Human Development Index (HDI): 72-73; (6) Unemployment Rate: 6%-7%; (7) Gini Ratio: 0.34-0.37; (8) Poverty Rate: 6%-7%.

The challenge for the future development of sport over the next five years is: to build an elite sport system to gradually step up to a level of world standards on par with other developed countries and far beyond the level of developing countries, which in line with the formation of high-level competition to be directed as one of the industries sports for economic growth and development; formulate policies for fostering and developing national sports, in particular the "Sport for all" program in order to increase the level of wider community participation, develop sport as a culture so that it can contribute more to the formation of an advanced society and national civilization; and improving the quality of sports education programs (Ma'mun, 2015).

In Regional Regulation No. 11 of 2017 article 10 that sports coaching and development includes: a. Educational Sports; b. Achievement Sports; c. Recreational Sports; d. Sports with Disabilities, indicating that sports coaching and development must touch all lines and nothing is neglected. It is essential that the management of sport is carried out by competent professionals in the area, which is increasingly being realized, as shown in a UK study where there is an impact of sports policy on sports management, such as the recognition of the professional qualities of sports managers (Teixeira & Ribeiro, 2016).

Many countries promote participation in physical activity among their citizens (Ruseski & Maresova, 2014). The UK is setting ambitious national targets and increasing funding of community sport and physical activity projects (such as the Sports Hub in Regent's Park, London) demonstrates that sport and physical activity gains social, political and health policy importance and participation is motivated by enjoyment and the development and maintenance of support networks social (Allender, Cowburn, & Foster, 2020). In recent years, the South Korean government has begun to show interest in a "development through sport" approach focusing on the development of sport, to utilize sport as a conduit for various social development schemes, as well as in efforts to promote international

cooperation through sport, and programs designed to enhance international cooperation through sport have several limitations such as focusing on elite sport and taking a primary focus on developing approaches to sport (Ha, Lee, & Ok, 2016).

In sports studies, there are currently several problems that have not reached the ideals set forth in the Law on the National Sports System (UU SKN), especially in terms of coaching and developing sports. According to Ma'mun (2016), The main problem with the point of the sports coaching and development system in Indonesia is that the elite sports coaching system has not been organized and standardized; the lack of integration of sports coaching policies between the center and the regions; sports activities are not yet integrated with the education system in a systematic, structured and sustainable manner; the nursery system is not yet organized; limited sports facilities and infrastructure, especially for training centers; limited qualified sports personnel; the unstructured reward system; the undeveloped sports coaching centers in the regions; the unorganized sports competition and industry; as well as the not optimal application of science and technology (Science and Technology) into the coaching system.

Sport has entered a new chapter by integrating the concept of Sport for Development and Peace (SDP) as an issue in the Sustainable Development Goals as the United Nations development vision which is recommended for adoption by all its members from 2015-2030 (Ma'mun, 2018). Of the issues that arise nationally and internationally, the regional government of Riau province must be able to compensate by collaborating with Regional Regulation No. 11 of 2017. From the brief description above, the researcher is very interested in further studying the implementation of Regional Regulation No. 11 of 2017, especially achievement sports. As far as research can be observed regarding its implementation. Therefore, this research can be one of the efforts to enrich the repertoire of sports policy research.

## **2. Materials And Methods**

In carrying out research on: "Policy Analysis of Development and Development of Achievement Sports: Perspective of Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2017 Concerning the Implementation of Sports", researchers used a qualitative approach (qualitative research), because in carrying out to collect and analyze data by observing people when they carry out activities day to day and record what they do; conducting in-depth interviews with people about their ideas, their opinions, and their experiences; and analyzing documents or other forms of communication content analysis (Fraenkel, Wallen, & Hyun, 2009).

### **Research Participants and Procedures**

This research was carried out in Riau Province, especially the Department of Youth and Sports and the Riau Province Indonesian Sports Committee as Sports policy makers, one of which focuses on Achievement Sports. In this study the sampling technique used was purposive sampling, namely parties who are considered to be able to provide information related to the objectives to be achieved. Several respondents were from officials in the Youth and Sports Service and the Indonesian Sports Committee, especially in the field of Achievement Sports. The research method used is a descriptive qualitative approach which aims to describe the implementation of achievement sports policies in detail (Creswell, 2009).

### **Research Instruments**

The instruments used in this study the researchers made a number of guidelines compiled based on Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2017 concerning the Organization of Sports and based on research problems, research sub-problems, observed aspects, data sources, guidelines used in observation, interviews and documentation studies. Through observation or observation, it allows the researcher to feel what is felt and internalized by the subject so that it is also possible for the researcher to become a source of data. In planning the interview, it was carried out by compiling an Interview Guide which contained open-ended questions aimed at determining sports policies carried out by the Government, especially the Youth and Sports Agency and Koni of Riau Province. Then the document review is focused on material or substance aspects that are related to sports policies that are implemented and support in research.

