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An analysis of the Regency of Rejang Lebong government policy in procuring the sports facility

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Abstract

The Government Policy on the sports facility has been an important component in improving the achievement and the society interest toward the conduct of sports activities. With regards to the statement, the study aims at identifying the policy of the Regency of Rejang Lebong Government in terms of sports facility procurement. During the conduct of the study, the subjects that had been selected were: (1) the Head of the Regency of Rejang Lebong Youth and Sports Department, the Office of Culture, Tourism, Youth and Sports; (2) the Caretakers of the Regency of Rejang Lebong Indonesian National Sports Committee; (3) the Management of Rejang Lebong Sports Hall; (4) the Management of Munatirta Swimming Pool; (5) the Management of Outdoor Tennis Court; (6) the Management of the Indonesian Badminton Federation Indoor Badminton Court; and (7) the Management of Rejang Lebong Soccer Stadium. Then, the instruments that had been implemented in the conduct of the study consisted of: (1) document and archive study; (2) in-depth interview; and (3) observation on the procurement of the sports facility by the Regency of Rejang Lebong Government. As a result, automatically the nature of the study is descriptive qualitative research. Then, the results of the study show that the procurement of the sports facility, which covers planning, utilization and evaluation, has not been maximized yet. In the same time, it is also found that the policy made by the Regency of Rejang Lebong Government should highlight the sports facility procurement in order to support the achievement and also the society aspiration in performing sports activities.

Keywords: analysis, government policy, sports facility

Introduction

Nowadays sports have been one of the most fundamental needs in the life of every individuals throughout the globe. Sports, which used to be underestimated and considered as recreational activities, now have turned into something that has vital values in the daily life of the mankind due to the progress of the century and also the advancement of science. Humphreys and Zhou (2015, p. 4) state that many cities have turned sports into the parts of their identity through the locally based professional teams. The term sports itself might be defined as a sequence of regular and well-planned physical activities that aim at maintaining and improving mobility in order to survive and improve the life quality of an

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individual (Hasugian & Shidiq, 2012). Therefore, the objective of an individual in performing sports is to improve the dynamic health degree (being healthy in terms of mobility), the static health degree (healthy in terms of passivity) and the physical as well as the mental maintenance (Nuruhidin et al., 2018; Yildiz, 2012, p. 689). In other words, it might be briefly concluded that sports involve numerous physical activities. The physical activities in the sport performance might decrease the risk of chronic disease, decrease the stress and depression, improve the emotional control, improve the energy level, improve the self-confidence and improve the sense of satisfaction within the social activities (Ruseski et al., 2014, p. 396). As a result, sports should be considered not only as objective but also as development asset (Ardiyanto & Fajaruddin, 2019; Kristiyanto, 2012).

Speaking about sports, which has recently been the needs of any individual, in the practice there should be supports from both the facility and the government. In line with the statement, Mutohir and Maksun (2007) suggests that the more and the better the sports facilities are the easier the society will use and utilize these facilities. In other words, there has been a strong correlation between the sports and their facilities. Then, the sports facilities should meet the standards that have been formulated in the Law Number 3 of 2005 on National Sports System, specifically on Chapter XI Article 67 Verse 68, which covers the standards of technique, health, and safety. In relation to the standards of technique, the sports facilities should meet the specific requirements that have been formulated by the central body or the subsidiary unit within the international federations of the given sports. The standards of technique usually consist of size, shape, and equipment type. Next, in relation to the standards of health, the sports facilities should meet the minimum standards that have been formulated. Eventually, in relation to the standards of safety, the sports facilities should meet and be in accordance with the minimum standards of safety that have been defined.

The procurement of such sports facilities should be supported by the government in accordance with the Law Number 3 of 2005 on the National Sports System specifically in the Chapter V Article 12 to 16. To achieve this end, the implementation of good governance becomes the utmost requirement for the government in manifesting the aspiration of the citizens as having been mandated by the 1945 Constitution. Consequently, there should be relevant, clear, transparent, and legitimate governance system so that the implementation of both the governance and the development might be clean and accountable. Specific to the scope of sports, the government is responsible to meet the standards of sports facilities in accordance with the Scope of Sports Standards, which cover: (1) the Competence Standards of Sports Staffs; (2) the Content Standards of Sports Staffs Workshop/Training Program; (3) The Sports Facilities Standards; (4) the Sports Organization Management Standards; (5) the Sports Performance Standards; and (6) the Sports Minimum Service Standards as having been outlined in the Government Regulation Number 16 of 2007 Article 84 and Article 85 (Kristiyanto, 2012, p. 22).

