

Analysis of community sports development based on the sports law for development through sports

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Analysis of community sports development based on the sports law for development through sports

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the implementation of community sports development policies in the context of the "development through sport" paradigm. National development through sports in accordance with the mandate of the Sports Law can be started through community sports which are the basis for the goals of developing the sport itself. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach. This research was conducted in West Java Province using a purposive sampling technique referring to the high sports achievements achieved at the National Sports Week, but it is still low in the sports development index. Interviews, documentation studies, and observations were carried out in the data collection process. To analyze the data collected, we devised seven indicators that are based on the essence of the sports law of the community sports section. The results of this study found that the implementation of the community sports development policy that was implemented was close to conformity with what was stated in the sports law. However, there are still inequalities in some aspects. This happens because there is still a lack of understanding from the government as policy makers, as well as the community as a group affected by the implementation of policies of the importance of sport as an instrument of national development. Therefore, sports policy makers must act immediately in providing solutions to evaluate policies that will be implemented in the future.

Keywords: Community sports; sports law; policy



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INTRODUCTION

The development of sports in a nation will always go hand in hand with sports policies on a macro scale implemented by the government (Bosscher et al., 2015; Houlihan & Green, 2007). The policies implemented by the government will of course be based on the highest law, namely in the form of the law (Jung et al., 2016). The sports law in Indonesia is the basis for the dynamics of sports nationally. One of the sports contained in the scope is community sports which is an important aspect of the development of sports in Indonesia (Sports Act, 2022). With its capacity and malleability, sport is used as a platform for influencing

goals not only on the sport itself but also on various non-sporting goals (Commission et al., 2013; Green & Houlihan, 2005; Houlihan, 2009). Thus, the sport obviously will succeed in touching the paradigm of “development through sport”, i.e. sport becomes an important instrument in broader development. Obviously, in achieving these goals strategically can be generated through investment in the form of a budget that becomes the estuary of a policy that is implemented (Harris & Houlihan, 2016; Ramadhan, et al., 2022a).

“Development through sport” has become a new paradigm at the macro level, especially the policy concept adopted by many developed countries today. This shifts the previous paradigm that is already deeply rooted in the field of sport, namely the development of the sport itself or known as the “development of sport” (Black, 2017). Many developed countries have implemented the concept of how the sport is an important part of the national development of a nation. One of the developed countries in Asia such as South Korea has started by shifting the concept of “development of sport” to “development through sport” (Ha et al., 2015). The sports policy implemented in South Korea is applied to the “Dream Together” program, with the hope that sports can have an impact on society at large by increasing the quality of healthy life. Several other aspects that are the focus of the South Korean government include the administrative structure and funding for sports, government involvement in sports, the importance of sports as a political issue, as well as the importance of the non-profit and commercial sectors in sports (Won & Hong, 2015). In addition, other developed countries, namely Japan, have involved sports in a wider study, especially on the political momentum in fighting for the basic constitution in the form of a sports law (Yamamoto, 2012). Even though it is the same as South Korea which also adheres to the paradigm of “development through sport”, but indeed Japan has a different focus, among others, explaining the main points in the implementation of the law on sports, the structure of sports administration which is mapped out in a fragmented manner, and showing the government's interest at the level politics on the growing global issue of sports (Yamamoto, 2012). On a more micro level, the benefits of the concept that exercise can have a wider impact. One of which is that sport can be an instrument in integrating the development of one's life skills. This means that sports can improve social skills, not only by improving the skills of the sport itself (Gould & Carson, 2008; Kendellen et al., 2017).

Referring to what was done by Japan, especially the existence of a basic constitution which is the legal basis for implementing sports policy, namely the Law on sports, Indonesia has had it since 2005, namely the Law on the National Sports System, even now amendments have been made to improve or adjustment of the current situation and conditions into the Law on Sports (Ma'mun, 2019; Ramadhan, et al., 2022b). The amendment to the sports law is a concrete step for the Indonesian government in its efforts to achieve the plenary goal of making sport an important aspect of national development (Ramadhan et al., 2020). This also means that Indonesia is actually not lagging behind in the concept or steps taken compared to other developed countries. However, with the existence of a law that regulates sports in Indonesia since 2005, the big question is what is the condition of the implementation of the law to date, both on a macro level with the aim that sports can have a wider impact on national development, as well as micro exercise can improve the health of each individual. Therefore, achieving the goals set out in the sports law, especially on the role of sport as an instrument in broader development. According to Won & Hong (2015), it must be held at the macro level which is the responsibility of the government as a policy maker that is designed, determined and obviously implemented properly in the state government system.