### **Data Analysis**

Analysis of the policy implementation of Regional Regulation No. 11 of 2017 concerning Organizing Sports in the scope of Achievement sports will use the theory developed by Korten known as the "policy implementation suitability model". This model focuses on compatibility between the three elements in program implementation, namely the program itself, program implementation and the program's target group (Korten, 2016).

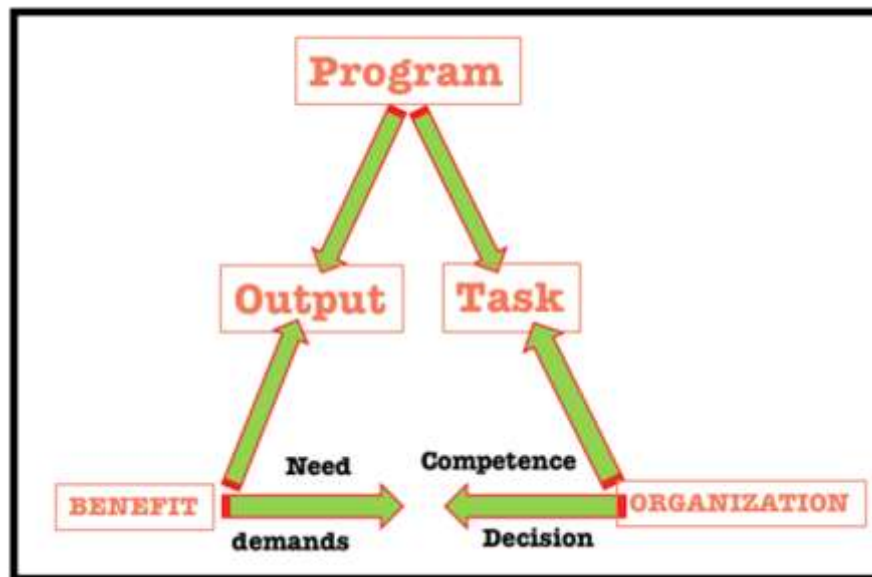


Figure 1. Policy Implementation Suitability Model David C. Korten

Korten, (2016) states that a program will be successfully implemented if there is compatibility of the three elements of program implementation. First, the compatibility between the program and the beneficiaries, namely the compatibility between what is offered by the program and what is needed by the target group (beneficiaries). Second, the compatibility between the program and the implementing organization, namely the compatibility between the tasks required by the program and the capabilities of the implementing organization. Third, compatibility between beneficiary groups and implementing organizations, namely compatibility between the requirements decided by the organization to be able to obtain program outputs with what can be done by program target groups (Rocavert, 2016).

### 3. Results and Discussion

In Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2017 concerning Organizing Sports, especially in articles 20-26 related to Achievement sports, especially regarding the development and fostering of Achievement sports, the Internalization of Achievement Sports is set out in (RPJMD, Renstra Dispora, among others, as follows:

#### Riau Province Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) 2019-2024

The achievements mandated in Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of Sports are contained in the Riau Province Medium-Term Development Plan for 2019-2024 that fostering prospective athletes in stages and in collaboration with the Provincial and district/city Education Offices starting from the SD/MI level, SMP/MTs, SMA/MA/SMK and Higher Education for all sports; Increasing the role of the Sports Branch Association by providing assistance/subsidizing operational costs, training and activities; Include Riau athletes in various sports competitions for all ages and education levels, both at the provincial, national and even regional and international levels; Increase competition in sports for all levels of age and education, both at the provincial, national and even regional and international levels. Regional government participation in encouraging sporting achievements is as follows: (1) Increasing the role of the Sports Branch Association by providing assistance/subsidies for operational costs, training and activities. (2) Include Riau athletes in various sports competitions for all ages and education levels, both at the provincial, national and even regional and international levels. (3) Increase competition in sports for all ages and levels of education, both at the provincial, national and even regional and international levels. (4) Giving bonuses and awards to outstanding athletes. Providing decent jobs such as his appointment as honorary staff, teachers and civil servants to outstanding athletes.

#### Riau Province DISPORA Strategic Plan 2019-2024

Achievement sports are directed at developing achievements with training prerequisites and adequate facilities and rewards that support achievement. The participation of the community and the business world in sports development has been quite developed, and has even contributed to the achievements at the national and international levels in several sports. So far, sports development has been carried out in two ways. The first path is through the education channel, the implementation of which is coordinated by the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the Ministry of National Education, and the second is the

development of sports through the community channel, the implementation of which has so far been coordinated by the Indonesian National Sports Committee (KONI), as an organization that represents elements of society. The development of sports through education or schools is known as physical education (physical education) by incorporating physical education content into lesson units for each path and level of education, from elementary school to tertiary institutions, both intra and extracurricular. Meanwhile, the implementation of sports development through the community channel is carried out through a series of activities that are compatible with the aim of increasing achievement including, mass training, talent scouting, nurturing prospective athletes, coaching athletes, and increasing athlete performance. The whole activity requires the support of sports science and technology. In general, sports development policies are directed at promoting, breeding, and increasing sports achievements. This policy is aimed at 5 main focuses, namely: Sports and development, Sports and peace, Sports and education, Sports and health, Sports and achievements.

