

## DIRECTIONS OF SPORT POLICY IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF GOVERNMENT BUDGET ALLOCATION: A LITERATURE OF REVIEW

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### Abstract

Sport in Indonesia is still in the paradigm of sports development which is a focus on the achievement of elite sports itself. This is what makes the direction of sports policy still dominant in the sphere of elite sports when compared to the scope of educational sports and recreational sports. However, in fact, the role of this sport can become a wider instrument because it can influence other fields or what is known as the paradigm of Development through sports. This study uses (library search) the method of collecting library data, reading, and processing research materials as well as the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method by reviewing several national or international standard journals that have been published within a period of 10 years. The results of this study found that one of the development factors through sports is the effectiveness of the use of government budgets which until now have not been effective due to the fact that the budget allocation for the Ministry of Youth and Sports has not been divided between the youth sector and the sports sector only about 0.085% of the APBN. This means that in Indonesia itself, the budget allocation is still very far from the word 'appropriate' when compared to other ASEAN countries that have budgeted the APBN for their sports sector, such as Thailand and Singapore, which are bigger. Therefore, Indonesia should immediately improve the allocation of the APBN in the sports sector which is always directly related to the sports policies implemented.

### Keyword:

*Sports Budget, Effectiveness, Policy.*

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### Introduction

Sport has now become one of the instruments in national development (Testoni et al., 2018). Sport is also a very important part of human life to maintain health and improve fitness (Freeman, 2016; Young et al., 2019). Besides that, there are many more benefits from sport that can make it an important aspect in the concept of national development through sport (Development through Sport). (Ha et al., 2015; Yamamoto, 2012). More than that, sport can now become a political vehicle that can determine the top leadership in a government dynamic (Harris & Houlihan, 2016a). With the role of sport that can be one of the considerations in determining leadership, of course, making sports a way that is widely used by politicians in seeking community sympathizers to be elected as leaders both nationally and regionally. As we know that sport can bring a lot of mass in a sporting event, this becomes a very 'sexy' attraction for prospective leaders to win

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sympathizers to support them in regional and national leadership elections. This relates to broader political risks, which cannot be ruled out, and can effectively negate targeting promises of allocation efficiency and responsiveness.(Sam, 2012). Therefore, in determining government leadership, including those that have an impact on the field of sports, politics cannot be eliminated if sports are to be in the main interest in the policies that will be implemented by the elected government.

Talking about a leader, of course, cannot be separated from the system of government that will be led by an elected leader. This will be one of the keys in determining the direction of public policy that will be applied by the elected leader, especially in the sports sphere. As said by Ma'mun (2014), public policy is a derivative of the function of leadership, then leadership is a derivative of a democratic political system, and sports development is a public policy in order to build the quality of public life. Only with superior policies and properly implemented, far more likely to be obtained to achieve success in his leadership. This indicates that superior policies that have a certain identity are directly related to public policy (Béland, 2007). Therefore, in the context of development through sports, the policies applied to the sports sector must be the superior policies in Indonesia. Superior policies must of course be accompanied by support from the government itself, especially with regard to budget allocations. It is inbecause of the amount of the allocation of funds we can know the direction of the policy(Dura, 2018). That way, apart from superior policies, of course, it must be supported by adequate funding from the leading government. Besides that, there is a significant relationship between the state and sport that has been built for decades and will contribute to sports that are influenced by the country's political agenda, which in turn will affect the implementation of sports funding policies.(Camargo et al., 2020).

Talking about funding, of course, must be accompanied by accountability that has the potential to become a viable and necessary part of the sports system, but whose effect depends on the implementation of the accountability framework, the tangible consequences of what it is perceived to be, and the accountability relationships that support its implementation (Havaris & Danylchuk, 2007). Another strategy in sports funding is to plot a wise and smart budget to several elements that are within the scope of the sport. It is proven by diversifying its funding that several European countries have succeeded in more types of sports(V. De Bosscher et al., 2019). By allocating funds to only a few sports organizations that are considered potential, is an increasingly recognized principle of the distribution of government funds for elite sports(Sam, 2012).The budget allocated by the government must of course be closely monitored by all parties, especially stakeholders in the field of sports, especially if the leader makes promises in his campaign concerning development that makes sport as one of the instruments in the process of selecting a candidate for leader.