In the pattern, the concept of sport has an impact on wider development can be illustrated by its relation to the health aspect, which is one of the indicators in measuring the Human Development Index (HDI) (Barnett et al., 2016). As it is known that exercise is beneficial in maintaining and improving the health of individuals who do it (Edwards & Rowe, 2019). This, obviously, if carried out by all people in Indonesia will also have an impact on improving public health conditions, which will also improve health indicators in measuring the human development index. With the achievement of high public health indicators, it will have a significant impact on increasing the country's development index towards developed countries (Rowe, 2015). Currently, Indonesia is still in the 107th position in the world out of a total of 189 countries. This is a big task for the nation to continue, to strive, and to improve the quality of the three dimensions that are indicators of measurement, namely Health, Education, and the Economy (Viddy et al., 2019). In line with this, the Sports Development Index (SDI) is still in the low category, namely 0.408 on a scale of 0-1 (Kemenpora, 2021). This

fact is inversely proportional to Indonesian's sports achievements at the 2018 Asian Games, which ranks fourth in Asia.

Reflecting on national conditions, the same thing also happened in West Java Province which has qualified sports achievements, namely by becoming the overall champion of the National Sports Week respectively in 2016 and in 2020. However, this is inversely proportional to the condition of the Sport Development Index (SDI) which only reached 0.388 on a scale of 0-1 (Kemenpora, 2021). This is obviously very worrying because indeed the measurement of the Sports Development Index (SDI) is not only on an indicator of achievement but also on nine dimensions, namely availability of human resources for sports, open space, participation, physical fitness, physical literacy, health, personal development, performance, and economy (Kemenpora, 2021). Therefore, referring to South Korea which is a developed country, as well as in its sporting achievements that are already qualified in the international arena (Ha et al., 2015), it is now time for Indonesia, especially West Java, to follow in its footsteps in focusing on the policy concept of "development through sport". Therefore, it is no longer just talking about achievements, but also having to fight in the concept of sports that can have an impact on wider development, especially in fighting for the community to be active in exercising massively in accordance with the mandate of the sports law in the scope of community sports. Implementing such a framework will offer a practical and politically involved approach with the aim of being able to influence more policy makers who come from politicians (Dichter, 2021; Tella & Labuschagne, 2018). The framework also serves to theory the ways in which sports programs can be conceptualized and organized as part of a holistic approach to development and not merely an instrument (Darnell & Dao, 2017).

Judging from the presence of the Sports Law as the highest foundation in regulating sports dynamics in Indonesia, the government obviously has a major role in implementing it as a policy that must be implemented both at the central and regional levels (Akib, 2012). Sports law also becomes the legal basis for every policy as well as sports decisions and programs that should be implemented by the government (Whigham & Bairner, 2018; Zhouxiang, 2016). However, based on the brief description above, there is a problem that occurs. Conceptually, sports law has followed the current trend of global issues, namely designing how sports can have a wider impact on national and regional development. But in fact the condition of the Human Development Index (HDI), then specifically the Sports Development Index (SDI), is still low. This is contrary to the condition of the achievement of qualified sports achievements, especially in West Java. This condition is evidence that there is a gap that needs to be studied more deeply. Therefore, this study will examine the implementation of the law on sports that have been present since 2005, especially in the sphere of community sports that can provide benefits to improving health and have an impact on the indicators for measuring the Human Development Index and the Sports Development Index.

The novelty of this research is the focus of research which is in the scope of community sports policy. This research is certainly different from the focus of research that has previously been revealed related to sports education policy (Ramadhan et al., 2020). Then in analysis, this research uses the concept of developing an ideal community sports policy model (Misener et al., 2013; Morrison & Misener, 2020), which has a focus on important elements to support community sports development so that it can provide benefits to non-sports aspects such as organizational structure, sports philosophy, sports activities, motivation, and activities of sustainable nature. In addition, policy research in the scope of community sports has not been carried out in Indonesia, especially in West Java which incidentally has the same characteristics as the conditions experienced by South Korea as previously described (Ha et al., 2015). This is the basis for the urgency of this research to be carried out by also using analytical techniques on three key elements in implementing a policy, namely policy makers, policy users, and the policy itself. Therefore, this research will greatly contribute to the development of Indonesian sports, especially for policy makers in the field of sports in determining the direction of sports policy in the future.

METHOD

The method used in this study is a descriptive qualitative approach to explore the experiences, views, realities, and perspectives of sports policy makers, as well as the beneficiaries of the policies applied (Cresswell, 2008). This study was carried out in West Java Province, especially the Department of Youth and

Sports (DYS) as a sports policyholder. One of which focused on community sports. Informants were selected using the purposive sampling technique, namely parties who are considered to be able to provide comprehensive information related to the research objectives to be achieved, namely the implementation of community sports policies. Some of the relevant informants are officials in DYS, especially those who manage community sports. In addition, the researchers also selected informants who used the policies implemented, namely community sports organizations or the Indonesian Community Sports Committee, community sports clubs/communities, and obviously the community itself.