Speaking about the government policy within the maintenance of sports facility, a preliminary observation was conducted once from January 4th until January 10th, 2020, and the observation was supported by several documentations. Departing from the observation results, it is found that the condition of the sports facilities in the Regency of Rejang Lebong nowadays has been left behind in comparison to a number of other regencies under the Province of Bengkulu in specific and also a number of other provinces throughout Indonesia in general. In fact, there are several public sports facilities that have turned into city landscapes. Not to mention, the increasing number of events that do not have anything to do with sports has caused the sports development throughout the Regency

slowed down both in terms of development and in terms of achievements whereas the Regency of Rejang Lebong holds good potentials in the domain of human resources. One of the evidences is that in the national level of basketball game Firman Yohanes Situmorang has been accepted by the Amarta Hangtuh Basketball Team in 2019. The Amarta Hangtuh is a basketball team that competes in the National Basketball League.

Departing from the above elaboration, it might be inferred that the government policy for the sports facility has heavily influenced the interest of the society in performing good physical activities. Indeed, sports facilities have been an important component that should be given attention and routine analysis in order to identify their conditions so that references for further improvement might be provided on yearly basis. Thus, the focus of the study is on the government policy for the sports facility in the Regency of Rejang Lebong, the Province of Bengkulu. The study on the government policy should be pursued because up to date there has not been any single study that depicts the government policy on the sports facility.

Method

The method that had been adopted within the conduct of the study was the descriptive qualitative method. Through the method, the research objects were portrayed and the discussions within the study progressed based on the portrayal of the research objects. Then, the study itself took place on April 2020. Within the study, the data were gathered from: (1) the Head of the Regency of Rejang Lebong Youth and Sports Department, the Office of Culture, Tourism, Youth and Sports; (2) the Caretakers of the Regency of Rejang Lebong Indonesian National Sports Committee; (3) the Management of Rejang Lebong Sports Hall; (4) the Management of Munatirta Swimming Pool; (5) the Management of Outdoor Tennis Court; (6) the Management of Rejang Lebong Indonesian Badminton Federation Indoor Badminton Court; and (7) the Management of Rejang Lebong Soccer Stadium. Furthermore, the instruments that had been implemented in the data gathering activities were: (1) document and archive study; (2) in-depth interview; and (3) sports facility observation within the Regency of Rejang Lebong Government. The data validity within the study was assured by implementing the procedures of data triangulation. In relation to the data triangulation, the data validity within the test was tested by using the credibility test, the transferability test, the dependability test and the confirmability test (Sugiyono, 2015, p.366). At the same time, for the data analysis the Miles et al. (2014) analysis method had been adopted. The principle of the data analysis is that the data analysis activities should be continuously performed until the necessary data for analysis have been met. According to Miles et al. (2014), schematically the stages of data analysis might be explained as follows: (1) the data that had been attained from the observation as well as the information that had been attained from the field results should be presented; (2) the data and the information that had been should be displayed in accordance to the facts in the field; and (3) the conclusions or the verifications might be drawn based on the data or the information that had been gathered.

Results

Based on the data that had been found in the field in relation to the sports facilities, the aspects on the maintenance of the sports facilities by the Regency of Rejang Lebong

Government should be analysis further. The results of the data analysis cover the procurement of the sports facilities in the Regency of Rejang Lebong. The aspects that will be analysed are the planning, the utilization, the evaluation, and the policy of the government. The analysis on each aspect might be consulted in the following sections.

Planning

Based on the data that have been gathered, several findings might be discussed. The specific government planning for the procurement of the sports facilities have not been well-programmed. The government has highly paid attention to the most popular sports in the society. One of the most popular sports in the Regency of Rejang Lebong is soccer. Furthermore, the planning has not been equally distributed and the government has still focused on the city area. As a result, the sports facilities have been more widely spread in the city area. On the other hand, the sports facilities for several districts in the Regency of Rejang Lebong have been very minimum and, in fact, have not been in existence at all. The reason is that the government has not provided any aid or has not even given attention to the procurement of the sports facilities over these areas. Consequently, the communities within these areas have afforded the procurement independently.