### **Achievement Sports Coaching and Development**

The development and development of sports achievements is carried out to increase the prestige and prestige of the Region: (1) to increase the ability and potential of athletes. (2) achieving the highest sporting achievements at the provincial, and national, regional and international levels. (3) realizing Regional Athletes as the core strength of provincial and national, regional and international sports. (4) fostering the dedication and loyalty of Athletes to the Region and nationally. Sports Coaching and Development involves potential young Athletes as a result of monitoring, guiding and developing talent as a regeneration process for Regional Athletes. Guidance and Development of potential young Athletes prioritizing the results of fostering in student sports development centers, integrated sports development centers, as well as sports development centers developed by regional sports branch parent organizations. Development of Sports Development Centers Center for Student Sports Education and Training (PPLP), Center for Student Sports Education and Training (PPLM), Regional Training Centers, Sending Contingent for National Student Sports Week (POPNAS), Sending Contingent for Sports Week and National Islamic Boarding Schools of Arts (POSPENAS) , Organizing Regional Student Sports Week (POPDA), Organizing Regional Islamic Boarding School Sports and Arts Week (POSPEDA), Organizing Regional Student Sports Week (POPWIL) Breeding and Development of Talented Athletes (Inter-PPLP National Championship), Sports Nursery and Development Center.

### **Facilities and infrastructure**

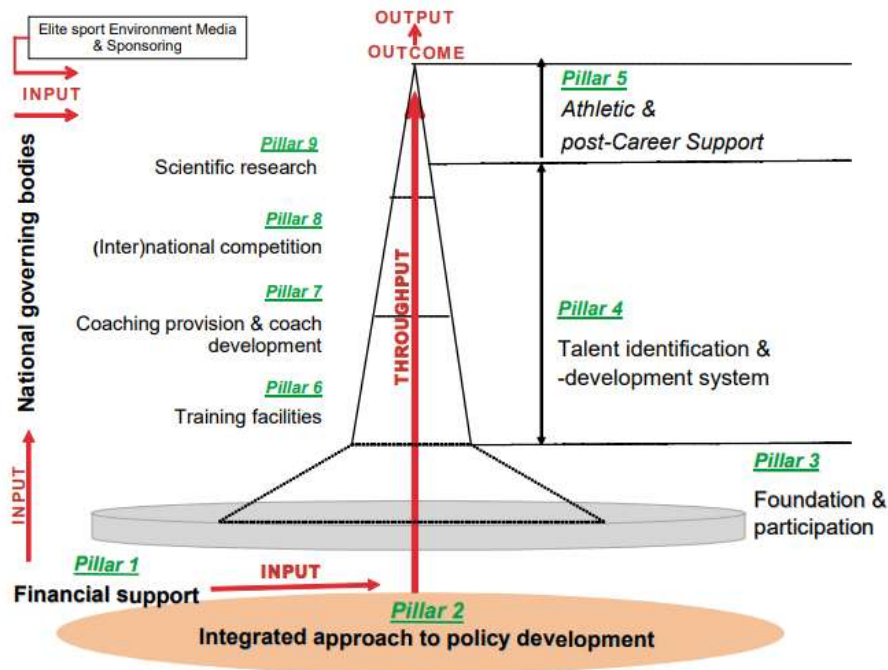
Facilities are the most important component in its implementation, the Riau Provincial government establishes several Achievement Sports development centers as follows: (1) Riau Main Stadium, (2) Rumbai Sport Center Area, (3) Youth Arena, (4) Rumbai Sport Center Swimming Pool , (5) Rumbai Sport Center Basketball Hall, (6) Rumbai Sport Center Gymnastics Hall, (7) Kaharuddin Nasution Sport Center Rumbai Stadium, (8) Rumbai Sport Center Athletic Stadium, (9) Rumbai Sport Center Martial Arts Hall, (10) ) Sepak Takraw Hall, (11) Sport Center Rumbai Athlete Dormitory, (12) Base Ball Stadium, (13) Shooting Hall, (14) Tribuana Sports Hall, (15) Riau KNPI Complex.