The instrument in qualitative research is the researcher himself, but it is obviously supported by the grid that we have designed based on seven indicators based on the sports law, namely community sports implementers, community sports motives, community sports rules, community sports principles, availability of instructors, facilities and infrastructure, as well as the existence of community sports studios and festivals. The seven indicators refer to research problems, sub-problems, observed aspects, data sources guidelines in data collection through observation techniques, semi-structured interviews, and documentation studies.

Observation allows researchers to feel what is felt and lived by the subject so that it is also possible for researchers to be a source of data. Thus, the presence of researchers directly in the field can provide broad opportunities to collect data that is used as the basis for obtaining accurate data. Then the semi-structured interview technique was carried out with interview guidelines containing open-ended questions related to the process of determining, designing, and applying sports policies implemented by the government, especially the Department of Youth and Sports, as well as their roles and functions. Then related to the documentation study, we focused on the substance related to the implemented community sports policies, including Documents of Regional Regulations on sports, sports work programs, performance reports from the Department of Youth and Sports, as well as several documents related to the implemented community sports development policies. The findings of the data obtained will be analyzed using the concept of policy implementation proposed by (Korten, 2016).

In analyzing the implementation of community sports policies in accordance with the law on sports, we use a model of conformity to policy implementation that refers to three elements, namely the policy implemented, the implementation of the policy, and the target group of the policy (Korten, 2016).

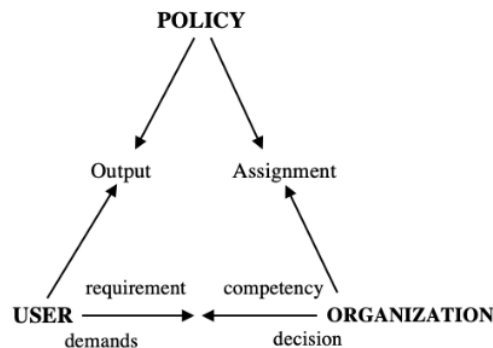


Figure 1. David C. Korten Policy Implementation Conformity Model

In the conformity model of the implementation of this policy (Figure 1), Korten (2016) revealed that these three elements of policy implementation are the keys to the success of a policy being implemented. First, the suitability between what is offered by the applied sports policy and what is needed by the community (beneficiaries). Second, the compatibility between the obligations required by the policy and the capacity of the policy implementing agency. Third, the suitability between the requirements decided by the implementing agency in obtaining policy outcomes and the ability of the policy target group. For more details in Table 1, it is presented from the model of conformity of policy implementation from Korten to the implementation of community sports policies in accordance with the sport law.

Table 1. Key to Conformity Analysis Implementation of the Korten Model Policy

| | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1) | A(what is offered) | ⇔ | C(what is needed) |
| 2) | A(what is required) | ⇔ | B(ability) |
| 3) | B(determined terms) | ⇔ | C(what can be done) |

(Korten, 2016)

Notes:

A: Program (community sports policy)

B: Institution (Department of Youth and Sports (DYS))

C: Beneficiary (Indonesian Community Recreational Sports Committee (ICRSC), community sports club/community)

Based on Table 1, it can be seen that the three elements that are the key to the suitability of the implementation of policies related to the scope of community sports must be in accordance with what is needed by the community itself (users), such as ICRSC or other community sports clubs/communities. Then the required community sports policies must be in line with the capacity of the Department of Youth and Sports (DYS) in implementing them. After that, the Department of Youth and Sports gave a decision in requiring related matters in obtaining output results that could be carried out by the community (users).

In the next stage, we process the data collected by examining it more deeply with a literature review and the problems found. It aims to identify patterns, concepts, linkages, differences, and similarities between the mandate of the law on sports and the implementation of community sports policies that are implemented. In the end, the results of the data analysis that have been processed will be contextualized with the concept of community sports development as a reference.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings of this study are the reality of community sports policies that are implemented based on the law on sports. There are seven aspects observed in this study referring to the essence of the sports law related to the scope of community sports. The following are the results of data collection based on interviews, documentation studies, and observations that the researcher translates into the findings of each indicator.