### *Sports within the scope of the Sports Law*

It is clear that we know that the position of sport as enshrined in Law No. 3 of 2005 concerning the National Sports System (UU SKN) must be an important aspect in the wider national development process that can influence other aspects to make it more advanced.(Law on SKN RI, 2005). In the SKN Law, sports are divided

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into three major scopes which are the nomenclature of the government system in Indonesia, especially in sports institutions, namely the Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemenpora RI) at the national level and the Youth and Sports Service at the regional level. The three scopes are educational sports, recreational sports and achievement sports. The three scopes have their respective policies which are implemented by sporting institutions both at the national and regional levels.

In the general provisions of Law no. 3 of 2005 concerning SKN has explained the meaning of three sports scopes, namely:

1. Educational sports are physical education and sports that are carried out as a regular and continuous educational process to acquire knowledge, personality, skills, health, and physical fitness;
2. Recreational sports are sports carried out by the community with hobbies and abilities that grow and develop in accordance with the conditions and cultural values of the local community for health, fitness and pleasure;
3. Achievement sports are sports that foster and develop athletes in a planned, tiered, and sustainable manner through competitions to achieve achievements with the support of sports science and technology.

With the division of the three sports spheres, of course, it is not to divide the sport into several camps that must be debated because they have interests in their respective spheres. More than that, sport has a goal so that sports can be more structured and focused on their respective scopes to achieve the big goal of sport more broadly, which is to become an important aspect of development through sport (Development through sport). (Ha et al., 2015).

Seeing from the above understanding that the three sports scopes are related to each other, which means that all three have a role in developing sport as an important aspect in the context of national development. Educational sports which are identical to physical education activities and school sports that take place in educational institutions in accordance with the paths and levels are the foundations for developing all individual potential, both regarding cognitive, affective, psychomotor, and social aspects, as well as being able to form habits for active and participate throughout life, in addition to facilitation efforts in talent development, including the development of the sport itself, this is often in contact with recreational sports and achievement sports (Ma'mun, 2015). Recreational sports are actually more appropriate to be aimed at facilitating how people can use their free time constructively with the ultimate goal of forming a culture of movement and/or sports culture (Ma'mun, 2016). Meanwhile, sports achievements are related to fostering one's talent in sports so that they can develop to a more optimal level to be encouraged in various local, national, regional, and international competitions so that in time they can elevate the dignity and honor of the nation (Ma'mun, 2014).

### *Global Issues related to Sports*

Sport has always been a very interesting topic to be discussed in the world. This is because sport can attract a lot of attention from everyone who sees it, especially when discussing the figure of athletes from one sport, then the existence of a sport that attracts a lot of attention in the world such as football. However, in

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academia, this is something that is always interesting to discuss and even becomes a global issue that can change the direction of a government's policy in running the government. Currently, it is always discussed related to the UN declaration which is one of the discussions under the umbrella of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially on the issue of Sport for Development and Peace (SDP) (Nauright, 2020). The essence of SDP is how this sport becomes a tool for unifying nations to create a world peace (Mwaanga & Adeosun, 2019). So that existing differences such as religion, culture, and social status which are usually wrapped by problems that occur in the world such as racism, can be minimized through a sports approach (Mwaanga & Prince, 2016).

With the role of sport as a unifying tool, it will be very suitable to be played in Indonesia itself, which in fact has very diverse ethnicities and cultures. The concept of sport to become a unifying tool for the nation in Indonesia can be started from the scope of sports Education by applying the understanding of the value of sportsmanship and of course respecting others to respect and appreciate each other (Ramadan et al., 2020). Then proceed to the scope of recreational sports which of course occur outside school hours such as community sports that are carried out in a public environment. And of course in the scope of achievement sports, through competitions or sports championships, which invite participants from various regions with different ethnicities and cultures, will bring all sports participants together at one time, from one place to one moment that can unite their existence through sport. In addition, each implementation in the three scopes can be 'seasoned' with other values such as life skills which will have an impact on the perspective (mindset) of a progressive life so that it will certainly shape the nation's character through sports (Hardiansyah et al., 2020). Therefore, the sport has a very clear role as an important aspect in broader development, meaning that it does not only speak in the paradigm of how to develop the sport itself (development of sport), but also in the paradigm of how sport can affect other aspects (development through sport).