Sports Facilities Utilization

The government policy for the sports facilities utilization might be traced from the sports facilities maintenance activities, the sports facilities utilization, and the sports facilities availability. Based on the data that have been attained from an in-depth interview with the Head of the Regency of Rejang Lebong Youth and Sports Office, an in-depth interview with the Secretary of the Regency of Rejang Lebong Youth and Sports Office, an in-depth interview with the Management of Sports Facilities in the Regency of Rejang Lebong, and also based the documents that have been gathered from the field, it might be concluded that the minimum amount of special budget for the sports facilities maintenance has caused the government-owned sports facilities quite unattended. The situation is quite a contradiction since the Head of Youth and Sports Office the Regency of Rejang Lebong has issued the policy for the regulations of the government-owned sports facilities charge.

Utilization

Table 1. Sports Facilities Utilization in the Regency of Rejang Lebong

Sports	Name of Sports Facilities	Status
Archery	Air Bang Stadium	By Rent
Kenpo	Military District Command and Schools located in the Regency of Rejang Lebong	By Joint Utilization
Athletics	Air Bang Stadium, Mobile Brigade Court, and Military District Command Court	By Joint Utilization By Rent
Table Tennis	Youth and Sports Hall	By Rent
Fence	Mobile Brigade Complex and Military Command District Complex	By Joint Utilization
Futsal	Sports Hall, Schools, Universities, and Private Futsal Courts	By Rent By Joint Utilization
Basketball	Sports Hall, Schools, Universities, and Private Basketball Courts	By Rent By Joint Utilization
Volleyball	Private Volleyball Courts, Community Self-Subsistent Courts, and District Volleyball Court	By Rent By Joint Utilization

Sports	Name of Sports Facilities	Status
Rowing	Musi River in Curup	By Nature Utilization
Tennis	Indoor Tennis Court, Outdoor Tennis Court, and Private Tennis Court	By Rent
Cycling	Indonesian National Committee of Sports Office, and Community Self-Subsistent Tracks	By Highway Exercise
Badminton	Indonesian Badminton Federation Badminton Court and Private Badminton Court	By rent
Taekwondo	Sports Hall, Military District Command, Schools, and Private Courts	By Rent By Joint Utilization
Billiards	Indonesian National Committee of Sports Complex and Private Billiards Lounge	By Rent By Free Use (Only for Athletes)
Chess	Indonesian National Committee of Sports Complex	By Free Use
Boxing	Community Self-Subsistent Training Ground	By Rent By Free Use (For Athletes Only)
Wall Climbing	State Islamic Institute Campuses and Health Polytechnic Campuses	By Rent
Soccer	Air Bang Stadium, Military District Command Court, Mobile Brigade Court, and Community Self-Subsistence	By Rent By Joint Utilization
<i>Tarung Drajat</i> (Indonesian-Style Kenpo)	Schools, Military District Command Court, and Mobile Brigade Court	By Joint Utilization
Swimming Pool	Munatirta Swimming Pool and Private Swimming Pool	By Rent
Motocross	Indonesian National Committee of Sports Office and Community Self-Subsistent Tracks	By Regional Government Office Procurement By Non-Permanent Tracks
Karate	Schools, Mobile Brigade Complex, and Military District Command Complex	By Joint Utilization
Kick Volleyball	Village Courts and District Courts	By Community Self-Subsistence

Based on the results that have been displayed in Table 1 above, which were attained from an in-depth interview with the Head and the Secretary of the Youth and Sports Office and the Management of the Sports Facilities in the Regency of Rejang Lebong, and also based on the documents that were retrieved, several conclusions might be drawn. First of all, the facilities that have been procured by the government is paid-nature in the form of rent rate; in this case, the rent rate might be paid on either hour-base or month-base in a single period of time. Then, for certain sports branches, the facilities have been utilized by certain people. Last but not the least, the available facilities sometimes have not been utilized in accordance with their functions and, as a consequence, these facilities are broken and become abandoned.