1. Community Sports Institutions, Associations, or Organizations

Institutions, associations, or community sports organizations have a very significant role in the development of recreational sports, which of course must have collaboration between the government and recreational sports players. This is as stated in the document of the Sports Law Clause 19 subsection 1 and subsection 3, Clause 27 subsection 3. This is in line with what was stated by the informant:

The contribution given is quite large, but the scope of our work is not comprehensive to all because it is too large. In accordance with the vision of West Java, namely Collaboration, we collaborate with organizations or partners. One of our partners is ICRSC, their contribution is to develop sports for the community. The role of ICRSC is very large because it is directly related to the community, such as taichi sports in Pajajaran and in other places throughout West Java it has developed recreational sports for the community (SA1, DYS).

The policies implemented by the Department of Youth and Sports and the functions carried out by community sports organizations, it is evidence of a community sports development system that focuses on collaboration between government agencies, community organizations, and sports associations. So that all elements are involved in the process of developing community sports. Then in line with that, recreational sports carried out by the institute, association, or sports organization are in accordance with what is disclosed by Misener et al. (2013), that recreational sports must include community involvement, and sports associations that contribute to the development of recreational sports.

2. Goals to Achieve Health, Fitness, and Social Relationships

The implementation of community sports is basically to maintain health, achieve fitness, and carry out social relations between people who do community sports themselves. This is as stated in the document of the

Sports Law Clause 19 subsection 2, Clause 27 subsection 2, and subsection 4. Along with this, the informant revealed:

Community sports program held in West Java with the main objective of increasing community sports participation rates, which in turn will maintain health, achieve fitness and engage in social relationships with other people (MF2, FRM).

Based on the observations of the researchers, the achievement of the goals of organizing community sports in West Java primarily focuses on increasing the number of community sports participation so that the level of health and fitness of the community increases. Then in line with that, the stated recreational sports goals are in accordance with those expressed by [Schaillee et al. \(2019\)](#) and [Morgan et al. \(2019\)](#) namely recreational sports are carried out aimed at maintaining health, achieving fitness, and carrying out social relations between communities.

3. Principled on “Easy, Cheap, Attractive, Useful, and Mass”

The principle of “easy, cheap, attractive, beneficial, and mass” is the key to the implementation of recreational sports, the main goal of which is to get people interested in doing recreational sports so that the goals of community sports are achieved. This is as stated in the document of the Sports Law Clause 26 subsection 5, and is supported by the informant's statement that:

Already based on “easy, cheap, useful, attractive, and mass”. It's easy to do anywhere, for example by going to a public sports venue and walking. Cheap to do because the smallest exercise can be done such as by walking and does not have to pay. Interesting and mass because there are many kinds of sports (HN4, POM).

In principle, it is a community sport that is often done by most people, of course referring to its usefulness, convenience, attracting to the viewer, and not needing to spend a lot of money so that many do it ([Ramadhan, 2022b](#)). Then in line with that, community sports which are carried out with the principle of “easy, cheap, attractive, useful and mass”, as expressed by [Misener et al. \(2013\)](#), that community sports activities are based on convenience for the community which is related to the principles mentioned above.

4. Have Procedures and Requirements from Related Sports Organizations

In the implementation of sports, some have SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures), but there are still some recreational sports that do not have procedures, especially standard ones. This is as stated in the document of the Sports Law Clause 19 subsection 4a and subsection 5. This is also in line with what was expressed by the informant:

Most of them have been implemented well, but a few still don't have SOPs, the rest already have SOPs. The implementation of community sports organized by DYS West Java to the community has also been carried out well (SA1, DYS).

Then referring to the observations made that the procedures and requirements at the West Java Youth and Sports Agency already have their own SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) which is carried out in stages or these rules are also followed by sports institutions under it such as the ICRSC institution. Along with that, community sports that are carried out must be based on standard procedures, especially by looking at the safety aspect, this is as expressed by [Misener et al. \(2013\)](#), that community sports activities require standard procedures that look at safety aspects and the shared needs of the community environment.

5. There as a Certified Instructor/Guide

In the implementation of recreational sports, obviously there must be an instructor/guide, this is because in order to maintain the purpose of the sport and obviously the safety of those who do the sport. This is as stated in the document of the Sports Law Clause 19 subsection 4b. Along with this, the informant revealed that:

From non-original sports communities, the guides involved already have their own license. As well as being given good accommodation for guides if there are certain activities. For example, from a company, the funds are collected and used together (HN4, POM).

Referring to the observation findings, having an instructor or guide who already has a certificate will be able to support the implementation of a safe exercise, in accordance with a trusted field of expertise and can minimize malpractice that can harm the community. Meanwhile, if there are still uncertified instructors or guides, an upgrade will be held by the local government. Then in line with that, community sports that are carried out must be led by competent instructors or guides, this is as expressed by [Misener et al. \(2013\)](#), that in the aspect of sustainability, community sports must be led directly by instructors or guides in order to maintain the safety of people who do community sports. In the end, maintaining the safety of the people who do it will have an impact on increasing the interest of the community in doing sports, which will also have an impact on the development of community sports.

