



## The Good Governance Level's Profile of Sport Organization in Central Java

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### Abstract

The aim of this research is to get the level of good governance of Sports Organization in Central Java. This quantitative descriptive research conducted at sports organization in 29 cities throughout Central Java. The questionnaire used was the Action for Good Governance in the International Sports Organization (AGGIS) Sports Governance Observer developed by the Danish Institute of Sports Studies, Denmark and data analysis used the Sports Governance Observer (SGO) Index to generate the average percentage score of four dimensions. From the analysis result, Kota Salatiga and Kota Pekalongan have the highest level of good governance with 60%. However, Kabupaten Tegal becomes the lowest level of good governance, 21.88%, and overall, the average level of good governance of sports organizations in Central Java is only 38.62%. The low average score has affected by the transparency rate, only 37%, because the organization does not have a website or social media so the community to monitor the use of budget and activities. Later this initial data could be a basis for determining the policy in improving the good governance and similar research can be done every one period.

### How to Cite

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## INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is home to many talented athletes. So many athletes in Indonesia are triumphing at the international level, such as Susi Susanti, Alan Budikusuma, and many more. However, this country is also a place for sports problems that, might be, never end.

The problems that arise are very closely related to the Sports Organization in Indonesia and how the Sports Organization is running. It happened because the Sports Organization, now, has become an organization that has its own governance system. The organizational governance system is a system that directs, controls, and regulates organizational elements. This system not only provides a framework for the direction of the Sports Organization but also helps increase the level of public confidence in the institution (Hoye & Cuskelly, 2007). However, not all Sports Organizations have good governance systems, whereas governance or governance systems are an important component of managing sports organizations because they relate to the policy issues and performance directions of a sports organization (Ferkins, Shilbury, & McDonald, 2005, Hoye, 2006; Hoye & Auld, 2001).

Since the beginning of the 21st century, corruption, doping, and scoring in sports competitions, as well as mismanagement and lack of efficiency in the Sports Organization. This has resulted in the emergence of the term Good Governance. In the corporate world, Good Governance, commonly referred to as corporate governance or good corporate governance, is related to the various ways companies, whether private or public, are run in an accountable manner to stakeholders (OECD, 2004; Jordan, 2008). With Good Governance, the activities of sports institutions can be monitored so that the institution can provide benefits to the institution itself, members, and society (Hoye, 2006). Due to the failure to have a good governance system to control and monitor the Sports Organization may result in loss of interest from sponsors to work together, the decline in membership and participation, and intervention from external agencies.

The importance of good governance systems in the Sports Organization cannot be underestimated. If analogous to the business world, good economic management can ensure that the Sports Organization can achieve their long-term goals, so that the Sports Organization can continue to operate in the long term (Bonollo De Zwart & Gilligan, 2009). That way, sports organizations have proven that he is able to steer the

sport forward.

In addition to improving public health through physical activity, sports have the potential to communicate sports values, contribute to social-economic integration and integration, and to provide entertainment for society (European Commission, 2007). However, many studies have shown that socio-cultural values derived from sports, today, have been corrupted by corruption. It is also related to the commercialization of sports significantly, especially over the last two decades, which has resulted in problems facing the Sports Organization as well (Katwala, 2000).

The statement reflects that the lack of a good governance system in the Sports Organization has the potential to have a significant negative impact on society. Finally, since the Sports Organization has a burden on society, it is very important for them to take care of sport responsibly and transparently (Katwala, 2000; Henry & Lee, 2004).

## METHODS

This research is quantitative descriptive research with questionnaire method. The population in this study were all sports organizations in Central Java in accordance with Act No.3 of 2005 on National Sports System article 1. The sampling method used was total sampling involving all sports organizations in Central Java.

Questionnaires will be based on the AGO Governance Observer developed by Danish Institute of Sports Studies, Copenhagen - Denmark. This instrument is divided into four dimensions: Transparency, Democratic Process, Check and Balance, and Solidarity.

Each dimension consists of 10-14 indicators, with a total of 48 indicators, and each indicator is classified as a core or additional indicator. If the indicator is categorized as a core indicator and the answer from the questionnaire is "yes", then the indicator is assigned a value of 4.

After all the data is obtained, the researcher will analyze data using Sports Governance Observer (SGO) Index. This analysis technique will be used for each sports organization, so can know the level of good governance of each organization.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Participants of this study are all sports organizations in Central Java in accordance with Law No.3 of 2005 on National Sports System ar-

ticle 1, which is a group of people who work together to form an organization for the organization of sports in accordance with the provisions of legislation, invitation. In this study, researchers conducted data collection at the District Board of National Sports Committee of Indonesia (KONI) throughout Central Java, which is as many as 35 districts and there were only 29 districts were willing to be surveyed.