Availability

The government policy and the sports facilities availability are inseparable and closely associated to one another; specifically, the close association lies in the budget that has been intended toward the sports facilities in the Regency of Rejang Lebong. Then, the findings that are associated to the sports facilities in the Regency might be consulted in the following sections:

- a) The role of the government in procuring the sports facilities has still been low. Based on the data that have been gathered, it is found that the number of the sports facilities that have been procured by the Regency of Rejang Lebong Government has been minimum, consisting of: (1) Sports Hall; (2) Indoor Tennis Court; (3) Outdoor Tennis Court (under the surveillance of the Indonesian Badminton Federation); (4) Air Bang Stadium; and (5) Munatirta Swimming Pool. All of these sports facilities have even been located in the city.
- b) In general, the available sports facilities have not met the standards both in terms of quantity and in terms of quality. Indeed, the Air Bang Stadium, which has been procured by the Government, has already met the standards. However, some of the facilities in the stadium are still under the required qualifications. For example, the athletic track has not been equipped by tartan and, not to mention, the empty space nearby the stadium might be utilized for procuring the facilities for the other sports. On the other hand, the Hall of the Regency of Rejang Lebong Indonesian Badminton Federation has already met the standards and the fulfillment of the standards is apparent from the presence of the tribune, the players' dressing room, the restroom, the cafeteria, the lighting, the parking lots, the health installations, and the security office. Then, the outdoor tennis court has also met the standards but some of the facilities within the court has been under the required qualifications. The inability to meet the required qualifications is found in the absence of the tribune, the restroom for the spectators, and the restroom for the tennis players. Next, the Rejang Lebong Sports Hall has already met the standards as well but, similarly, there are some facilities that have been under the qualification. The inability to meet the required qualification is found in the absence of the restroom for the athletes and the not-strategic position of the dressing room for the athletes. Eventually, the Munatirta Swimming Pool has already met the standards but the lighting system has not been installed on the tribune. As a consequence, the swimming games and activities might only be performed in the afternoon.
- c) The availability of the sports facilities has still been limited to the sports branches that draw the interest of the society most. Thus, it might be assumed that the society aspiration for the necessary sports facilities has not been realized up to date and this situation has been confirmed by the less variety on the available sports facilities. Consequently, the people in the Regency are unable to channel their talent and interest due to the absence of the facilities for their sports branches. In addition, the achievement of the sports which facilities have not been available yet might be hindered. Fortunately, the Regency of Rejang Lebong Government has striven to deal with the problem by turning the available sports facilities into the multipurpose ones.
- d) Most of the available sports facilities belong to the private institutions. The lack of the government policy in paying attention to the procurement of the sports facilities has been utilized by the private institutions in the form of general sports facilities procurement. These general sports facilities might be rented by many people with

- business motive. Then, several sports facilities that have been procured by the private institutions are namely: (1) futsal court; (2) badminton court; and (3) swimming pool.
- e) The presence of the sports facilities has not been equally distributed throughout the Regency of Rejang Lebong. From 15 Districts in the Regency of Rejang Lebong, most of the facilities have been located in the city area. The sports facilities in the Regency of Rejang Lebong might be consulted in Table 2.

Table 2. Sports Facilities in the Regency of Rejang Lebong

No.	Name of Facilities	Location
1.	Sports Hall	City of Curup
2.	Outdoor Tennis Court	District of Central Curup
3.	Indonesian Badminton Federation Hall	District of Central Curup
4.	Air Bang Stadium	District of Eastern Curup
5.	Munatirta Swimming Pool	District of Eastern Curup

Evaluation

The government policy for the sports facility evaluation might be viewed from the presence of the Office of Youth and Sports Service Performance Analysis within the 2020 Work Plan. The Service Performance Analysis has been based on the Regional Regulation of Rejang Lebong Number 9 of 2016 on the Formation of the Regency of Rejang Lebong Regional Apparatus. In addition, the Regent Regulation Number 48 of 2016 for the Office of Youth and Sports has contained the implementation of reporting and evaluation activities in accordance with the scope of the given duties. The implementation of the Regulation might be viewed from the routine meetings that discuss the performance between the Office of Youth and Sports and the Management of Sports Facilities in the Regency of Rejang Lebong.