6. Availability of Sports Facilities and Infrastructure Public

The availability of community sports facilities and infrastructure at this time is still considered lacking when compared to achievement sports facilities. On the other hand, new problems arise, especially in the maintenance of these facilities and infrastructure which is still limited. This is as stated in the document of the Sports Law Clause 27 subsection 3. In line with this, the informant said that:

The availability of facilities and infrastructure is not comparable to achievement sports, even community sports are not adequate. Even though community sports facilities and infrastructure can be said to be quite easy and cheap, in reality, they are not adequate when viewed in areas around West Java (SA1, DYS).

Based on the results of the researchers' observations in observations, it was indeed found that the facilities and infrastructure to facilitate community sports activities were still lacking, because people still carried out a lot of very limited sports activities, so many people also did sports in other public facilities, such as on the streets or other places. Then in line with that, community sports that are carried out must be supported by the availability of adequate facilities and infrastructure. This is in accordance with what was expressed by [Misener et al. \(2013\)](#), that in meeting the common needs of doing sports, the community must be supported by the existence of facilities for special groups or associations according to the type of sport being carried out.

7. There are Studios, as Well as the Holding of Tiered Community Sports Festivals

The existence of sports studios is still very lacking, especially in the development of community sports. Then the implementation of sports festivals has been carried out routinely at the regional, national (NRSF), and even international (TAFISA) levels. This is as stated in the document of the Sports Law Clause 27 subsection 6. This is also in line with what was revealed by the informant:

There are five types of traditional sports that are contested, but if the community sports festival is only in the form of a festival but is still involved in the competition category such as the best performer, the most unique performance, and others, such as in the implementation of NRSF to TAFISA (SM5, FRM).

Referring to the observation findings that the implementation of community sports festivals at the West Java Department of Youth and Sports is carried out in stages from level to level. There are 2 traditional sports, namely the initiative and the festival. Meanwhile, the current sports studios do not really exist in supporting the development of community sports. Then in line with that, the existence of studios, as well as the existence of traditional recreational sports festivals will help in achieving one of the goals of community sports, namely social relations between communities. It is expressed by [Morgan et al. \(2019\)](#), which explains how and why exercise-based interventions can contribute to increased social engagement.

Next is a discussion related to the suitability between policies, institutions, and beneficiaries of the implementation of community sports development that has been implemented based on the sports law ([Korten, 2016](#)). After that, we discussed the results of the implementation of the policy by integrating it into the pattern of community sports development developed by ([Misener et al., 2013](#)). Besides that, it also discusses the relation of the concept of community sports development which is applied to the paradigm of “development through sport”.

Key Element Conformity in Policy Implementation

In assessing the success of policy implementation, there are three key elements, namely the compatibility between the policy and the community, as well as the implementing agency that implements the policy ([Korten, 2016](#)). First, the policies implemented are in accordance with the needs of the community. The policies implemented within the scope of community sports development are in accordance with those stated in Clauses 17, 19, and 27 of the sports law. Dominantly it has been implemented by the Department of Youth and Sports (DYS) as the stakeholders and implementers of policies with the needs of the community in exercising. This is obviously in line with what was revealed by [Jawardi \(2016\)](#) that the policies implemented will be based on the needs of the current situation and conditions, especially the needs of the community as the object of the implementation of a policy. Along with this, at the opening of the sports law, several considerations have been described, namely in improving the quality of life and human welfare, national development in the field of sports is carried out in a planned, systematic, integrated, tiered, and sustainable manner, and is oriented towards achievement and improving the welfare of life of sports players, so that the development and management of sports are directed at achieving the quality of public health and fitness, equitable access and fulfillment of sports infrastructure, improvement of achievement, and improvement of the sports climate ([Sports Act, 2022](#)). These considerations are evidence that formulating policies that will be implemented is based on the needs of national development and community development.

Second, is the capacity of the institution in implementing policies. The West Java Youth and Sports Service (DYS) is a government agency that implements sports policies at the regional level. Thus, DHS will follow institutions at the central level in the context of synchronizing the policies implemented, namely the Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Republic of Indonesia ([Ramadhan, et al., 2022a](#)). In addition, the implementation of the policy must also be adjusted to the vision and mission of the region in supporting the regional development which is stated in the Regional Long-Term Development Plan (RLTDP) and the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RMTDP). Therefore, DHS must draw up a policy that will be implemented in the form of a DHS Strategic Plan based on the RPJPD and RMTDP ([Ramadhan et al., 2020](#)). Based on the findings, the researchers found that the policy direction in the field of national sports was still more dominated by the achievement of sporting achievements, while the objectives of sport in improving the quality of health, community fitness, equitable access, and fulfillment of sports infrastructure were still lacking.