### Methods

This study uses (library search) the method of collecting library data, reading, and processing research materials as well as the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method. The literature review is limited to the criteria of articles that examine the analysis, evaluation, and study of sports policy from 3 pillars, namely sports achievement, community sports and sports education in journals published over the last ten years. The articles and documents obtained in this literature review were carried out by analyzing, extracting and synthesizing then the results were summarized in relation to sports policy. SLR research design articles using a random search engine by tracing the results of sports policy research. The articles used are focused on original empirical research articles or research articles that contain results from actual observations of studies and analyzes where there are abstracts, introductions, methods, results, and discussions.

The article search strategy uses a database available on Google Scholar, Garuda Portal and Microsoft Academic. Keywords in finding articles, namely Sports policy, Sports Budget, Sports Policy Analysis. Researchers use "AND" as a Boolean operator. The use of the boolean operator "AND" aims to combine different concepts



and aspects as search keywords so as to narrow the documents that will be obtained. From the results of the analysis, it is hoped that a conclusion can be found that can be used as a basis for sports policy. The tabulation of data from the results of the article was then cited and analyzed and discussed in depth in this article.

## Result

### *Government in Determining the 'Direction of Sports Policy'*

In its development, sport cannot be separated from the important role of the government, both national and regional governments (Harris & Houlihan, 2016b). The correlation of the government's role in the development of sports is of course the determination of policies which are a function of the leadership of a government. With its authority, the government can determine what will be done and how the wheels of government will be run (Dowling et al., 2018). This of course includes the policies applied to the sports sector. Therefore, with the democratic system adopted in Indonesia, of course, when selecting candidates for government leaders, the public must be very aware and selective in choosing leaders based on the mindset and concept of development that will be carried out by the elected leaders later.

The government in carrying out the dynamics of its government will depend very much on the budget allocation that is budgeted for each sector, including of course in the field of sports (Stewart, 2006). As already mentioned, the government agency that is implementing the sports sector is the Ministry of Youth and Sports at the regional level, therefore the policy that will be carried out depends on the leadership of the institution to "gain" with government leaders, both the President at the national level and regional executive leaders such as Governors and Regents to fight for the advancement of the sports sector. Especially if it is related to current global issues in sports, the leaders of sports institutions must be able to fight for the concept of the 'development through sport' paradigm, this is very important because then sport will become an even more important aspect in broader development.

In the National Sports System Law, it has been explained that there are three sports scopes. Based on these three scopes, it can be seen the direction of the sports policy being carried out by the current government. The big question is 'is the government currently making sport an important aspect of wider development or is it still focused on developing the sport itself?'. To answer this question, of course, the author will try to reveal it through a further simple study based on the determination of aspects of the Plan, Implementation to Reports that have been carried out so far.

However, before revealing the policy direction currently being implemented in Indonesia, the author refers to an article that does reveal the concept of sports development which aims to attract people to exercise. This will have a direct impact on the community, who are actively exercising, and will indirectly have an impact on the quality of life of the nation, which increases with the assumption that aspects of health, welfare, and the enjoyment of exercising will also increase. This concept, is focused on the development of achievement sports which focuses heavily on financial support. The concept of achievement sports development is always carried out on policy evaluations that greatly affect the process of developing achievement sports in a country. This is done as a form of measuring the success of sports

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achievements(V. de Bosscher et al., 2011). Meanwhile, other countries use measurement indicators, namely the results of achievements in international sports competitions. The concept does not look at the athlete's career duration in the long term, which is actually one of the biggest influencing factors in sports achievement outcomes.