Government Policy for the Procurement of Sports Facilities

Category of the Policy

Based on the results of the document analysis and the in-depth interview with the Head and the Secretary of the Regency of Rejang Lebong Youth and Sports Office, it is found that the Regency of Rejang Lebong Government has made used of three categories of policy. The categories might be consulted below.

The Meso or General Public Policy

The Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2016 on the Middle-Term Development in the Regency of Rejang Lebong belongs to the macro-type policy that has been approved by the Regional People's Consultative Assembly of Rejang Lebong and the Regent of Rejang Lebong. As having been explained by Article 1 Verse 3 of the Regional Regulation, regional government refers to the regent as the element of Regional Government administrator who is in charge of the governance affairs that belong to the authority of the autonomous region. Furthermore, Article 7 of the Regional Government states that Regional Apparatus consists of the elements of Regent Assistants within the conduct of the regional governance namely: (1) the Regional Secretariate; (2) the People's Consultative Assembly Secretariate; (3) the Regional Office Departments; (4) the Regional Institutions; (5) the Districts; and (6) the Villages. In this regard, the procurement

of the sports facilities by the Office of Youth and Sports the Regency of Rejang Lebong has been mandated by the Regent.

The Meso or Moderate Public Policy

The Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2018 on the Position, the Organizational Structure, the Duty, the Function, and the Procedures of the Regency of Rejang Lebong Youth and Sports Office belongs to the meso or the moderate type of public policy which has been approved by the Regent, supported by the Office of Youth and Sports and legalized by the Regional Secretary of the Regency of Rejang Lebong. As having been explained by Article 6 of the Regional Regulation, Regional Apparatus refers to the elements of Regent Assistants within the conduct of the regional governance in the Regency of Rejang Lebong. Then, Article 9 of the Regional Regulation states that Head of Office refers to the Head of the Regency of Rejang Lebong Youth and Sports Office. Next, Article 10 of the Regional Regulation states that the Section Secretariate, the Sub-Section Secretariate, the Technical Implementation Unit refers to the Section Secretariate, the Sub-Section Secretariate, the Technical Implementation Unit within the Regency of Rejang Lebong Youth and Sports Office. Furthermore, Article 12 of the Regional Regulation defines that Functional Position refers to the groups of positions that contain certain duties and functions in relation to the functional service based on certain skills and expertise. Eventually, Article 13 of the Regional Regulation defines that Structural Position refers to the Position that displays duties, responsibilities, authorities and rights of a civil servant within the framework of the state organization unit.

Micro Public Policy

The Head of Youth and Sports Office Decree Number ... of 2019 on the Service Standards of the Regency of Rejang Lebong Office of Youth and Sports belongs to the micro type of public policy. Within the Decree, several types of service have been outlined namely: (1) the utilization of Sports Hall facilities; (2) the utilization of Air Bang Stadium facilities; (3) the utilization of Munatirta Swimming Pool facilities; (4) the utilization of Outdoor Tennis Court facilities in the Official House of the Regent of Rejang Lebong; and (5) the utilization of indoor badminton court under the surveillance of Indonesian Badminton Federation.

Departing from the above discussions, it might be concluded that the Regency of Rejang Lebong Government has adopted the continentalist system. The pattern of the continentalist system might be viewed in the Regency of Rejang Lebong Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2016 on the Middle-Term Development, followed by the Regent of Rejang Lebong Regulation Number 23 of 2018 on the Duty and the Function of the Procedures in the Office of Youth and Sports and the Head of Youth and Sports Office Decree Number ... of 2019 on the Service Standards of of the Office of Youth and Sports the Regency of Rejang Lebong as part of the implementing policy.

Foundation of the Policy

Based on the results of the document analysis and the in-depth interview with the Head and the Secretary of the Regency of Rejang Lebong Youth and Sports Office, it is found that the Regency of Rejang Lebong Government has stipulated the Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2016 on the Formation and the Arrangement of the Regional Apparatus. This Regional Regulation defines that one of the elements that should assist the Regent in the conduct of the regional governance is the Office of Youth and Sports. The Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2016 has been defined based on the Law Number

23 of 2015 on the Regional Government and Government Regulation Number 18 of 2016 on Regional Apparatus.