Third, the policies implemented are in accordance with the capabilities of the community. In the implementation of community sports policies implemented by the Department of Youth and Sports in West Java. Efforts have been made to adapt them to the abilities of the people of West Java itself. This is evidenced by the implementation of the Regional Regulation on the Implementation of Sports in West Java, especially in Clause 28 to 33 concerning public sports, as well as Clause 11 subsection (b) regarding the coaching and development of community sports ([Perda Jabar, 2015](#)). Obviously, the stipulation of the Regional Regulation on Sports is a concept of adjustment to the existing conditions in West Java and the capabilities of the people. Then DHS also collaborated with community sports organizations such as the Indonesian Community

Recreational Sports Committee (ICRSC) of West Java Province in developing community sports. Based on this, regional regulations and collaboration with community sports organizations are improvements and adjustments to sports conditions in West Java.

Community Sports Policy in Pattern Development

In the development of community sports, there are several developed countries that have their own concepts. One of them is in Canada, as revealed by Misener et al. (2013), that the development of community sports will be more effective through organizations that accommodate community sports or known as the Local Sports Council (LSC) model. This LSC is a mechanism of community sports development, which has the mandate to reflect on 'sport for all' by promoting, developing, and coordinating opportunities for sport and recreation in the community. There are several important elements in the LSC mechanism model in the context of developing recreational sports according to Misener et al. (2013), that is:

- The organizational structure consists of community-based leadership, coordination with the government, the board of directors, and the executive director;
- Community sports philosophy is based on common interests shared needs, and partnerships between community sports communities;
- Activities that are based on philosophy;
- The motivation that comes from awareness, personal interest;
- Sustainability is a very important element so that the development of this community sport can continue to grow.

Referring to the concept developed by Misener, if it is integrated into the concept of community sports development carried out in West Java, conceptually it has been done, but there are several things that distinguish it, such as the terms used and their functions. This developed concept will serve as a reference for the policies to be implemented. In West Java, after the researchers conducted data collection, several actual conditions were found in the concept of community sports development. The development of community sports based on the sports law has several indicators listed in Clauses 17, 19 and 27 which are described in their subsections. In its implementation, these indicators, as found by researchers during interviews, have basically been implemented in their entirety. However, what is felt is still lacking in terms of equity. This is because one of them is the focus of the policy direction implemented by DYS as the policy holder that has not touched the whole scope of community sports. The following are the findings found by the researcher (table 2) during direct interviews with several respondents represented by ICRSC (Indonesian Community Recreational Sports Committee) and several elements of community sports such as instructors and obviously from the Department of Youth and Sports in the field of community sports.

Table 2. Analysis of Community Sports Indicator Implementation

| No. | Sub Problem | Observed aspects | Finding |
|-----|--------------------------------|---|---|
| 1 | Recreational sports organizer | The implementation of recreational sports carried out by Sports institutions, associations or organizations | Applied |
| 2 | Recreational sports motivation | Health, fitness, social relations | Applied |
| 3 | Implementation principle | Principles on easy, cheap, attractive, useful, mass | Applied |
| 4 | Recreational sports rules | Availability of procedures and terms from recreational sports organizations | Applied, led by live instructor |
| 5 | Instructor/guide | License certification for instructors/guides | Applied |
| 6 | Facilities and infrastructure | Availability of adequate facilities and infrastructure | Applied, but not evenly |
| 7 | Studios, sports festivals | Growing studios and organizing sports festivals | Applied, carried out in stages to international |

Research Data (2022)

From the analysis table on the implementation of community sports indicators, we can see that it is close to all of the indicators listed in the sports law in the development of community sports in West Java. However,

there are still some findings that are felt to be uneven, such as the availability of existing facilities and infrastructure. Then, from the table above the researchers developed a pattern of community sports development in West Java by integrating it into the concept developed by (Misener et al., 2013), as in Figure 2.

If the concept in the picture above is translated, as has been developed by Misener, the concept of community sports development in West Java is divided into several key instruments. In this concept, ICRSC is the center of these instruments. This means that ICRSC as an organization that directly collects several types of community sports is the main key to the development of community sports. The following is a description of some of these elements.