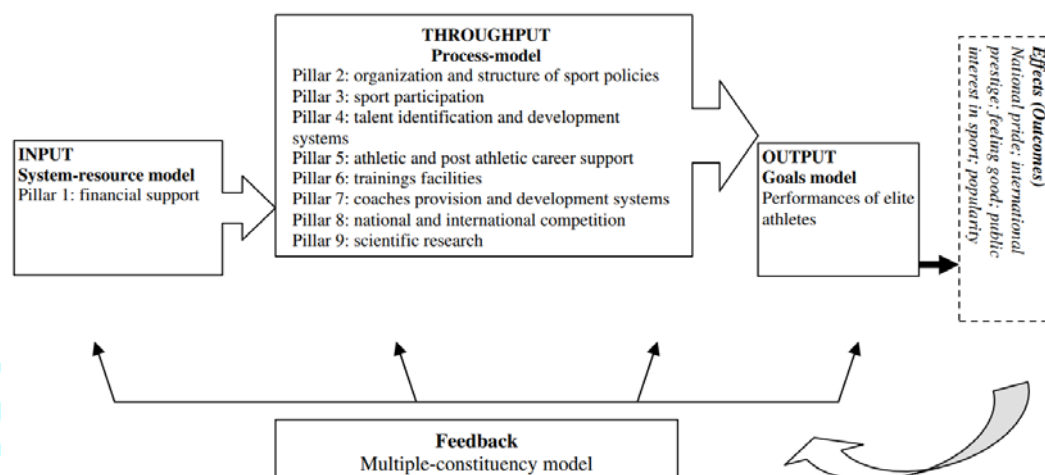


Fig 1. A framework for a multidimensional approach to evaluating the effectiveness of sports policy(V. de Bosscher, 2016)

In this multidimensional approach, there are several pillars that must be evaluated to assess sports achievement. The first pillar starts with the inclusion of budget support. Then it will continue at the process stage, namely on sports organization policies, sports participation, talent scouting and system development, support when becoming an athlete and post-athlete, training facilities, training provisions and system development, national and international competitions, and scientific research in sports. All of these pillars will have an impact on the athlete's performance which will generate national pride, and will create public interest in sports. So therefore,

Before looking at the allocation of funds allocated to the sports sector, it is necessary to know in advance related to the budgeting mechanism obtained from the National/Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN/APBD).(Directorate of State Budget Preparation, 2014). In brief, the flow of the preparation of the APBN/APBD consists of:

1. Preparation of RAPBN/RAPBD (National/Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget Plan) by relevant institutions based on the analysis of needs assumptions.
2. The government will submit the RAPBN/RAPBD to the DPR for further discussion on whether the RAPBN/RAPBD can be approved or not.
3. If the DPR approves the RAPBN/RAPBD, then the DPR will ratify it as an APBN/APBD. If the DPR rejects the RAPBN/RAPBD, the government must use the previous APBN/APBD.

The preparation of the budget will certainly greatly affect the direction of the policies that will be implemented later because the basis will be on the allocated

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budget. Then when viewed from the funding framework in the youth and sports sector in the 2015-2019 RPJMN (Bappenas RI, 2015) consists of:

1. increase support for coaching financing and sports development; and
2. increasing financial support from the regions and the private sector in organizing sports championships.

Meanwhile, in the Policy and Strategy Directions in the 2020-2024 RPJMN (Ministry of VAT, 2019), there is a concept of "Improving health services towards universal health coverage" by means of "Cultivating healthy living behavior through the Healthy Living Community Movement, which includes sports culture. And there is also the concept of "Cultural development and improvement of sports achievements at regional and international levels", this includes: (a) Strengthening and structuring sports regulations; (b) Development of sports culture through families, educational units and the community, including recreational sports, traditional sports and special services as well as educational sports; (c) Arrangement of a tiered and sustainable sports development system based on the Olympic sports and regional potentials, in particular through the synergy of sports development in education units with achievement sports supported by centralized training, application of sport science, sports statistics as well as remuneration and award systems; (d) Structuring sports institutions to improve sporting achievements; (e) Increasing the availability of international standard sports personnel; (f) Improvement of international standard sports facilities and infrastructure that are disabled friendly; and (g) Development of the role of the business world in mentoring, financing, and the sports industry.