After conducting the research process in the Sports Organization of Central Java, researchers used descriptive analysis to get an overview of each assessment points in each region. From each rating point the average score is taken which can finally show the region with the lowest average score in each rating point. The data shows that there are eleven regions with the average value of "Transparency"  $M=x<1$ , namely Semarang, Kendal, Demak, Tegal, Tegal, Klaten, Prworejo, Kudus, Rembang, Sukoharjo, and Kebumen.

In addition to transparency, there are three other important points that form the basis of the assessment in this study. For the average value of the "Democracy Process" point, there are three regions that have  $M = x < 2.5$ , namely Tegal, Kudus and Surakarta, while the average value of "Checks and Balances" points, six regions have the lowest value  $M = x < 2.5$ , namely Semarang City, Tegal District, Pemalang, Grobogan, Klaten, and Purworejo. The last assessment point of this research is "Community" and there are eight districts that have  $M = x < 2.5$ , namely Tegal, Pekalongan, Kudus, Grobogan, Blora, Surakarta, Magelang, and Temanggung.

From the analysis, the researcher found that Kota Salatiga and Kota Pekalongan have the highest level of good governance with 60%. However, Kabupaten Tegal becomes the region with the lowest level of good governance, which is 21.88%. Based on these results, researchers can convey that, overall, the average level of good governance of sports organizations in Central Java is only 38.62%.

According to the results of data analysis conducted earlier, the research can show that the average level of good governance in Central Java is still low because the level of transparency is only 37%. In some areas, the transparency is very low and not even transparent at all, this can occur as a result of the lack of attention of the board of sports organizations to be open to the public about the activities of the organization, list of boards, and the budget. Transparency, in essence, provides information that enables external stakeholders, whether sports enthusiasts, media, sponsors, government, athletes, and the public, to

monitor internal work and organizational performance. The key to transparency is accurate information.

Lack of transparency can also occur because the organization does not have a website or social media that can be used by the community to access and monitor the extent of budget use, list of managers, and what activities are undertaken.

For your information that in organizations, the system used is an open system where the organization gets a very big influence from the external environment, one of which is the community. Since sports organizations in Indonesia still rely on revenues from National Budget / Regional Budget derived from public taxes, so transparency not only reports activities and budgetary usage to fellow management but must also be reported to the public.

In addition to transparency, the democratic process of an organization is also highlighted in measuring the level of good governance. The process of democracy is done in various decision-making situations, either to choose the chairman or in the making of the work program, so that all activities can be run jointly by all administrators. In this study, research results show that sports organizations in Central Java already have a good level of the democratic process with 82%, this is seen from the total percentage of the average value obtained by the entire organization.

On the third point of a good governance level assessment are checks and balances. This point focuses more on the accountability of sports organizations because from an organizational point of view, accountability is an obligation to explain what they do and why they take action, but also about accountability reports. Successful organizations understand accountability and they understand that they need to manage their relationships with their key stakeholder groups and that is a herb in their success. If we look at the results obtained in this study, the accountability of sports organizations in Central Java is 84%.

As has been previously stated that the system used in sports organizations is an open system because society has a very strong influence to run the organization. Therefore, a good sports organization should have a responsibility to help develop sports in the community or at the very bottom. In addition, sports organizations should also take into account operational standards in running the organization, where proposals should be submitted funds and how the process should be clear so that the board of sports can also understand well. In addition, a good orga-

nization should also pay attention to the board and its members in improving the ability and capability to support organizational performance. The organization also has responsibility for gender representation in the stewardship and must apply anti-discrimination in running the organization. In this study, we can see firsthand the involvement and role of sports organizations for the community. If we look at the data obtained, sports organizations in Central Java already have a good level of the community by reaching 77% from the total percentage of the average value received.

## CONCLUSION

This research is expected to be an initial data about the extent of good governance level owned by sports organizations in Central Java. Later this preliminary data could be a basis for determining policies in improving the level of good governance and similar research can be done every one period of stewardship to measure whether there is an increase in the level of good governance of the sports organization or not. Keep in mind that this study only provides value and percentage only, but it does not cover the deeper issues that each sports organization has. Further research is necessary to find out and find the problems that make the level of good governance in sports organizations get a bad score.

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