Direction of the Policy

Based on the results of the document analysis and the in-depth interview with the Head and the Secretary of the Regency of Rejang Lebong Youth and Sports Office, it is found that the Direction of the Regency of Rejang Lebong Government Policy 2017-2021 belongs to the Work Plan of the Youth and Sports Office. The Youth and Sports Office defines that the direction of the development policy for the domain of sports that should be referred by the stakeholders of sports in the Regency of Rejang Lebong are namely: (1) the improvement of the youth participation in the development; (2) the improvement on the sports coaching initiatives; (3) the improvement of the sports community empowerment and habituation; (4) the improvement of the youth and sports facilities; and (5) the improvement of the support from the harmonious policies in the domain of youth and sports. With reference to the above regulations, there has only been a single objective within the procurement of the sports facilities. The single objective has been explained in Article 1 Verse 8 of the Regional Government Regulation Number 8 of 2008 on the Stage and the Procedures within the Arrangement, the Control and the Evaluation of Regional Development Plan Implementation. According to Article 1 Verse 8 of the Regional Government Regulation, the Work Plan of the Regional Apparatus Work Unit or also known as the Work Plan refers to the planning document of the Regional Apparatus Work Unit for one-year period and the document is supported by Article 2 Verse 1, which states that the development plan of a region refers to a single entity within the system of the national development plan.

Substance of the Policy

Based on the regulations outlined in the Law Number 25 of 2004 on the National Development Plan System, and also based on the Government Regulation Number 18 of 2016 on the Regional Apparatus and the Regent of Rejang Lebong Government Number 23 of 2018 on the Position, the Organizational Structure, the Duty, the Function and the Procedures of the Regency of Rejang Lebong Youth and Sports Office, the substance of the policy within the procurement of the sports facilities by the Regency of Rejang Lebong Government is that the Work Plan of the Regional Apparatus Work Unit has an important function in the regional planning system as the elaboration of the Strategic Plan of the Regional Apparatus Work Unit. The Strategic Plan of the Regional Apparatus Work Unit itself contains the developmental policy that the Regional Government has directly implemented and the development policy that encourages the community participation. In this regard, the sports facilities belong to the development priority that has been explained in the Development Priority of the Work Plan namely the Improvement of the Sports Facilities.

Discussions

The results of the study show that the procurement policy of sports facilities in the Regency of Rejang Lebong has been implemented with several strengths and weaknesses. Overall, the sports facilities should be given sufficient attention, improvement, and evaluation. Then, the results of the study are in line with the results of several literature reviews on the analysis and the evaluation toward the existing sports facilities. For

example, the results of a study by Taks et al. (2014) sports development should deal with the facilitation of involvement opportunity into the sports and the physical activities within the public. Specifically, the sports development should refer to the policy, the process, and the practice of the facilitation toward the involvement opportunity within the sports activities. Therefore, there should be the procurement of the sports facilities by the government in terms of planning, operation, and evaluation. This statement is in accordance to the argument by (Bergsgard et al., 2019), who state that the government is responsible to procure, maintain, and renovate the sports facilities by means of evaluation process.

Then, Hooper et al. (2014) state that the government-planning policy defines the way a city should be built in creating a safe and active environment for the settling communities. In relation to the statement, policy evaluation is one of the important elements for formulating and developing the policy. On the other hand, (Österlind, 2016) states that the act of evaluation is implemented in order to assess whether the sports facilities have been functioning in accordance to the objective of the targeted population or not. In this regard, the utilization of the sports facilities includes the activities of maintenance utilization, and availability. Therefore, there should be good management within the utilization of the sports facilities so that the utilization of the sports facilities might be fair for all communities as the users. Furthermore, Taylor et al. (2011) state that there should socially inclusive management within the utilization of the sports facilities.

The Government Policy within the procurement of sports facilities should have clear form, foundation, direction and substance. This statement is in accordance with the argument by Bergsgard and Norberg (2010), who state that the role of the Central Government is to historically create legal framework in relation to the procurement of the sports facilities whereas the important decision with regards to the procurement and the management of the sports facilities lies in the level of the capitol government. On the other hand, Hamdouch and Depret (2010) state that there should be complete inter-central institutions integration based on the policy that views the same objective. In addition, the process of sports development should also view the opportunity and the potentials that might be developed. In other words, the government should take necessary steps within the implementation of the sports activities, especially in terms of sports facilities procurement.