Policy Analysis for Development and Development of Sports Education Perspective Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2017 Concerning the Organization of Sports has several indicators listed in articles 11 to, which are explained in the verses. In terms of its implementation, the indicators found by the researcher during the interviews have basically been implemented as a whole. However, the problem is the lack of government participation and the role of society in fostering and developing achievement sports. This is the central point of the policy implemented by the Riau Province Dispora as the policy makers that have not touched the whole scope of achievement sports. The following are the findings found by researchers during direct interviews with several respondents who were represented by the Riau Province Youth and Sports Service as an institution that collaborated with Koni of Riau Province.

In practice, there is still low public interest, especially youth, in carrying out mass sports activities and sports achievements, resulting in low regional ability to achieve achievements in various sports competition events. The low ability of achievement sports trainers to carry out sports coaching in Riau province, especially in districts and cities. there is still a lack of sports facilities and infrastructure to support sports breeding and coaching, both in schools and in the community. The management capacity for mass sales, nursery and sports development in Riau province is still low, especially in districts and cities. The government's low commitment in allocating budget funds for youth and sports coaching and training in districts and cities.

Meanwhile, within the scope of achievement sports, there are several concepts that have been put forward by experts. However, currently one that is being developed is Sport Policy Factors Leading to

International Sporting Success (SPLISS) as explained by (De Bosscher, De Knop, Van Bottenburg, & Shibli, 2006) more details are presented in the form of Figure 2. as follows :



**Figure 2.** The nine pillars of sports policy factors influencing international success (De Bosscher et al., 2006)

In summary, pillar 1 (financial) shows good ability in various sporting events such as regional, national and international levels. Pillar 2 (Government, Organization and Structure) covers national coordination concerns, stakeholder involvement, staff, communication, decision-making and collaboration, pillar 2 shows linkages with regional priorities for implementing work program targets in the sports environment (Gu, Wu, & Dai, 2015; Harvey & McNamee, 2019). Pillar 3 (Sports Participation and Physical Education), Supporting the success of international sports cannot be separated from sports participation and physical education, both of which have an impact on the development of sports achievements so that integrated development is urgently needed. Sports participation is evaluated in three stages, namely the opportunity to exercise in the school environment, the level of sports participation and management for quality improvement (Kokolakakis, Castellanos-García, & Lera-López, 2017). Pillar 4 (Talent Identification) looks at the strategy in the Region towards talent identification, how the development of athletes is facilitated and the services provided, this pillar requires an analysis for a sport-specific approach (Gulbin, Croser, Morley, & Weissensteiner, 2013).

Pillar 5 (Career of athletes and post-career support) pays attention during their career as athletes and how to prepare services when they start their career at the senior level and prepare after retirement. This pillar has the goal of gaining a better understanding of how policies are developed to reach answers to problems and issues in athlete post-retirement services (De Bosscher, De Knop, van Bottenburg, Shibli, & Bingham, 2009). Pillar 6 (Training Facilities) Achievement sports infrastructure and facilities are concentrated in development, providing facilities at various levels. Facility development planning is an element of the sports system (Schwarz, Hall, & Shibli, 2009). Pillar 6 pays attention to two stages, namely coordination at the provincial level and planning for achievement sports facilities and national quality networks and training facilities at the regional level. Pillar 7 (Provision and development of trainers) reveals into four areas the number of experienced trainers, trainer education and opportunities to develop world-class coaches, the living conditions of coaches and opportunities to become a professional and the status and recognition of trainers in their countries.

Pillar 8 (Regional, National and International Competition) An important factor in the development of athletes is competition at the national and international levels so that athletes can measure the ability and progress of the events they participate in. There are three roles in pillar 8 that a number of international competitions must be supported by national policies and service systems to organize in general for the participation of sports competitions. The role of competition for sports development makes a country make strategic investment planning. Second, the opportunity for athletes to participate in international competitions. Also, there is a suitability level in national competitions where athletes

can participate (Alaj, 2018; Nová, 2017). Pillar 9 (Sports Science), innovation in achievement sports is growing rapidly and is of particular concern to support the success factors of international sports. Each country has its own advantages in developing its knowledge, such as sports medicine, biomechanics or sport engineering (Pielke & Harris, 2020).

#### 4. Conclusion

In implementing the Achievement sports policy carried out by the government, especially by the Youth and Sports Service and the Indonesian Sports Committee as sports policy makers, they have carried out the mandate of Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2017 concerning Organizing Sports. However, based on findings in the field, the implementation has not been optimally achieved and there are still things that are not in accordance with the Riau Regional Regulations. In this case as in the indicators of facilities and infrastructure that are not adequate as a whole, as well as in the indicators of achievement supporting containers in Achievement sports, namely regarding tiered and sustainable championships. Therefore, the government, in this case especially the Youth and Sports Service and the Indonesian National Sports Committee, must collaborate optimally in developing sports, especially in Achievement sports, so that in the end sports can become one of the important instruments of regional development in accordance with the objectives of the establishment of Regional Regulation No. 11 of 2017 concerning Organizing Sports.

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