Until now, the product of the direction of sports policy in Indonesia is still very much towards achievement sports, as evidenced by several legal products which are the result of a policy implemented by the government, including:

1. Government Regulation number 17 of 2007 concerning the Organization of Sports Weeks and Championships
2. Presidential Regulation number 44 of 2014 concerning the Awarding of Sports Awards
3. Presidential Regulation number 95 of 2017 concerning Improving National Sports Achievement
4. Presidential Instruction number 3 of 2019 concerning the Acceleration of National Football Development
5. Regulation of the Minister of Youth and Sports of the Republic of Indonesia number 21 of 2017 concerning the Guidance and Development of Regional Leading Achievement Sports Branches

Based on the plans listed in the RPJMN to the legal products of the policies implemented, indeed the current direction of Indonesian sports policy is still towards achievement sports, which means that it is in the paradigm of the development of sport itself (development of sport) (Grix & Carmichael, 2012). Although from the direction of policies and strategies in the RPJMN it is also stated that there is the concept of "Improving health services towards universal health coverage", one of the ways is by increasing the culture of sports, but currently in terms of its implementation it has not been fully implemented because the direction

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of policy is still dominated by the sporting achievement spectrum. Moreover, with such a policy direction, Indonesia has not been able to implement it as in the current global issue of sports as stated in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), namely Sport for Development and Peace (SDP).

## Discussion

### *Government Budget in Sports*

As previously discussed, the budget in the sports sector is of course under the auspices of the government, which in this case is the Ministry of Youth and Sports as the executor. The budget comes from the APBN which is projected for the purposes of the government, including in the sports sector. Every year the budget managed by the Ministry of Youth and Sports always changes as expressed by Ma'mun (2019) (Figure 2), the budget value increased by around IDR68 billion from 2015 to 2016, but the percentage of available budget decreased overall (ie from 0.00129 to 0.001289). The budget increased sharply from 2016 to 2017 (i.e. to Rp. 1,621,745,292,000; an increase of 0.000738%), due to the implementation of the 2018 Asian Games. It continued to increase from 2017 to 2018 (which was Rp. 315,559,061; 0.0007768%).

Then based on the results of the working meeting between the Kemenpora and Commission X DPR RI (RI, 2020) which manages related the fields of Education and culture, tourism and creative economy, youth and sports, and the national library it was found that the budget for the Ministry of Youth and Sports is budgeted in 2019 at Rp. 1.95 T, in 2020 RP. 1.73 T and in 2021 the Ministry of Youth and Sports' budget was approved to be Rp. 2.32 T.

Total 2021 budget ceiling of 2.32 T, the Ministry of Youth and Sports has budgeted Rp. 290 M, the field of youth empowerment Rp. 44.6 billion, youth development Rp. 82 M, sports culture Rp. 275.5 M, as well as an increase in sports achievement of Rp. 1.57 T. The rest is around Rp. 52 billion was allocated to the UPT Kemenpora and BLU, fund management institutions, and sports businesses. However, the budget is still far from 'appropriate', because of the total 2021 APBN budget, which is Rp. 2.750 T, the sports sector only gets 0.085%, plus it is shared with the youth sector. Besides that, The budget details in table 2 also confirm that the policy direction in the field of sports is very dominant in achievement sports compared to sports. Education and recreational sports which incidentally are in the field of sports culture, if the ratio is equal to 1:6. However, with the imbalance in the budget ceiling, Indonesia's sports achievements are still lagging behind and have not been supported by a good sports culture. Indonesia has been a successful host at the 2018 Asian Games and managed to get 4th place from 17th place at the 2014 Asian Games. However, at the world level, Indonesia was only able to get one gold medal at the 2016 Olympics in Brazil (Kemenpora, 2019). The development of sports culture needs to be pursued through massing sports to develop public awareness in improving health, fitness, joy, and social relations (RPJMN 2020-2024)(Ministry of VAT, 2019).