- ICRSC (Indonesian Community Recreational Sports Committee) is a member of an international community sports organization called TAFISA (The Association For International Sport for All). This is a strategic step for the development of community sports in Indonesia, especially in West Java in order to be able to develop community sports to the international level;
- ICRSC's organizational structure consists of a patron, a board of trustees, then a board of honor, and a board of experts parallel to the chairman, secretary general, and treasurer, fields, and commissions;
- ICRSC as LSC (Local Sports Council) in Indonesia that accommodates recreational sports, oversees several types of community sports such as fitness gymnastics community, women's sports community, elderly sports community, BMX community, Skateboard and so on;
- Community sports activities are carried out based on the interests of the people who do them with the aim of maintaining health, improving fitness, and conducting social relations with other communities;
- In practice, community sports are held based on the principle "easy, cheap, useful, interesting, mass" led directly by the instructor/supervisor;
- In the scope of community sports, festival activities such as NRSF (National Recreational Sports Festival) are always held which are traditional sports performances starting at the regional, national, and even international levels at the "TAFISA World Sport for All Games" event, and there are also invitational activities held it is a traditional sports competition that starts at the regional to national level.

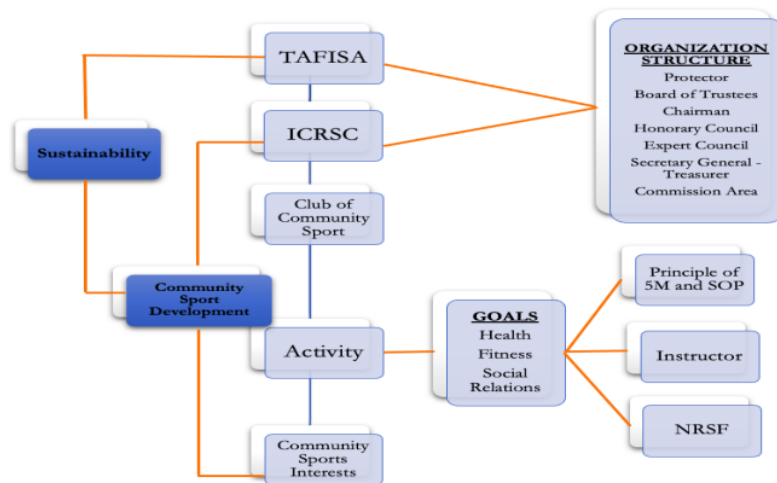


Figure 2. The Concept of Community Sports Development in West Java

In the development of community sports with this concept, it is hoped that it will become a concept that views "sustainability". This means that with this concept the development of community sports can continue in accordance with its objectives in maintaining health, improving fitness, and carrying out social relations between communities (Dowling et al., 2021). In line with one of the goals of community sports developed in

Indonesia, namely social relations (Kasriman, 2017), found research on community sport in the UK that participation enables young people to increase the component of positive psychological capital, and offers a further theoretical point of view to understand and deepen the relationship between participation in sport and social inclusion (Morgan et al., 2019). In the development of community sports, there are two factors, namely the contribution of education and work which are indeed a common goal in improving social relations through community sports participation in the community. In addition to the UK, there are other studies conducted in Japan by Okayasu et al. (2015) which states that to encourage the development of social capital in formal and informal community sport settings. This is recommended because the findings under study there are no significant results between social relations and community sports rules in communities that are at the formal and informal levels. In Indonesia, especially in West Java, the focus on formal and informal channels is in the sphere of sports Education (Lauh, 2014). This can be a reference for the development of community sports to organize community sports on formal and informal channels.

Problems that occur in community sports related to indicators of the success of the results of community sports implementation which have generally been implemented in accordance with what is stated in the sports law document and Regional Regulations concerning the Implementation of Sports, namely that there are still some that are felt to be lacking, especially in the community sports participation rate which is still low. The participation of people in sports is related to the implementation of community sports carried out by sports institutions, associations or organizations (Morrison & Misener, 2020). Then on the dimension of fitness which is still low, this is related to indicators of community exercise motives consisting of health, fitness, and social relations (Marshall & Barry, 2015). Although in practice in the field it has been done, but it is still not optimal in its implementation. Therefore, what really needs to be improved in community sports is the emphasis on increasing the persuasiveness of sports institutions, associations and organizations in inviting people to be more active in sports. In addition, this will indirectly increase the fitness level of the community who do sports.

In line with what happened to the problem of the scope of community sports (Misener et al., 2013), revealed the important role of organizations or institutions for community sports development, which in this case is the Department of Youth and Sports (DYS) in collaboration with ICRSC, stated that there are three main contributions to the development of community sports. First, it caters to all groups and individuals who are interested in a particular sport. Second, the organization's board focuses on developing sports at the basic level in both recreational and competitive forms. Third, the organizational board is obliged to improve the welfare of the community through increasing sports participation. This emphasizes that the role of DYS and obviously ICRSC is to be able to solve problems that occur, namely regarding the number of community participation in sports, activating sports studios.