With reference to the previous paragraph, Wicker et al. (2013) state that the procurement of sports facilities or infrastructures has influence on the interest and the participation of the society. The policy that has been approved for the sports facilities is expected to be able to bring about thoroughly positive impacts in terms of normative, structural, constituent, and technical dimension. This statement is in line with the argument by Wicker et al. (2009), who state that the policy of sports management that focuses on the sports infrastructure should contribute to the provision of sports access for all people. In addition, the results of a study by Grieve and Sherry (2012) conclude that sports facilities provide economic and non-economic benefits both for the users and the stakeholders. Similarly, the results of a study by Antonio et al. (2011) show that most of the respondents agree with the continuous utilization, construction, and renewal of the sports facilities in the University of Spain within the next three years. They observe that in relation to the architecture trend, the health and recreation centers will be more successful than any other centers such as wall-climbing centers or integrated art and health centers. In their opinion, this trend has been more influenced by the social and cultural factors rather than the economic factors.

Furthermore, Zhou (2010) explains the relationship between the sports facilities and the large-scale sports. The results of his study show that the sports facilities in the universities suffer from crucial problems such as the issues of procurement and maintenance, which should be immediately solved after the end of the Olympic era. In order to solve these problems, Zhou (2010) provides several suggestions and directions which imply that the sports facilities in the universities might be opened or might be utilized by the wide public. According to Zhou (2010), the objectives of opening the sports facilities in the universities for the wide public are as follows: (1) to support the mass sports development; (2) to be aware of the characteristics of sports potentials within the universities; (3) to nullify the relationship between the sports resources in the universities and the sports development within the society; (4) to strengthen the awareness of the community establishment by means of sports resources distribution within the public; (5) to serve the community by using the abundant resources within the universities; and (6) to establish new culture communities among the colleagues and the public.

Last but not the least, Feng and Humphreys (2018) show that sports facilities possess significantly positive impact toward toward the surrounding values within the family; however, such significantly positive impact might diminish as the distance between the house and the facilities increases. Thus, they add that the procurement of new sports facilities in the metropolitan area as part of the city rebuilding development programs has caused the value of the residential property to increase approximately hundred million dollars. In relation to the statement, Bargchi (2010) has studied the development of the sports facilities in Malaysia and he has found that the existing sports facilities in Malaysia has enjoyed rapid advancement within the last few years. However, the rapid advancement of the sports facilities in Malaysia has not returned in the good achievement on the sports development in both the national and the international level. The backbone of his study is the arguments that have been provided by the urban planning experts, who have been the key players within the decision-making process within the context of Malaysia. The findings from his study uncover that although the Ninth Malaysia Plan (2006-2010) has lied in the creation of sports culture in Malaysia the sports facilities have not attained a new role as the global trend. Therefore, the researchers perceive that there are more needs for the new perspective and the new approaches in improving the existing sports facilities both in the present time and the future time.

Conclusions

Based on the results of the study and the discussions within the study, there are several conclusions that might be drawn. First, the procurement of sports facilities from the aspects of sports facilities procurement plan in the Regency of Rejang Lebong has been well-programmed and well-implemented with several points of weaknesses. Second, the utilization of sports facilities in the Regency of Rejang Lebong has not met the expectation. The inability to meet the expectation is apparent from the insufficient sports facilities within the Regency both in terms of quality and in terms of quantity. Third, the sports facilities availability has not been equally distributed in both all sports branches and all regions within the Regency of Rejang Lebong. Fourth, the utilization of the available sports facilities has not been maximum and instead the sports facilities have been utilized for the non-sports events. Fifth, in terms of policy, the procurement of the sports facilities by the Regency of Rejang Lebong Government has already been in accordance to the tiers. For example, the macro level policy, namely the Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2016,

has been supported by the micro level, namely the Head of the Regency of Rejang Lebong Youth and Sports Office Decree. Sixth, the policy direction that the Regency of Rejang Lebong Government has taken is clearly supported by the presence of the Regency of Rejang Lebong Youth and Sports Office Annual Work Plan. Seventh, or the last one, the substance of the policy that the Regency of Rejang Lebong Government has issued is already clear as having been marked by the Head of Youth and Sports Office Decree with the supported from the Regent Decree and the Regency of Rejang Lebong Government Decree.

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