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Fig 2. Kemenpora Budget Allocation (2015-2018)(Ma'mun, 2019)

Budget amount based on budget year (000) in IDR					
No	Budgeting field	2015	2016	2017	2018
1.	Youth				
a.	Youth empowerment	-	-	135,000,000	211,381,000
b.	Youth development	-	-	319,000,000	186,600,000
2.	Sports				
	Youth and sports empowerment	1,346,207,200	1,931,161,173	-	-
a.	Civilization/Socialization	-	-	430,000,000	421,494,000
b.	Achievement improvement	1,361,972,200	1,071,344,173	1,962,000,000	3,917,000,000
3.	Support/secretariat	256,929,276	262,372,968	292,000,000	300,009,000
	Others	69,004,600	37,376,394	201,000,000	-
	Asian Games Organizing Committee	-	-	1,500,000,000	1,790,000,000
	Asian Games Athlete Development	-	-	140,000,000	735,006,000
	Amount	3,034,113,276	3,302,254,708	4,778,000,000	5,037,540,061
	Amount in US \$	216,722,376	235,875,337	341,285,714	359,824,290
	Total State Budget (000)	2,039,500,000	2,095,700,000	2,133,200,000	2,204,400,000
	Percentage (sport)	0.00129	0.001289	0.002046	0.00210

Description: (1) Data were derived from planning documents, activity accountability reports, newspapers, and the Ministry of Youth and Sports and Ministry of Finance websites; (2) State Budget: State Revenue and Expenditure Budget.

NO	UNIT UTAMA	PAGU (Rp)
1	Kesekretariatan	290.411.875.000
2	Bidang Pemberdayaan Pemuda	44.694.371.000
3	Bidang Pengembangan Pemuda	82.000.000.000
4	Bidang Pembudayaan Olahraga	275.605.629.000
5	Bidang Peningkatan Prestasi Olahraga	1.578.058.793.000
6	UPT Kemenpora RI	17.000.000.000
7	UPT BLU LPDUK	35.000.000.000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.322.770.668.000</b>

Fig 3. Details of Kemenpora 2021 budget

That way it will be very difficult to realize the ideals contained in Law No. 3 of 2005 concerning the National Sports System.(Law on SKN RI, 2005)which mentions that educating the nation's life through national development instruments in the field of sports is an effort to improve the quality of life of Indonesian people physically, spiritually and socially in realizing an advanced, just, prosperous, prosperous and democratic society based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Therefore, seeing this, Indonesia should immediately improve and find solutions to improve what is happening in relation to the condition of sports policy which is very closely related to the APBN budget allocation in the sports sector. In this regard, when compared to other countries such as Singapore, which allocates 4% of the state budget for sports, and Thailand 0.2% for sports (olahraga.skor.id). The hope is that the budget allocation for sports should be increased, as said by the Chairman of Commission X DPR RI Syaiful Huda when contacted by Gatra.com who said that "One of the fundamental obstacles to fostering sports achievement in Indonesia is the lack of government funds allocated for sports. So we encourage that in the revision of the National Sports System Bill (SKN) it is explicitly stated so that there is an allocation of 2.5% of the APBN for