Community Sports Development for Development through Sports

The development of a nation has many ways. One of which is through the field of sports which has been too closely related to the development of the sport itself (Ha et al., 2015). However, this has begun to shift in some developed countries in particular, when they realize the extraordinary role of sport in helping the development of a nation (Lindsey & Darby, 2019). Sport is related to broader development, namely making sport a very important strategic aspect in giving a positive impact on other aspects (Black, 2017). Starting from the legal basis, and policy concepts, to the implementation of sports policies, there are several steps that have been taken in several countries in embracing the concept of the "Development through sport" paradigm (Ha et al., 2015; Yamamoto, 2012). In this paradigm, not only in terms of the development of a nation itself, but sports can also now be the development of world civilization towards eternal peace (Hasselgård & Straume, 2015), which is enshrined in the United Nation's development plan, namely the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (The United Nations, 2015).

The SDGs, currently developing issues that are closely related to the sports field, namely SDP (Sport for Development and Peace) (Giulianotti, 2011). This SDP is a concept of how sport can be an aspect of peace between nations. As stated by Nelson Mandela that sport has the power to change the world because sport has the power to inspire, unite people, and sport has the power to reduce racism which means it will maintain

world peace (Mwaanga & Adeosun, 2019). If it is associated with the Human Development Index, sport is an aspect of the effort to build a quality of life that is peaceful, safe, advanced, just, prosperous, prosperous, and democratically based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (Ma'mun, 2016). Then looking at the conditions in Indonesia, which has various tribes and cultures, will be very helpful in remain national unity and integrity based on Pancasila.

In the concept of sport being an important aspect of national development, it can be started by increasing the Human Development Index (HDI) (Morse & Morse, 2019), which currently Indonesia is still at the level of a developing country seen from the achievements of Indonesia's HDI. It is known that in measuring HDI there are three key dimensions, one of which is the dimension of longevity and healthy living (health aspect). The role of the sport here is to make people make sports a daily activity in order to improve health conditions (Chalip et al., 2017; Ramadhan et al., 2020). In addition, another dimension, namely knowledge, can be integrated through sports, and education which aims to educate the nation's life (Bendíková & Dobay, 2017). Furthermore, the dimensions of a decent standard of living, obviously apart from healthy living, people can take advantage of sports from other elements, such as the sports industry that supports the economy (Kharchenko & Ziming, 2021; Millington et al., 2022), so that in the end it will have an impact on increasing a more decent life.

Legally and conceptually, with the presence of the Sports Law in Indonesia, it has been stated that this sport is indeed an instrument of development for the nation. It has been mentioned that through sport in national development. The main focus is to improve the quality of life, in this case, public health and fitness, human welfare, namely the welfare of sports players, as well as equitable access and fulfillment of sports infrastructure (Sports Act, 2022). Thus, on this consideration that in national development through sport it has been confirmed in the highest legal basis in the field of sports, so that in fact the concept has led to the development through sport paradigm, nevertheless in implementation there are still things that must continue to be improved in order to achieve complete national development.

CONCLUSION

Public sports policies in West Java as stated in the sports law Clauses 17, 19 and 27, in their implementation based on the indicators mentioned in the verses, are basically appropriate. However, what needs to be underlined is that the current practice is still lacking. Based on the conditions found by the researchers, some things that are still felt to be lacking, such as, the available facilities and infrastructure are not evenly distributed in each region, and the available facilities and infrastructure are still dominated by facilities that are intended for sports achievements. Then the current sports studios that are active are still very minimal, so that in practice they have not been able to touch the community as a whole. Finally, the standard procedure until now is only based on instructions from the guide. There is no standard procedure yet. This even if integrated with the concept of ideal community sports development is not fully in accordance with the concept, because there are still some aspects that are offered that have not been fully realized. So that in the end it has an impact on the low level of community participation in sports. This has an impact on the low level of community fitness so that it has not been able to reach the concept of the development through sport paradigm that can contribute to national development, especially the health dimension in the Human Development Index (HDI) as one of the barometers in assessing the development of a nation. Then the limitation of this research is the limitation of studies in the scope of other sports as stipulated in the sports law, namely in three sports scopes. Therefore, the researcher provides recommendations for further research so that they can also examine related to the other two scopes, namely sports, education and sports achievements, because indeed the three scopes are interrelated in building the nation.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The Author declared that there are no conflicts of interest in writing this article.

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