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fostering national sports achievements.” Based on this, the effectiveness of using the government's budget is still far from being effective. This is based on sports achievements that are still far behind in the international arena, and in terms of sporting culture towards improving the quality of life it has not been achieved. as said by the Chairman of Commission X DPR RI Syaiful Huda when contacted by Gatra.com who said that “One of the fundamental obstacles to fostering sports achievement in Indonesia is the lack of government funds allocated for sports. So we encourage that in the revision of the National Sports System Bill (SKN) it is explicitly stated so that there is an allocation of 2.5% of the APBN for fostering national sports achievements.” Based on this, the effectiveness of using the government's budget is still far from being effective. This is based on sports achievements that are still far behind in the international arena, and in terms of sporting culture towards improving the quality of life it has not been achieved. as said by the Chairman of Commission X DPR RI Syaiful Huda when contacted by Gatra.com who said that “One of the fundamental obstacles to fostering sports achievement in Indonesia is the lack of government funds allocated for sports. So we encourage that in the revision of the National Sports System Bill (SKN) it is explicitly stated so that there is an allocation of 2.5% of the APBN for fostering national sports achievements.” Based on this, the effectiveness of using the government's budget is still far from being effective. This is based on sports achievements that are still far behind in the international arena, and in terms of sporting culture towards improving the quality of life it has not been achieved. com who said that “One of the fundamental obstacles in fostering sports achievement in Indonesia is the lack of government funds allocated for sports. So we encourage that in the revision of the National Sports System Bill (SKN) it is explicitly stated so that there is an allocation of 2.5% of the APBN for fostering national sports achievements.” Based on this, the effectiveness of using the government's budget is still far from being effective. This is based on sports achievements that are still far behind in the international arena, and in terms of sporting culture towards improving the quality of life it has not been achieved. com who said that “One of the fundamental obstacles in fostering sports achievement in Indonesia is the lack of government funds allocated for sports. So we encourage that in the revision of the National Sports System Bill (SKN) it is explicitly stated so that there is an allocation of 2.5% of the APBN for fostering national sports achievements.” Based on this, the effectiveness of using the government's budget is still far from being effective. This is based on sports achievements that are still far behind in the international arena, and in terms of sporting culture towards improving the quality of life it has not been achieved. Based on this, the effectiveness of using the government's budget is still far from being effective. This is based on sports achievements that are still far behind in the international arena, and in terms of sporting culture towards improving the quality of life it has not been achieved. Based on this, the effectiveness of using the government's budget is still far from being effective. This is based on sports achievements that are still far behind in the international arena, and in terms of sporting culture towards improving the quality of life it has not been achieved.

Based on this, according to Dallmeyer et al. (2018) that for government spending to be effective and produce the desired results, a detailed understanding of the relationship between funding type, period, size and consistency is required.

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In addition, governments should exercise caution when evaluating the effectiveness of their investments in improving health through increased participation in sports and elite sports, as measurable effects cannot be reasonably expected in the short term. This is because Sports participation and talent development are not a priority for short-term success, but can provide a long-term competitive advantage (VD Bosscher et al., 2015). Besides that, what needs to be underlined regarding funding in sports are: paradigm of 'money in equals medals earned', this does not mean 'more money equals more medals'. In fact in the case of most countries, more money is needed to be invested in the system, just to maintain a consistent level of success. However, it should be noted that countries are more efficient at doing more with less money, they have an integrated approach to policy development (VD Bosscher et al., 2015).

Therefore, intellectuals such as academics must always contribute in conveying scientific ideas related to the progress of Indonesian sports in order to continue to compete globally both in terms of sports achievements and global issues related to sports. This is closely related to the current global issue that has been described previously about how this sport can become an instrument of wider development (Development through sport), which of course can affect other aspects of progressive life. Apart from sporting achievements which are still far behind in the international arena, Indonesia must also immediately improve to pursue other global issues such as Sport for Development and Peace (SDP).

### Conclusion

The role of sport in Indonesia is still in the paradigm of developing sports achievements itself, in order to make the nation proud with sporting achievements. This is what makes the direction of sports policy still dominant in the sphere of achievement sports, when compared to the scope of educational sports and recreational sports. But actually, the role of this sport can be a broader instrument because it can affect other fields as is the case in developed countries (South Korea and Japan). (Ha et al., 2015; Yamamoto, 2012). Talking about the effectiveness of using the government's budget, it is still very ineffective with the fact that the budget allocation for the Ministry of Youth and Sports which has not been divided between the youth sector and the sports sector is only about 0.085% of the APBN. This means that in Indonesia itself, the budget allocation is still far from 'appropriate' when compared to other ASEAN countries that have budgeted the state budget for sports, such as Thailand and Singapore. Therefore, Indonesia should immediately improve regarding the allocation of the APBN in the sports sector which is always directly related to the sports policies implemented.

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